

to become truth in the assertion of that subtle thinker, Theodore Parker, made about thirty years ago, that the masses would be "the masters of the future, such a gigantic scheme as a universal strike will never be realized.

Under the present condition of the world, labor agitations are likely to become more demonstrative and destructive in the United States than in the monarchies of the old world. The facilities for the suppression of revolts are much more potential in Europe than in this country. The centralization of power and their immense standing armies give the old countries a tremendous weapon for the preservation of internal peace. This nation is also unfortunate in having within its domain hordes of the worst elements from the lower strata of European society, who came here because they had not sufficient scope for the outward development of their machinations under the governments where they originally lived. However, the boot may soon pinch the other foot, provided the expected war should break out on the eastern hemisphere. The modern insurrectionists in the old countries have no patriotism, the extremists among them being opposed to all governments, with special reference to those under which they live. International struggles would be deemed by such characters their opportunity to attempt to put their anti-order ideas into operation.

It is unfortunate that the great bodies of the working classes should in any way, in public sentiment or otherwise, be associated with the turbulent spirits who are seeking to make inroads upon all forms of law and order. It is to the credit of the great bulk of workmen in their associated capacities that they repudiate all connection with these firebrands, and will have nothing to do with them. The destructive disturbers are the enemies of the masses of the people, and do great injury to the cause of labor, which is one of the absorbing questions of the age. Unless there shall be a reasonable solution of the subject, and a genuine agreement reached in regard to the interests involved, there will be any amount of trouble grow out of the constant agitations that are in progress. It is to the interest of capitalists to listen respectfully to the grievances and demands of labor, and seek, in a friendly way, to bring about an amicable understanding on every point of difference.

There are deposited in the Savings banks of Great Britain \$585,000,000 but it is all loaned out excepting \$2,500,000.

#### A REMARKABLE CASE.

THE notorious Millington trial at Denver is at last concluded. On the evening of the 28th inst. the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received by the spectators and lawyers who thronged the court room with unbounded delight. The accused were overwhelmed with congratulations and the scene in court was tumultuous. The public on the outside of the court did not receive the verdict with the same enthusiasm. However, the general belief is that the charge of poisoning was not proved.

The case in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, will rank with the great trials of the country. It commenced on January 27th, last, and did not end until the 28th of April. William H. Avery was a wealthy and influential citizen of Fort Collins, a town 25 miles from Denver. Some time ago he died under rather strange circumstances. Twelve days after his death, Mrs. Avery, a young and pretty woman, married Frank Millington. Then it began to be whispered that foul play existed in the case of Avery's death. The result was that a charge of conspiracy to poison Avery was made against Frank Millington, his sister Dillie and his wife, formerly Mrs. Avery.

Frank Millington is one of the 400 of Denver. His sister Dillie is a girl of 18, but in her appearance suggests the manner of a boy in female garb. Mrs. Millington is 36. She inherited \$100,000 from her former husband. She possessed in addition \$60,000 which it is stated was given to her by a former lover or admirer. The latter bequest she would not explain in detail.

In 1884 Frank Millington and W. H. Avery entered into a business partnership. Avery was the leading business man of Fort Collins. His wife was a society leader, and an organist in one of the churches. Frank Millington and Mrs. Avery became very intimate, and gossip began to whisper scandalous suggestions.

In May, 1890, Avery was taken sick. He died on June 3, 1890. The rumor was soon circulated that Mrs. Avery poisoned her husband. It was ascertained that she was secretly married to Millington at Hastings, Nebraska, twelve days after her husband's death. The body was exhumed, the stomach analyzed, but no traces of poison could be found. A second analysis made by experts from Chicago disclosed considerable arsenic in the bones and muscles of the body. A servant girl was found who stated that the doings of Frank Millington and Mrs. Avery were strongly suspicious long

before Avery died. The people of Fort Collins took up the matter, and Millington, his sister Dillie and Mrs. Avery were arrested, and narrowly escaped lynching.

However, the case came to a lawful trial. The best legal talent in Chicago was secured by the defendants. The best chemical experts in the country were placed on the stand to explain the mysteries about the presence of arsenic. It seems that the viscera of the body after the first examination had been buried in ground impregnated with that poison. Frank Avery the dead man's brother, assisted by the state, carried on the prosecution vigorously and unrelenting. Frank Millington on the stand testified that he loved Mrs. Avery long before her husband died, but at the time of Avery's death was not in Colorado. Mrs. Avery, now Millington, testified that her former husband was cruel and unreasonable; that she did not love him, yet was a true wife to him. She confessed to being in love with Millington, and stated that arrangements were being made to procure a divorce with the consent of Avery at the time of his death. Her evidence, it is stated, convinced the jury of her innocence. And however unaccountable some of the incidents connected with the case may have appeared, yet during the trial nothing more than mere circumstantial evidence was adduced. The defendants were all honorably acquitted.

The case is remarkable, viewing it from any standpoint, and while public sympathy is largely with the accused who have escaped from a horrible charge and an awful fate, they will have to meet perhaps for life the cruel suspicion and cold demeanor of many people who still believe the first.

#### THE COMING OF CHRIST.

LIEUT. TOTTEN has brought himself into notoriety on account of his alleged prediction as to the date of the coming of Christ. He is not only an army officer but a Professor in the Yale University. He has made some mathematical calculations based on the meaning of the word "generation" and the times and days and hours mentioned in holy writ.

He disclaims having prophesied, as published in the papers, that the end of the world will take place within this century, and says he doesn't believe that "the end" will come for a million years. He states further, that he believes the millenium is "a thousand years away." He makes no pretensions to the gift of prophecy. Still, he maintains that "a mathematical calculation