

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters and figures clear and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher because of the various manner in which they are written.

THERE were thirty-two failures in the iron trade in this country during the first six months of this year, which is the most disastrous record in that industry in our history.

THE Navy department buys annually about 125,000 pounds pure natural leaf tobacco for Jack Tar. It is bought under contract, and accepted only after it has been fully tested for purity and strength.

CHULALONGKORN, the King of Siam, is said to be the most enterprising man in his kingdom. He has 100 wives, 1,000 elephants and an income of \$10,000,000. His trouble with France is over the boundaries between Siam and French possessions.

QUEEN VICTORIA made her will in 1876. It is engrossed on vellum, quarto size, and it is bound as a volume, secured with a private lock. Several blank pages have been left at the end of the book for codicils, some of which have already been added.

TWENTY thousand watermelons are to be cut in one day at the World's fair when the state of Washington's building is opened, in September. It is estimated that the melons, which are to be of Washington growth, will make one million good-sized slices.

Mrs. CROOK, widow of the Indian fighting general, has attracted more attention recently than most other feminine visitors to the World's fair. She is a very fine looking woman, with snowy white hair that is in striking contrast to her youthful spirits.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for excursions of colored people from the South to the World's fair, and it is expected that 250,000 will thus be added to the attendance. The first excursion will be August 21, from Nashville and intermediate points in Tennessee and Kentucky.

THE famous whaleback steamer, Charles W. Wetmore, of which such great expectations were entertained as a new success in marine architecture, was sold at auction in San Francisco the other day for \$280 and her cargo of 3,000 tons of coal for \$6. Ship and cargo now lie buried in the sand near Coos bay, on the coast of Oregon.

Of every one thousand clergymen between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five it is found that only 15.93 die annually. But of every one thousand doctors between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five no fewer than 28.02 die every year. That is to say, the mortality of medical men is almost double that of clergymen, and the rate is increasing.

The kingdom of Siam forms the chief territorial division of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the southeast point of Asia, and with its dependencies of Laos, Cambodia and Malacca, has an area of 250,000 square miles—about five times the size of Ohio—and a population of about 12,000,000. It has an extensive coast line and several good harbors, of which that below Bangkok is the chief.

A DEPARTURE from old ways has been made by Marietta (O.) college. The trustees announce that a college for women will be opened in September. The qualifications for entrance, and the course of instruction provided, are the same as for men in the classical course. In modern languages and literature the changes made are to meet the special requirements of women in general.

THE Pamunkey Indians, who dwell on a reservation about twenty-five miles from Richmond, Va., which they hold on condition of paying a certain annual tribute to the state, have sent a delegation to the World's fair to invite other civilized Indians to come and settle on their reservation and amalgamate with their tribe. The Pamunkies have fine lands, and are in prosperous circumstances, but they have intermarried so long that the tribe is in danger of extinction.

BANGKOK is a very curious and interesting city of 500,000 inhabitants, 100,000 of whom live in houseboats on the river. The larger part of the city is uninhabitable by Europeans on account of filth, especially during the dry season. The tide sets back far enough to make the river Menam brackish, and it is sluggish at all times, and for months together rotting carcasses and vegetables almost choke the current. The natives drink it without clearing, and when a cholera season comes they die by tens of thousands.

PHILADELPHIA is to have something to wake her up soon. It is a trial as to the possession of the body of a dead wife. The disputants in the case are the newly-made widower and an undertaker. It seems the undertaker had presented a bill for services as embalmer and payment was refused. At once he took a lien on the corpse and the widower sued to replevy. The issue will be decided on the 7th of August. Meantime a great deal of Philadelphia legal talent is to be retained for both sides, while the corpse in dispute calmly reposes in the possession of the undertaker.

