

acquire by purchase, subject to approval by the President, the right of way for the construction and extension of wires.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to-day, providing a territorial form of government for Alaska and the establishment of schools there, under the management of the Interior Department. Senator Sewell introduced a bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter.

LACONIA, N. H., 4.—Samon gives a graphic description of Ruddy and child and the attack on Mrs. Ruddy. The latter got up at midnight, made him a cup of tea, and returned to bed. Ruddy sat up with Samon who did not intimate to Ruddy what the trouble was. Samon was all worked up and imagined the house was surrounded by people. "I walked about the house," he says, "until about 8 o'clock, when it occurred to me that I might kill the whole family and burn the house. The very moment the thought came to me I struck Ruddy. I don't suppose he saw me. I killed him instantly. He made no noise, more than dropping off the chair. His wife ran out. There was a light on the table. When she came in the room I grabbed at her and struck her with a hatchet. She screamed. I cannot remember what she said. The child was screaming also. I took him off the bed, but do not remember cutting him with a hatchet. I cannot tell whether I struck the woman afterward or not. At this time the trunk had not been opened. I chopped the rope off the trunk, turned the body of Mrs. Wood on the floor in some way. I pulled the bed clothing around every way, poured kerosene around and set it on fire. Then I ran out into the street and went right over to Ford's, but could not get in. Then I started for Plymouth. I did not hear the fire bells nor did I hear the woman scream; I did not know the house was burned until Jewell told me; I supposed the bodies might have been destroyed; I have not seen Ford since the Friday night before I killed Mrs. Ford; I ate supper with him that night; they had words at the table; I did not see Mrs. Ford again until next morning; I cannot describe Ruddy's hatchet; I remember wishing I had put it where I found it; I did not throw the hatchet in the river; I had no thought of doing Mrs. Ford any injury till I saw her on Saturday morning."

Albuquerque, N. M., 4.—The Journal's Prescott special gives the following account of a tragical scene witnessed in the court room on Saturday at Prescott: Judge French, chief justice of the Territory, was presiding in a case entitled Kealey vs. McAttee, regarding a water right for irrigating purposes. In arguing the question in regard to the admissibility of certain testimony, Attorney General Churchill and District Attorney Ruch became very much excited, and finally came to blows. While the officers were endeavoring to restore order, McAttee, the defendant, drew a knife and rushed upon a man named Moore, 70 years old, and inflicted what is thought to be a fatal wound, then turning upon C. W. Beach, late editor of the Prescott Miner and son-in-law of the sheriff, Kelsey stabbed him in the neck, then made a rush for the court reporter and was about to plunge the knife into that individual when Mr. Beach drew a revolver and sent a ball through McAttee's spinal column. Order was immediately restored. Old man Moore and McAttee will probably die. Beach will recover.

A man named Johnson, who last week shot and killed a cowboy named Brantley near Coledge, N. M., for reporting him for stealing cattle, was lynched last night.

Pittsburg, Pa., 4.—Ross Grove, on the West Pennsylvania railroad line, nine miles from Allegheny, was the scene, this afternoon, of one of the most brutal and hotly contested hard glove prize fights that ever took place in Western Pennsylvania. Principals were Patrick Moran and McCoy; 114 rounds were fought in one hour and thirty-six minutes. The fight had been on the tapis for several months, and was for a purse of \$300. Both of the men are pugilists of some repute, McCoy having fought several battles in this vicinity, while Moran participated in a number of fights in this country and England. McCoy is 27 years old and Moran 51. Owing to the great difference in age it was thought the former would have an easy victory, and betting was 2 to 1 in favor of McCoy. The encounter was to have taken place on Thanksgiving, but was postponed

for some reason and it was generally believed off. This afternoon 100 sporting men left this city and arrived at Ross Grove at 3 o'clock. A ring was marked out, but no ropes were put up, and at 8.42 time was called. At the beginning McCoy broke his right wrist, and for the rest of the battle fought with his left hand. Both men appeared determined to win, and were soon covered with blood. After McCoy broke his wrist he fought desperately and succeeded in knocking Moran down 110 times. In the 111th round Moran got in a terrific blow on McCoy's neck, felling him like an ox. He was picked up and carried to his corner, but was completely dazed and wanted to stop fighting, but his friends prevailed on him to continue and he fought three more rounds, Moran knocking him out in the 114th round. Both men were terribly punished, and McCoy had to be carried to the train.

