

The Jasper Courier.

C. DOANE, PUBLISHER.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

THE EAST.

The great tea house of N. H. Gillette & Co., of New York, has failed. Liabilities, \$150,000.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has been pronounced sane by a New York jury.

The few remaining timbers of the hulk of the Atlantic have been blown up. This action brought fourteen more bodies to view, but has not resulted in the recovery of any of the valuable parts of the cargo, which the waters refuse to give up. Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died suddenly at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William S. Hoyt, in New York, at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. He was in unusually good health and spirits up to within a few hours of his death, which was produced by an attack of apoplexy, which seized him on the morning of the 6th.

The Supreme Court of New York has denied a new trial to Stokes, the slayer of James Fisk, Jr. He has still the Court of Appeals and the executive clemency of Gov. Dix to go to. Fowler & Sloan, dry goods importers, of New York, have failed. Liabilities, \$500,000. The forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held recently in New York. The receipts of the year from sales were \$426,887, and from donations, etc., \$116,873. The balance in the treasury is \$21,931. The distribution of religious works amounted to 75,000,000 pages. Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, was elected President, and Bishop Johns, of Virginia, Vice-President.

NEW YORK city is placed in a sad predicament in regard to her financial affairs by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, declaring unconstitutional the law of 1872, levying a tax of 3 1/2 mills on the taxable property of the State to supply the deficiency in the city treasury. The treasury is thus deprived of about \$7,000,000 of revenue, and there is no constitutional means of meeting the current demand. Judge Chase last asked \$200,000. Taunton, Mass., has had a \$100,000 fire. Oakes Ames died at North Easton, Mass., on the evening of the 8th inst., of apoplexy, with which he was attacked two days before. He was 69 years old. The New York police are making vigorous war on the gamblers. Robert P. Blakey has been sentenced at New York, to a life term of imprisonment for the murder of his niece, Maud Merrill. Since Jan. 1, 30,000 German emigrants have arrived at New York.

THE WEST.

A RAILROAD bridge in process of erection near Sedalia, Mo., gave way the other day, precipitating twelve workmen into the stream, instantly killing three and wounding eight others, two of whom are not expected to recover. A theatrical actor named Vance recently made an attempt on the life of George C. Harding, editor of the Indianapolis Sunday Herald, firing two ineffectual shots at him. James Ray, a young man of Plattville, Wis., being suddenly seized with a fit of frenzy, attacked two friends in whose company he was, and, before he could be captured, wounded them fatally by stabbing in the breast.

A RENDERING tank in Schoeneman's packing house, on Archer avenue, Chicago, exploded with frightful effect on the morning of the 6th inst. Four men were instantly killed, and three others seriously injured. A private letter from Oregon states that Mrs. Canby is greatly prostrated by the death of her husband, and is not expected to recover. The dead body of William York, brother of Senator York, who figured so extensively in the Pomeroy bribery matters last winter, whose mysterious disappearance some weeks ago caused so much excitement, has been found buried on the claim of a man named Bender, six miles north of Cherryvale, Kan. The remains bear marks of violence. Other dead bodies were found under Bender's house. Indianapolis has elected a Democratic Mayor.

THERE are in Illinois 118 fire and marine insurance companies. They received in cash premiums last year \$5,704,861; their losses were \$1,477,017; their expenses are estimated at \$1,711,458; leaving a net profit of \$2,516,385. Chicago is making big preparations for her grand musical jubilee, which is to come off on June 5 and 6. The concert, which will be under the direction of Patrick S. Gilmore, of Boston Jubilee fame, will take place in the magnificent new depot of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island railroads, which it is said will hold 30,000 people. The music will be performed by a magnificent orchestra of 300 picked performers, including Gilmore's own band, and others from Eastern cities, as well as the cream of Chicago's musical talent.