WITHIN fifty years, says the Cincinnati Times-Star, a utilitarian age will make the present waste of sewage in nearly all the large cities of the country seem almost criminal. When there are millions of acres of starving land in this country within easy reach of markets that could be made as productive as can the virgin soil of the prairies if the enormous sewage wastes were but saved and applied to them, to suffer this waste to continue when it is a constant menace to human life, dependent upon running streams for a water supply, the waste even now is reckless and deplorable.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

Two years ago John Nugent's leg was cut off in a wreck on White river bridge, Columbus. He lay for months in a dying condition in the city hospital. The faithful nurse was Mrs. Nannie Crisler, a poor but respectable widow. Several days ago the railroad paid Nugent \$7,000 compromise, and a week later he married Mrs. Crisler.

Geo. B. Moss' saloon at Brooklyn, near Martinsville, was wrecked by a charge of dynamite. No person was hurt. There was a like occurrence a few years ago. A third saloonist received forty lashes.

Fire destroyed Goodwins' pants factory, at Evansville. Loss, \$100,000, insurance, \$40,000.

The Carroll county soldiers' monument was dedicated a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cones, of Muncie, the other day celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. About one hundred guests were present.

The twenty-fourth annual reunion of old settlers of Morgan and adjoining counties will be held at the Mooresville park on Tuesday, August 8.

U. H. Lindsay, aged twenty, was arrested near Fort Wayne for having in his possession a horse and buggy belonging to M. L. Ross, of Muncie.

BRACKEN CHARLES OSBORN, of the Big Four, was sent ahead to flag a passenger, near Crawfordsville. He obeyed orders and stopped the train but it cost him his life. The passenger being late he sat on the ties to rest and fell asleep only to be awakened by the jar of the engine, and as he arose the cylinder head struck him, crushing his skull like an egg shell.

John Kessler, aged but 10 years, is under arrest at Laporte, for arson. He is charged with barn-burning. He was caught in the act of firing the barn of Henry Herold, near Westville. He has a mania for destroying barns, and those acquainted with the youthful fire bug are disposed to attribute this madness to a peculiar condition of the mind.

HENRY, the 12-year-old son of Chas. Thompson, of Goshen, sustained injuries in a runaway, from which he died.

MITCHELL's bank, at Martinsville, a part of the late S. M. Mitchell's estate, will go into voluntary liquidation on October 1. After settling up its business it will be succeeded by a stock company bank composed mostly of his heirs. The new bank expects to begin business January 1. The present bank is in prime condition and has experienced no stringency.

BURGLARS chloroformed Mrs. Alex. Moore, near Wabash, and she was barely saved by her husband coming to her rescue from an adjoining room.

The Chicago & Central Indiana Electric road will begin elevating their tracks seven or eight miles out from Indianapolis, and maintain the elevation into the city.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD daughter of G. W. Fisher, proprietor of the Hartford City laundry, was run over by a wagon loaded with straw and fatally injured.

The Odd Fellows of Randolph, Delaware and Jay counties will hold their first annual celebration at Lake Mills, near Farmland, August 10. A fine past grand's collar will be awarded to the oldest Odd Fellow in attendance.

The fourth annual session of the Indiana State Chautauqua Assembly opened with the brightest of prospects at Eagle lake, the other day. Rev. A. E. Malin, of Fort Wayne, gave the first lecture of the season.

WM. HILDEBRAND, a prominent farmer living south of Logansport, has a horse which is in many respects equal to the trick donkey of the circuses. The horse is apparently a deep student as far as observation and imitation go, and has learned, among other things, to open gates, let himself in and out of the stable, untie halters and even to pump water. He seizes the pump handle between his teeth and works away, measuring the water as it accumulates in the trough with one eye while with the other he watches away the stock that may attempt to interfere. In the event of any interference he quits pumping long enough to drive the intruders away by a liberal use of his heels.

Two hundred editors from Indiana were in attendance at the World's fair the other day. There are four press organizations in Indiana: The Republican Editorial association, the Democratic Editorial association, and the Northern and Southern Indiana Editorial associations. The four united in a general outing at the World's fair. Some years ago these organizations were united as one, and at a meeting held at the Mecca hotel, the plan of organizing a state association was discussed. Very little was effected in this direction because of the opposition manifested by the party organizations through fear that a state club would disorganize the others. Having become thoroughly acquainted with each other, the editors, with their wives and children, left the hotel shortly after 11 o'clock for the Van Buren street pier. They embarked on the steamer Christopher Columbus at 2 o'clock. A general reception was held at the Indiana state building, where an address of welcome was delivered by B. F. Havens, executive commissioner of the state, and responses were made by the president of the association and others.