Pittsburg, 4.—Later intelligence from the mine explosion at Steambranch this morning says that Wm. Hann was instantly killed and six others seriously but not fatally hurt. Hann entered the mine with an open lamp and the explosion immediately followed. The concussion was terrific. Doors and pillars were blown out, cars were lifted from the tracks and lights for half a mile in the mine were extinguished. A party of ten attempted to rescue the men, but when in sight of the bodies they were choked with fire damp and several were carried out unconscious.

Uniontown, Pa., 4.—The trial of James Nott for the killing of Nicholas Hyams Dukes, last June, commences to-morrow. It is expected to take up the balance of the week. Senator Vorhees (Indiana) is the principal counsel for the defense. The town is full of visitors, but there is no great excitement. On all sides sympathy for the prisoner is expressed, but the feeling is general that he will be convicted.

Marseilles, 4.—A clerk employed by the Credit Lyonnais went to a house in the Rue Paradis to day, to collect a sum of money. Immediately after it was received and receipted for, the man was seized by a stalwart man, who strangled him and robbed him of 50,000 francs belonging to his employers. The house had been occupied only three days, the tenants being strangers who rented it for a week.

Fairbault, Minn., 4.—Milo N. Pond, an old resident of Fairbault, was fatally shot this afternoon by Mrs. George Swarbo. The woman had recently been divorced from her husband, although they were continuing to live together. She alleges that Pond circulated damaging reports concerning her. She was arrested.

Providence, R. I., 4.—The Quin-neck mills passed into the possession of receiver Farnsworth to-day, in accordance with the order of court, without trouble, Sprague declaring he could not fight the court.

London, 4.—O'Donnell was informed yesterday by the sheriff that he would be hanged on the 17th. He received the announcement with composure and replied that he was prepared for the worst.

Kansas City, 4.—The James trial was set for January 14th, and the bail fixed at \$3,000. It is stated that James will offer a bond in a few days and be released from custody. The old indictment for the Blue Cut robbery was quashed as a new one returned of like tenor, setting forth an additional description of certain jewelry stolen.

New York, 5.—The Northern Pacific has applied to the stock exchange to list \$2,780,000 first mortgage bonds.

St. Catherines, Ont., 5.—The Welles County Council has resolved to memorialize the Ontario legislature to grant women suffrage.

Herr Lasker arrived at Washington to-day. He was met by a committee of German citizens and escorted to various places of interest.

New Haven, Conn., 5.—The prevalence of typhoid and malarial fevers among the students of Yale College is now puzzling the faculty. The professors aver that the sewerage and drainage are perfect and they cannot account for the unusual illness of this term. Reports of death are exaggerated, but two students have died of typhoid fever and one contracted the disease while abroad during vacation. There are a number of students more or less ill of malarial fever, but no great alarm is felt. It is thought that when the cold weather sets in it will disappear.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—The Observer, referring to the trial and condemnation of O'Donnell, says: "No exception can be taken to the mode of the trial, the ability of the defense or the finding of the jury. No other result could have been expected. Seldom has a more righteous judgment been passed."

The Marquis of Huntington, Secretary of State for War, in a speech at Accrington, stated that the British government has received information from the German government of its willingness to co-operate with England to protect their subjects and interests in China in the event of war between China and France.

On leaving the dock on Saturday night, O'Donnell, guarded by a strong escort, walked with a firm, unhesitating step to the cell for condemned prisoners. He was intensely excited, but maintained an air of defiance, and continued to anathematize England and English people and laws. On reaching the cell, O'Donnell, by a strong effort, gained his habitual composure. The Catholic chaplain of the prison soon visited the prisoner, and remained closeted with him a long time. This visit had a soothing effect on the prisoner. After a refreshing night's sleep, O'Donnell ate a hearty breakfast and conversed freely with the wardens during Sunday. He expressed no surprise at the verdict, although he confessed the jury's hesitation inspired him with a hope that he might escape the extreme penalty of the law. He highly praised Mr. Russell's able defense.

He still maintains that he is innocent of murder. All day Sunday O'Donnell displayed extreme indifference, and even bore a jaunty air. He does not seem to despair of reprieve. He says friends outside will move heaven and earth to obtain his release. Father Fleming revisited the prisoner Sunday and remained a long time. He says O'Donnell is in good spirits, and prepared for the worst. A brother of O'Donnell will visit him Monday, despite rumors to the contrary. The prisoner will probably remain at Newgate, where he will be hanged probably December 17th. Ample precautions have been taken to prevent rescue. Two wardens will remain with O'Donnell night and day, and are answerable for the safe keeping of his person.