ENORMOUS dead bodies have been found under the house of the Bender family, in Labette county, Kansas, and near which the body of Senator York's brother was found. About a dozen persons mysteriously disappeared near that place during the past year. This is the first trace of any of them. Bender and family have escaped from the country, but so great is the excitement that every effort will be made to find and bring the murderers to justice. The heads of Schonchin and other fallen Modocs have been forwarded to military headquarters at San Francisco. A little girl named Mary Fitzpatrick was gored to death in Dubuque, the other day, by an infuriated cow. Representatives Hawley, of Illinois, and Rusk, of Wisconsin, have returned their back pay to the United States Treasurer. The Chicago and Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Companies have entered into an arrangement to pool their earnings, in the proportion of 60 per cent. for the former, and 40 per cent. for the latter. This is a virtual treaty, offensive and defensive, between the two great rival corporations, which have been fighting each other vigorously in the past. Over 1,400 Apaches have surrendered to Gen. Crook, in Arizona. The extraordinary news comes from El Paso, Texas, that that section, and north from there all up the Rio Grande, was visited on the 24th and

25th of April with the severest snow-storm ever experienced in that country. All kinds of fruit were killed, including the grapes. The region of Santa Fe suffered from the same storm, to even a greater extent. The remarkable nature of this meteorological freak will be comprehended, when it is considered that in that region of country snow is a rare visitant, even in mid-winter. The Union Pacific Railroad Company sold, during April, 11,471 acres of land, at an average price of \$4.92 per acre.

THE SOUTH.

MISS SUSAN EBERHART, an accomplice of Spaw in the murder of his wife, was hung on the 2d inst., at Preston, Ga. Her last words were: "I am ready and willing." She was perfectly unmoved, and had no dread of death. Brown Brewer, colored, was hung at Searcy, Ark., on Friday, May 2, for the murder of another negro some months ago.

The entire business portion of the town of Trenton, La., has been burned. Loss, \$300,000. Nearly 400 of the citizens of St. Martin's parish, Louisiana, have taken up arms, and with two pieces of artillery, have assembled to resist with bloodshed, if need be, the installation of Kellogg's appointees at St. Martinville. The metropolitan police, sent from New Orleans, have encamped in the town, and at last accounts skirmishing was going on between the hostile forces, and a battle was regarded as imminent. In New Orleans there is much excitement, and many of the police force have declared that they will not take up arms against the people.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: Owing to an accident, the Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., was unable to supply the 5,000,000 postal cards which they promised the Postoffice Department by the 1st of May. They notify the Department that they are now at work, and are making 500,000 cards per day. It is ascertained that the recall of Minister De Long from Japan was owing to having repeatedly made presents to the Mikado. Bloodhounds were used in Florida in the wars with the Seminoles, and it has been proposed that the Modocs be treated in the same way. This course is not favored by the War Department, and Gen. Sherman thinks it would be a rather dishonorable kind of warfare even with the Modocs. A Washington dispatch of the 2d inst. says: Some of the Commissioners at Vienna against whom no charges have been made telegraph to Secretary Fish protesting against their suspension, and appealing to him to let them go ahead and open the American department, which presents a most humiliating appearance. The Secretary is much embarrassed by the situation, but has done nothing beyond telegraphing Minister Jay to make all possible haste to get the Government out of the trouble.

TWENTY-SEVEN Congressmen have returned their back pay to the United States Treasurer, the amount thus refunded aggregating \$111,000.

It is said John A. Bingham, of Ohio, will succeed Mr. Orr as Minister to St. Petersburg. Negotiations are in progress at Washington for turning over the lands granted by the State of Texas to the Parisians who purchased the Memphis and El Paso railroad bonds. James Lindsay, Pension Agent at St. Louis, has been suspended for "irregularities." Nearly 400,000 dead letters were received at the Dead Letter Office during April.

FOREIGN.

THE Turkish Government has ordered 400,000 rifles from the United States. Italy has been having a Ministerial crisis. Garibaldi is alarmingly ill. A mutiny lately occurred among the Carlist prisoners on one of the Canary Islands, and many of them were killed by the guard. Spain is rapidly enrolling volunteers for service against the insurgents, and promises soon to have an army of formidable strength in the field.