A WOMAN burglar has been operating extensively in Valparaiso.

The state geologist of Indiana says 100,000 feet of natural gas are wasted daily in that state.

The annual parade of the Indiana militia occurred at Terre Haute, the other night, when two thousand or more of the militiamen who are in camp near Terre Haute marched in review before Gov. Matthews. There were about fifty companies in line, composed of four regiments of infantry and one of artillery, and the marching of the men was excellent.

AL FOW's barn, at Mitchell, was burned, together with a valuable horse. Loss, \$1,000. Fire bugs did the work, and they will be run down by blood hounds.

At Elliott Mrs. Irwin Lang awoke to find her young son dead by her side.

A CORNER COLLAPSES.

The Big Pork Deal at Chicago Ends in a Crash—Six Firms, Including John Cudahy and A. W. Wright, Fall.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Six big board of trade firms failed Tuesday. Pork fell from \$19.25 to \$10.50 in forty-five minutes after the opening bid was made, and panic reigned in the provision pit. The firms forced to the wall by the big bear movement were: John Cudahy, E. W. Bailey & Co., Wright & Haughey, A. Helmholz & Co., J. G. Steever & Co. and the North American Provision company. At least three of the firms were factors for Austin W. Wright, better known as "Charlie" Wright, the leading bull of the board. Intimately associated with him in the pork corner was John Cudahy and the two went down together, with the brokers who had been buying "long" for them.

Efforts to learn the liabilities of the embarrassed firms were unavailing. They were all busy closing their books and could not tell even approximately. But there was no disposition in any quarter to conceal the fact that the firms were "hit hard" and out of the trading for the present, at least, though it was thought likely that they would be able to settle and resume business soon. One estimate places the amount involved in the crash at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. John Cudahy one year ago was rated at \$4,000,000. A. W. Wright has had a varied fortune. Six months ago it is said he was worth \$750,000. J. G. Steever, one of his brokers, said that his own failure would involve \$250,000. The other concerns who acted for Wright are involved to a large extent.

The cause of the failures was simply this—Wright and Cudahy were unable to get money enough to protect their margins and their brokers had nothing to do but to protect themselves by closing out the pending trades. The explanation offered was, that the brokers could get neither margins from the principals nor accommodation from the banks. Men on the inside, however, were inclined to believe that it was not so much want of accommodation as want of collateral or cash.

Tuesday's crash was the sequel of a brilliant deal in pork ribs run by Wright and Cudahy last autumn. The men cornered the supply and, it is said, made more than \$3,000,000. They saw a chance to repeat the operation and plunged on September pork. In the words of one of the board operators: "Wright bought all the pork he could see and in his anxiety to get more ran the price up to \$23 a barrel. He kept on buying and the money market got on getting tighter. When he got near the end of his string he stopped and Armour, who had been putting up on his calls right along, called on him for margins on trades. He could not get the money to protect his brokers and they closed his trades out."

When business closed Monday pork stood at \$19.25. Yesterday morning it opened at \$19.25, and the bulls tried to ease up a little at \$19. That offer was ignored, and some one bid \$18. Then bear brokers began to bid down by 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 a jump. In an instant there was a panic such as had not been seen in the pit since 1887. Everybody rushed in to sell out, and in three-quarters of an hour pork was offered at \$10.50. Lard fell from \$9.75 to \$5.90 a tierce.

GOLD POURING IN.

Between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 Now Coming Across the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—It seems certain that an inward gold movement of good size and stability has at last set in. As nearly as could be estimated on Monday there was between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 on the way to New York or ordered from various foreign countries, principally, of course, England. This estimate includes \$2,000,000 said to have been ordered by Lazard Freres, \$500,000 to August Belmont & Co., which is to come on the Spree, and \$500,000 to Heidelberg, Lelcheimer & Co., to be shipped Wednesday. The imports of gold last week were \$1,752,885, of which \$805,519 came from Europe, and there were no exports of the precious metal.

SIAM'S COMPLETE SURRENDER.

She Concedes Every Demand Made by France.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A council of the ministry was held at the palace of the Elysee Tuesday. M. Develle announced that Prince Vadhana had signified his government's willingness to concede the supplementary guarantees demanded by France.

The supplementary guarantees demanded by France from Siam, which include the temporary custody of the river and port of Chantabun, and that Siam shall not establish military stations in certain named places near the Cambodian frontier or within a certain distance of the Mekong river, were contained in a note issued by M. Develle on Monday.

A Would-Be Biter Bitten.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 2.—William Bedeck, a farmer living near Rushville, this county, arrived home from New York Tuesday with a package of green paper for which he paid \$4,000 in cash. He obeyed the injunction of the man he met in New York not to open the package until he arrived home. He thought he had \$15,000 in counterfeit greenbacks.

THE mother of the late mind-reader Washington Irving Bishop has recently married Lucius Langton Nicholas, a great-grandson of an emperor of Russia. During the war Mrs. Nicholas was a famous nurse in military hospitals.

BETWEEN the blase-looking man who has had an unlucky affair and the nice boy with a cool million, the genuine summer girl never hesitates. In winter she will choose the million. In summer the romance.

In this country there are 242 life-saving stations.

THEY WANT FREE COINAGE.

Over 800 Delegates in Attendance at the Silver Convention in Chicago—Allan W. Thurman Elected Chairman—Several Addresses Made.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Gen. A. J. Warner called the silver convention to order in the First Methodist church at 11:30 a. m. Tuesday. The auditorium was well filled, a large number of delegates representing many states being present. The only credentials required of any man as to his right to set as a delegate was an unqualified belief in the free coinage of silver.

After Gen. Warner had secured order, he invited Mayor Harrison, who made

an address welcoming the delegates to Chicago as citizens bent on the improvement of our common country. He asked the convention to deliberate well to put the money of our fathers, gold and silver, side by side. Thomas Patterson, of Colorado, responded to the mayor's address on behalf of the silver people.

Gen. A. J. Warner read a report from the Bi-metallic league, and followed it with a brief address.

After the appointment of various committees a recess was taken until 2:30 p. m.

The committee on permanent organization met immediately after the adjournment of the morning session and decided that future sessions should be held in Central Music hall. Accordingly it was there that the delegates assembled at 2:30 p. m., and, after being called to order, the following were recommended as the permanent officers of the convention: Chairman, Allan W. Thurman, of Ohio; secretary, Joseph H. Hutchinson, of Colorado; assistant secretaries, Lee Crandall, of Washington, D. C., and Amos W. Simpson, of Illinois. The officers were unanimously elected. Champion S. Chase, of Nebraska, was appointed sergeant-at-arms, with power to select assistants.

The committee on resolutions was announced as follows:

Arizona, J. M. Murphy; Alabama, J. C. Manning; California, Daniel M. Burns; Connecticut, C. B. Whitcomb; Colorado, Thomas M. Patterson; District of Columbia, Lee Crandall; Georgia, Henry Jones; Florida, J. McAllister; Indiana, M. C. Rankin; Idaho, G. B. Bryan; Illinois, Benjamin Goodhue; Iowa, C. C. Cole; Kansas, Harrison Kelly; Nevada, H. F. Barne; Massachusetts, C. F. Washburn; Montana, E. B. Mates; Michigan, Benjamin C. Davis; Minnesota, Ignatius Donnelly; Missouri, E. F. Hines; Maryland, H. C. Saffell; New Mexico, Hiram Hadley; New York, H. Alden Spencer; Nebraska, W. J. Bryan; North Carolina, James H. Stanton; North Dakota, J. M. Smith; South Dakota, C. A. Tripp; Pennsylvania, John Davis; Ohio, George A. Grubb; Utah, C. C. Goodwin; Texas, J. H. Reagan; Tennessee, J. C. Roberts; Virginia, L. L. Johnson; Washington, Patrick Clark; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling; Wyoming, Joel J. Hunt; Oklahoma, C. W. Smith.