The earth at San Salvador is still shaking, and buildings which withstood the shock of the earthquake, among them the Government Palace, on March 4, have fallen. Many of the inhabitants who returned to the city, in the belief that the worst was over, have been hurt, and some of them have gone mad.

HON. JAMES L. ORR, United States Minister to St. Petersburg, died in that city on the 5th inst., of inflammation of the lungs. A Vienna dispatch says: Rapid progress has been made in the arrangements of the interior of the exhibition building since the opening. All the departments are filled with goods except that of the United States, which is still empty. Great indignation is felt by American exhibitors at this state of things. The Sultan of Turkey has forbidden the exportation of horses from certain portions of his empire for a period of seven years. Pere Hyacinthe performed mass in a private building in Geneva, the other day, in presence of a congregation of 1,200. A decree of excommunication was pronounced subsequently against those who attended. Carada is threatening the expulsion of the Jesuits.

THE American exhibitors at Vienna have gone to work in an active manner to arrange their department and secure a proper exhibition of their goods. The idea of a formal proclamation at an early day of a conservative republic as the permanent form of government in France absorbs public attention, and is gaining ground everywhere. The Government of Switzerland has notified all Carlist agents to quit the country. The Duchess of Madrid has also been ordered to leave.

THE Vienna correspondent of the London Daily News ridicules the American department of the Exhibition, and gives the following as a correct list of the articles to be seen in the section assigned to the United States: Two cases of Colt's firearms, three binoculars, one stuffed eagle, two salt-cellars, a dentist's chair, and six bottles of water taken from the Mississippi river. A dispatch from Pesth, in Hungary, announces a shocking railway accident near that city. Twenty-one persons are reported killed outright and forty injured, some of whom, it is supposed, will die. Six carriages were completely demolished.

JOHN STUART MILL is seriously ill. War between Russia and Bokhara is believed to be imminent. The Pope is said to be improving in health. The Carlists in Spain have re-

ceived several disastrous defeats, and it is believed the backbone of the insurrection has been broken. The existence of cholera in Vienna and Constantinople is denied.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

A BRIDGE OVER THE ROCK RIVER GIVES WAY—HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE HURLED INTO THE WATER—A LARGE NUMBER DROWNED.

Wholesale murders caused by criminal carelessness, ignorance, or penuriousness would seem to have reached their most atrocious climax in the frightful accident at Dixon, Ill., on Sunday, the 4th inst. The patent iron bridge which spans the Rock river at that point was crowded, shortly after the noonday hour, with between three and four hundred people to witness the solemn rite of baptism by immersion. The unsubstantial structure, too feeble to bear this weight, suddenly gave way, and the wretched assemblage was precipitated into the deep stream. Once in the swift current there was but little hope for those who were unable to swim, and death's appetite was glutted with an unknown number of men, women and children. A dispatch to the Chicago Times gives the following particulars of the horrible affair:

At 1:30 p. m. to-day (May 4), between three and four hundred people were gathered upon the city bridge over the Rock river, to witness the baptismal ceremonies in progress, in the river, when there was a sudden crash, and, in an instant, the bridge gave way, carrying into the river its precious freight of human lives. The current at the bridge is deep and strong, and swollen by the recent rains to flood height, in which the throng, that but an instant before was full of life and happiness, thrown pell-mell with carriages and teams in their midst, were literally swallowed up. Some of those near the abutment had the presence of mind to leap from the falling bridge, at the first warning of danger, and, alighting in the water, succeeded in gaining the shore, and a few near the shore were saved; the rest were carried under by the wreck of the bridge and swept away by the swift current. The appalling spectacle for a moment paralyzed the spectators, who in a great measure, owing to the lack of boats, etc., were compelled to be helpless witnesses of the death of their wives, children, and friends. The horrors of the scene were intensified by the plunging in among the drowning human beings of the horses attached to two buggies and a wagon upon the bridge when it fell. The affrighted animals struck out wildly, pushing several unfortunates under water and literally swimming over others. The horses all reached shore.