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on credentials, made a report as follows: Total number of states represented, 42; total number of delegates, 810.

Allan W. Thurman, the permanent chairman, was escorted to the platform and introduced. He began his address coldly, but before he was through he had the delegates howling. During the course of his remarks he said:

"Should the Sherman law be repealed without substituting anything in lieu thereof it means the final destruction of silver money as a measure of value, and no man can tell when it will ever be restored to its former position. No man who may be said to the contrary this means for years and years a constant reduction to token money, after which the issue resolves itself down simply to the question whether the paper money of the country is to be issued by the people or by the government. The debts of the people, or upon other kinds of corporate securities, or whether it is to rest upon the broad and safe basis of gold and silver. This is so, because gold alone certainly cannot afford a sufficient basis upon which the amount of circulating medium required by the people of the country can safely rest."

Mr. Thurman did not believe any circulation basis upon which could be so sound as one based upon gold and silver. He thought that inflation and contraction of the currency could not be prevented unless its volume were regulated by the output of the precious metals. It was asserted that unless the country agreed to the perpetuation of the Sherman law, the national banks would have to come to a basis of gold and silver, or some kind of corporate security. In the latter case inflation could not be prevented. The speaker said he wanted a money having the stability of value, and denied that gold alone possessed that virtue. The following plan was suggested for the consideration of the convention:

"First, let our adversaries agree to the free coinage of silver at either the ratio of 15 to 1 or 1 to 1. I prefer the former. If they do we will agree to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Next, amend the national banking laws to permit any national bank to issue its notes up to the face value of 100 per cent. upon the deposits of 90 per cent. with the United States treasury in either United States gold or silver coin other than subsidiary silver. Further amend by repealing the tax on national bank circulation. It must be perfectly apparent to those who control the national banks of this country that their very existence depends upon a wise solution of this question, and that in any event they cannot bring about the repeal of the Sherman law and get the people to consent to the issue of more bonds with a long and desperate struggle, during which time all industries will continue to remain paralyzed. Let them meet us in a spirit of fairness and upon equal ground enter with us upon the development of some such plan as the one suggested."

After a speech by Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, a recess was taken until 8 p. m.

The evening meeting was more for the purpose of educating the people. Addresses were made by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, and by Gen. James B. Weaver. Mr. Thurman presided.

LITTLE THOUGHTS.

THE best of sermons is a pure and noble life.

If your scales and measures are wrong your heart is not right.

THE more a mother loves the more she can see in her child to love.

THE man who would be a leader must always be the first to start.

EVERY man lives in a glass house into which somebody is always looking.

WHEN a particular man marries a poor housekeeper it requires a good deal of love on both sides to make their home a happy one.—Ram's Horn.

VIEWS OF THE POPE.

Leo XIII. Issues an Encyclical on the Labor Question—An Abstract of the Document.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The World publishes a special cable dispatch from Rome containing a translation of Pope Leo's forthcoming encyclical upon the labor question, of which the following is an abstract. After an introduction, in which he speaks of the relation of constitutions and laws to property and society, he says:

"No law which wanders from religion or tends to subvert it can be otherwise than defective. Where the individual fulfills his duty to God he cannot fall in performing his duty to society."

"Property is an essential element to social order for the preservation and development of human life and the divine law has declared property sacred. The poor have, nevertheless, a right to be assisted by the rich: not by indiscriminate alms giving, but by preparing such employment for them as will be useful. If a man will not work, neither shall he eat. But if he have no work it is plainly the duty of those who can do so to provide it for him."

"Reform to be useful and to produce salutary and lasting effect must be opportune and mature, and should be imposed by circumstances and should progress with time, which is the first minister of the Creator, for man is the unconscious instrument of God."

"The masses, who do not perceive the niceties of light and shade, need these moving in a superior condition of life adherents of the principles of socialism, as many are today in Europe, which is in the throes of an immense upheaval of society, allow themselves to be blindly led by agitators who have no real interest in the cause they so loudly uphold beyond a word of selfishness."

"And this is why strikes are so unproductive of beneficial results. Placed on a basis more social than economic: being more of a struggle than a pacification, more of aggression than defense, the strike loses its natural aspect and hides its essence. A strike can be justified only as a means of defense, when an individual's interest is attacked. Never can it be justified as a collective arm of aggression."

"Man has a natural right to live and to work, and the right to get the value of his labor, and therefore when his labor is neither productive nor remunerative he has a right to refuse to continue it. But an individual right cannot be transformed into a collective right. An aggressive strike is not reciprocal between employer and operative, but an instrument of social reform. The right of protecting the operative on strike is a passive and dominated instrument, not an intelligent and free being. While his action lessens the capital of his employer it puts no money in his own pocket."

"The social question should be placed on a religious basis if we want to obtain at once a philosophical and a practical solution of the difficulty."

"The struggle against illegal coercion is one of the glories of the Catholic church and should always be uppermost in the minds of every citizen."

"If the discontented operative is to be detached from anarchistic socialism his wants must be understood by his rulers, who must not leave to unscrupulous agitators the monopoly of social reform. The right of protecting the operative whether in the factory or in the field, should be admitted. And for this purpose the maximum of labor as well as the minimum of salary should be fixed. The hours of labor should be arranged, giving due attention to days of rest and abstention from labor."

"Institutions should be founded and maintained for the sick, the old, the feeble, and for those who are unavoidably unemployed, while punishment should be meted out to the drones of society. Laws have been made almost universally for the protection of women and children laboring in factories and elsewhere, but in how many cases have these laws been enforced? Inspectors of work should be appointed everywhere whose duties should be to see that these laws are not infringed. Thus the blessing of Heaven may rest upon nations and a more calm and equitable state of things might be expected."

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Terrible Effect of the Explosion of a Thrashing Machine's Boiler.

NEWARK, O., Aug. 2.—An accident fatal to five men occurred Monday night at the farm of Louis Pierson near Homer. Luther Sillen and John Kittle, owners of a thrashing outfit, were at work on Pierson's farm thrashing his wheat. Water was allowed to become too low and the boiler exploded. Five men were instantly killed and four others probably fatally injured. The force of the explosion blew the engine into a stack of straw near the separator, igniting it. Upon the arrival of help the separator, grain, straw and wagon were all in flames and the remains of the dead were burned and charred into unrecognizable masses. The dead are: John Kittle, Norman Sellen, James Bowers, John Bell and Frank Bell.

SCHEME TO SAVE MILLIONS.

Proposition to Ship Western Products to Europe Via the Gulf.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.—Gov. Lewelling on Tuesday wrote Gov. Hogg, of Texas, asking him to appoint fifteen commissioners to meet a commission to be appointed from Kansas in Chicago September 11 to confer with representatives of foreign governments regarding his scheme to turn the shipment of products from the western states south and through the gulf of Mexico. Gov. Lewelling will write other governors in the west and ask them to cooperate with him in this movement. In his letter to Gov. Hogg he says that if the products of the west were sent to Europe via the Mississippi river, gulf of Mexico and Atlantic ocean, instead of by rail to New York, it would save the farmers of the west millions annually.

The Debt Increased.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The treasury department's monthly debt statement shows an increase in the public debt during July of \$4,253,973. The other notable features of last month's fiscal operations shown by the statement are an increase of nearly \$4,000,000 in the gold reserve, which now aggregates \$99,302,933, or nearly up to the \$100,000,000 mark, and a decrease of \$4,500,000 in the treasury surplus. The total debt, less the surplus in the treasury, is \$843,233,449. Of this amount \$385,037,440 is interest-bearing debt, mainly 4 per cent. bonds.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

EVERY president of the United States has either been a lawyer, a soldier, or both.

THE United States has a less percentage of blind people than any other country in the world.

At a school in South Atchison, Kan., there are four pupils who possess noble names. They are King, Duke, Earl and Lord.