Up to Monday morning forty bodies had been recovered. In the prevailing excitement there is no means of ascertaining with anything like accuracy the number drowned. Even the number of residents of this town who are lost or missing cannot as yet be ascertained, and numbers were in attendance from neighboring towns, and several it is reported from Chicago. The loss of life is variously estimated at from 75 to 150, and the probabilities are that the latter figures are nearer the fact.

The north span of the bridge gave way first, pulling all the others with it so quickly that no chance of escape was offered except to a few at the extreme south end of the bridge, among whom was Edward Patrick, of this city, who saved himself by jumping from the bridge. The bridge was an iron structure of the Truesdale patent, and of the same style as that which broke down at Elgin on a 4th of July a few years since, and was altogether too light in construction to be safe even with less weight upon it than at the time of the disaster. Its very appearance was sufficient to give warning of its fragile character, and an awful responsibility must rest upon those who built such a terrible trap and upon the authorities who permitted its use.

The escape of a little child of John Wausworth, of this place, was almost miraculous. The little one floated down the stream almost to the railroad bridge before it was rescued. The child will, it is believed, recover.

Mr. James L. Camp, and Mr. — Fowler and his wife, by tremendous exertions, escaped from the falling bridge. These were near the south end, and a young girl, daughter of H. H. Hasenpfeiffer, who was standing near them, and was carried down by the fall, dragged herself up out of the wreck to the shore end, clinging all the while to the hand-rail.

John Eustace, who was on the bridge in his buggy, was saved by the horse, which swam to shore, after which Mr. Eustace did some good service in aiding others to escape from a watery grave.

William H. Woodward, unaided, rescued four persons, two of them ladies.

Dr. C. J. Reynolds, who happened to be on the bridge at the time, and made a narrow escape himself, saved at least two human beings from drowning.

William Shilcock brought to the shore five people, all of whom, but for his courageous efforts, must have been lost.

Henry T. Noble, whose wife sunk before he could reach her and was lost, saved the life of another lady, a Miss Smith.

In addition to those recovered, five corpses were seen to float down the stream. A number must have been caught by the under current, and still more must be fast in the wreck of the bridge, which carried them to the bottom of the river. A number owe their escape to the fact that, owing to the crowding on the bridge just before it fell, they were unable to obtain a view of the baptismal ceremonies from that point, left the bridge for the river bank. Horror-stricken crowds throng to the scene of the disaster and watch the river below the bridge, while hundreds, as though laboring under a horrible fascination, gaze vacantly at the distorted corpses thus far brought ashore. Hundreds, too, are searching for wives, sisters, children and friends, and the frenzied anxiety of parents, husbands and relatives of the missing is terrible to behold. Yet the awful work of fishing up the corpses of the drowned, and of hunting among the driftwood in the eddies for the upturned faces of dead men and women, continues.

There were a number of remarkable escapes of children, of whom there were not less than 30 on the bridge when it went down. One

little fellow, about 13 years old, was caught by both feet in the iron rigging of one of the spans, and had one of his legs broken. He managed by sheer strength to pull one of his boots off, tearing the sole off in the process, and then coolly taking out his knife, ripped the other boot from the foot of the wounded leg, and then, crippled as he was, swam ashore.

Two little girls, sisters, were standing side by side, and went down together. As they reached the water the eldest caught the other by her dress with one hand, with the other clung to a portion of the iron work, and clung fast to it, up to her neck in the icy water until they were both taken off by a boat.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS—THE SCENE UNDER THE WATERS.