THERE are as many English-speaking people to-day in New York and New Jersey as there were in all the world when Shakespeare wrote his plays.

MURDERED HIS FAMILY.

William Nonemacher, of Antigo, Wis., Through Fear of Starvation Kills His Wife and Three Children and Attempts Suicide, Being Horribly Injured.

ANTIGO, Wis., Aug. 1.—William Nonemacher, a farmer living 9 miles southeast of Antigo, killed his wife and three children about 10 o'clock Saturday night and then made an unsuccessful attempt to take his own life. The deed was not discovered until Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock and the news reached here Monday morning.

Sunday afternoon two sons of Fred Nonemacher, a brother of William, went over to their uncle's. They could not find anyone about the house, but on going inside found the two boys of William Nonemacher dying, covered with blood, on the bed. Frightened at the sight, they ran home as fast as they could and told their father of their discovery. He summoned some of the neighbors and went over to his brother's.

When they opened the door of the farmhouse a horrible stillness hovered over all. In the bedroom Mrs. Nonemacher was found lying on her left side with a gaping wound in her temple. Beside the bed in its cradle lay the baby, its little skull crushed in. In the next room lay the two boys, Joseph, 6 years of age, and William, 4 years. Both of the children had terrible wounds in their heads, which had evidently been inflicted with an ax.

William Nonemacher, the father, was nowhere to be found at first. Finally, after a long search, the party in passing the pig sty heard a noise and looking in saw Nonemacher lying on the board floor unable to move. As his back appeared to be broken he was lifted up and brought to the house where he was placed on the kitchen floor.

When asked how his family were murdered, he promptly replied he did it to save them from starving. He said the crops were poor and he was afraid of starving. His wife's parents were in Quebec, where they had come all the way from Germany, and wanted money and he had none to send. He had intended to kill his family Friday night, but he changed his plans to Saturday night. After the family were asleep, about 10 o'clock, he went out and got an ax and returned to do the deed. He said he killed his wife first by three swinging blows on the left temple. He then went into the next room and killed Joseph and Willie. He struck both boys on the head twice. Returning to the room where his wife lay he picked up his year-old baby, held her in one arm and struck her on the top of the head. He then went to the barn, climbed on to the roof and jumped 30 feet to the floor of the pig sty, sustaining injuries to the spine and paralyzing his lower extremities.

Nonemacher told the story of the awful tragedy calmly and without the slightest sign of sorrow or regret. For all the feeling shown he might have been describing the killing of a pig. He has always been known as a kindly, quiet man, but was subject to fits of despondency. An inquest was held and Nonemacher was brought here and placed in jail. It is very doubtful if he recovers from his injuries.

RHINELANDER, Wis., Aug. 1.—Jealousy snuffed out two lives Sunday night. People passing the residence of Mrs. G. W. Smith during the evening heard several shots fired. They investigated and found Smith and his wife lying in pools of blood, the latter dead and the man still alive but horribly wounded. He cannot recover. To a number of persons he said that he intended to kill his wife and himself. He said that he had proof that she was untrue to him, and his only regret other than that he had not died instantly was that he could not have killed the man who caused the trouble before he shot his wife.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

In One Week in Naples There Were 292 Cases and 157 Deaths—Severe in Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The following figures are given as to the number of cases of cholera and deaths in Naples: From July 20 to July 28 there were 292 cases registered and 147 deaths. The daily average was 37 cases and 17 deaths. July 29 45 fresh cases and 24 deaths were reported. The number of cases and deaths have declined since then.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Official returns show a marked increase in the ravages of cholera. From July 9 to July 23 there were in the government of Podolia 1,165 cases and 350 deaths, as against 499 cases and 122 deaths during the week preceding. In the government of Orel from July 16 to July 23 there were 234 cases and 91 deaths, as against 149 cases and 59 deaths during the previous week. In the government of Tula there were 77 cases and 19 deaths from July 16 to July 23. In the preceding week there were only 31 cases and 8 deaths. In Moscow from July 16 to July 23 there were 72 cases and 31 deaths. The epidemic exists, though