Jacob Armstrong, a young man who went down with the bridge, but escaped by being pinned between the falling lattice rods separating the roadway from the sidewalk, thus relates his experience: "I was on the center of the span between the abutment and the shore when the bridge went down. As the whole thing went under water a woman fell on me, and some one caught hold of me. Just then the sidewalk gave way and I slipped through. The iron railing had gone lower down than the wooden sidewalk, and as I fell through the sidewalk I struck the railing. There was a little space of three feet in size, through which I managed to crawl, and thus got beyond the iron-work. This is what saved my life, for the trellis-work of iron rods fell over and crushed many of the people, so that they could not get free. I had kept my breath as I fell, and also I had my eyes open at the time. I saw a fearful sight as I was struggling. Under water there were women and children and some men, all striving to clutch hold of something to save themselves. Some were held tight between the fallen iron, and could not free themselves; others had got clear and were frantically wrestling with death. They looked like dark objects wrestling about. Some poor fellow caught hold of me, and would have dragged me down, only I managed to get free and began striking out with my right hand. For some time I could make no progress. I swam a little way and tried to touch bottom, but could not. I got into a big hole that is just there, and sank. At rising again I saw a woman drowning, apparently going down for the last time. I swam to her and pulled her out. A man in a boat took her. I do not know who she was. There was a man named Kendville who had lost his wife, and was swimming around. He tried to touch bottom, but was scared. I called to him and helped pull him ashore. I was in water quite a while, and did all I could. Another man named Frank, from Dixon, went through with me, and also helped to save some other people."

The scene under the water was described as terrible, the whole mass of 150 or 200 persons being engaged in one grand, awful struggle for life. It passes imagination to picture the horrors of that subaqueous fight, the grimness of which was not lessened by the frantic struggles of the horses attached to buggies which were thrown off the bridge to make their way to shore. Young Armstrong, raised on St. Jo river, and at home in the water, shuddered as he spoke of its ghastly horrors. "May I never see such a sight again; good God!" was his closing remark.

THE LOUISIANA WAR.

FIGHTING AT ST. MARTINSVILLE—SEVERAL POLICEMEN KILLED—ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF KELLOGG IN NEW ORLEANS.

A dispatch from New Iberia, La., of the 7th inst. says:

"A courier from the citizens' camp reports three Metropolitans killed and four wounded, within two squares of the Court-House, where Col. Badger has concentrated his forces. Citizens are collecting from every portion of Attakapas. Most of the recruits are of the better class and well mounted, and generally armed with breech-loading shot-guns. So far the young men, principally, have gone to the field. Married men in the towns are watching the negro organizers, and are preparing to frustrate them. Captains of steamboats have been warned not to transport Metropolitans, and consequently did not bring those at the bay, knowing that their boats would be blown up. The entire Bayou Teche is under surveillance by well organized bodies of citizens."

Eight Metropolitans arrived at Brashear City on the 7th, making 48 in all. The citizens refused them all shelter, and they were compelled to stop in a small negro cabin crowded with negroes. They could get no transportation to St. Martinsville, all the boats being guarded by armed citizens.

New Orleans dispatches of the 7th give the following news:

The excitement prevailing throughout the city was increased this evening by a report that Kellogg had been shot. The report was untrue, but it appears that a pistol was fired near him, and some reports say at him.

The Superintendent of Morgan's Texas railroad makes the following statement: This morning a detachment of police took charge of and picketed the wharf of the Texas Railroad Company, interfering with business and creating alarm. I rebuked Flanigan, who was in charge of the police, and sent word to Kellogg expressing disapprobation of their conduct. At half-past 4 o'clock Kellogg called at the office, corner of Natchez alley and Magazine street, to explain the matter. While doing so his carriage, at the door, was immediately surrounded by a large, excited crowd, who commenced jeering and denouncing him. Just as Kellogg's carriage was being driven off, some one in the crowd fired a pistol. The driver immediately plied the whip, and drove through Natchez alley at a furious pace.

The young man who fired the shot was about three paces behind the carriage as it turned into Natchez alley, followed by a large and jeering crowd. It penetrated the back of the carriage. The man was well dressed, very quiet, and very collected.

All the city papers condemn the action of the mob in breaking into the Government stores last night, and Gov. McEnery has issued an address of a similar purport.

The Picayune's New Iberia special says: A sharp engagement took place to-day at St. Martinsville. The police, about 2:15 p. m.

made a sortie from the town, attacked the forces of Col. Deblanc, who fell back before them. The police fired both solid shot and shell from their cannon, but without effect. They advanced about a mile and a half beyond the town, and made a stand, but retreated after a brisk skirmish before the forces of Col. Deblanc.

United States troops have been dispatched from this city to St. Martinsville, to take the place of the Metropolitans.

Advices from St. Martinsville to the evening of the 7th report that skirmishing had been going on all day, with no serious results up to that hour. Badger, the commandant of the Metropolitans, made a sortie out of the town with his Napoleon twelve-pounder and about 25 men; but after firing a few rounds he was compelled to beat a hasty retreat, large bodies of citizens being on all sides, and rapidly closing in on him. Several Metropolitans deserted during the day. During the skirmishing a young lady was wounded in the neck, and a citizen was shot in the arm. The negroes, warned by the fate of their friends at Colfax, refuse to take part on either side in the conflict, declaring that it is none of their fight. The citizens are said to be cool, but determined.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs from Washington to Gen. Emory, at New Orleans, as follows: "If in your judgment more troops are needed in Louisiana make your call clear and specific, and we will endeavor to supply them."

The troops at Jackson, Miss., and other points have been ordered to the scene of the disturbance.

A Washington dispatch of the 8th says: A consultation was held at the War Department this morning between Gen. Sherman, Acting Secretary of War Robeson, Attorney General Williams and Senator West, of Louisiana, the subject being the condition of affairs in Louisiana. It was decided to instruct Gen. Emory that he should call for whatever troops were necessary to enforce the laws and preserve the public peace, but not otherwise to interfere, except in assisting the proper authorities in carrying out the processes of the courts. A telegram has been received from Gov. Kellogg, addressed to the President, and forwarded to him, giving details of the situation in Louisiana. They do not differ materially from the reports already published to-day.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

THE last number of Appleton's Journal has a sharp criticism on our modern style of architecture:

"If New York were to fall into ruins to-day, Macaulay's 'New Zealand' would search in vain five hundred years hence for any traces of its present magnificence. There might be enough of the piers of the Brooklyn bridge left for him to sit upon amid the desolation, but it is doubtful whether his eye would be gratified with the sight of a standing column or a wall. Our modern architecture may subserve our wants, but we must acknowledge that, as compared with ancient art, it is of a very perishable nature. On the Acropolis, the Theseum, on which Demosthenes and Plato looked, is now a museum of ancient sculptures; and the Roman Pantheon, which Pliny ranked among the wonders of the ancient world, is used as a Christian church, after an existence of nearly nineteen centuries. Of late years we have erected a few solid buildings, but nearly all of our structures are shams. Our brown-stone fronts are only veneered, and nothing but continual care prevents them from resolving into their original elements, while our splendid business blocks are, for the most part, thin shells of iron; vast stoves, in fact, filled to the brim with combustible material ready for the match. We build merely for the present, and rarely for posterity. Shall we ever advance beyond the age of stucco and erect our Theseum and our Pantheon?"

FREEZING TO DEATH.

That to be frozen to death must be a frightful torture many would consider certain from their own experience of the effects of cold. But here we fall into the usual error of supposing that the suffering will increase with the energy of the agent, which could only be the case if the sensibility remained the same. Intense cold brings on speedy sleep, which fascinates the senses and fairly beguiles men out of their lives. The most curious example of the seductive power of cold is to be found in the adventures of the botanical party, who, in Cook's first voyage, were caught in a snow-storm on Terra del Fuego. Dr. Solander, by birth a Swede, and acquainted with the destructive deceptions of a rigorous climate, admonished the company, in defiance of lassitude, to keep moving on. "Whoever sits down," said he, "will sleep, and whoever sleeps will perish." The doctor spake as a sage, but felt as a man. In spite of the remonstrances of those he instructed and armed, he was the first to lie down and die. The same warning was repeated a thousand times in the retreat from Moscow. Allison, the historian, to try the experiment, sat down in his garden at night, when the thermometer had fallen four degrees below zero, and so quickly did the drowsiness come stealing on, that he wondered how a soul of Napoleon's unhappy band had been able to resist the treacherous influence.