The result of O'Donnell's trial was eagerly awaited by the Irish circles in London, when it was generally expected the verdict would be manslaughter. Some League branches resolved to form committees to memorialize Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, to commute the sentence. It is thought probable an attempt will be made to bring a pressure upon the United States Government to intervene for the commutation of his sentence.

O'Donnell will be hanged the 17th instant.

Liverpool, 3.—The steamer Norsemann from Boston lost 85 head of cattle.

Paris, 3.—It is semi-officially announced that England, Germany, America, Russia and France will participate in the joint protection of their subjects and interests in China in the event of a war between France and China. The object is to protect the lives and property of Europeans and Americans in the event of the recurrence of incidents similar to the Canton trouble last summer. In order to accomplish this the five powers would form a flotilla of gunboats on the Canton river; command of which will be given to the power having the largest naval force in Chinese waters. At the present time France has the greatest number of vessels there.

Berlin, 3.—The German foreign office has issued a notification that the port of Foo Chow, China, is infected with cholera.

A dispatch from the Austrian consul at Khartoum, says that letters received from Kordofan announce that one-third of Hicks Pasha's troops, including the British officers, were killed in the recent battle. The remaining two thirds are encamped at Rahad, receiving provisions from Takell, and asking for reinforcements. Khartoum is reported tranquil.

A PRAISEWORTHY INSTITUTION.

The rumors which have been rife during the past day or two concerning the U. O. of Logan, Cache County, have given much concern to the friends of co-operative effort,

and great regret has been expressed at the reported embarrassment of an industrial and mercantile institution, which was believed to be on a sound basis and productive of much good among the people in its neighborhood. A letter which appeared in the Salt Lake Herald of Sunday last, placed the concern in a very unenviable light, and conveyed the impression that misfortunes had crowded upon it in such a shape that its property would probably have to be sold off at a sacrifice. Yesterday morning, however, another letter appeared in the Herald, which presented the matter in a much more favorable aspect. The Superintendent of Z. C. M. I., which is said to be the chief creditor of the Logan U. O., makes a statement to the effect that the former letter was but a repetition of street gossip that had no foundation in fact. He said:

"The United Order company do not owe this institution one-third of the amount he states, and I am satisfied they have real estate, unencumbered, logs, lumber and merchandise enough on hand to pay all their obligations. Our confidence in the company is evinced by the fact that we have and are continuing to extend a credit to them of \$10,000, and we have not asked them to give us security for this amount either."

We refrained from making any reference to this affair, until inquiries could be made and reliable particulars obtained. Remarks upon it were crowded out yesterday by the President's message. We are gratified to learn from authentic sources that there is no reason at present why the U. O. of Logan may not hold its own, and continue to benefit the people of Cache County by its industries and example. Its assets are at least double the value of its liabilities. Arrangements have been made that are entirely satisfactory to parties holding accounts against it. The willingness of such a business house as Z. C. M. I. to carry it along to the amount of \$10,000 is a very good guaranty of its financial integrity.

The truth is that this institution is in the same condition as many banking and commercial establishments which are really in a flourishing condition, but which, if required in a sudden to meet their monetary liabilities, would find it very difficult to respond, and might go under in consequence of immediate and simultaneous pressure from several directions. Its real estate, mills, stores, building material, machinery etc., are all good property and available for its uses in conducting a profitable business, while at the same time employment is provided for many hands that without this institution would probably be idle. Money is occasionally hard to obtain, and when cash demands pour in, embarrassment is the necessary consequence. A little forbearance on the part of creditors in such cases is not only merciful but wise. They are more likely to obtain payment in full by waiting awhile than by forcing settlement under adverse circumstances, providing, as in the present instance, the debtor has available assets in sufficient amount to justify delay.

Our contemporary the Herald, after being misled by the hasty conclusions of its correspondent, has done the fair thing by the U. O. of Logan, in not only publishing Supt. Eldredge's letter, but speaking good words editorially for that institution. It would be a matter for public congratulation if all journals would take the same course, instead of endeavoring to justify themselves when found to be in error, and in making pretended apologies, adding insult to injury, as is too often the method pursued by certain unscrupulous Knights of the Faber.

Correspondents should be careful in making statements regarding personal character and the status of business establishments, and newspapers ought to be very guarded in giving place to them. Injury may be wrought in this instance which no amount of explanation can repair. Bad news flies fast, and the reputation of a commercial firm is a large part of its capital.

We have regularly published the balance sheets of the United Order Manufacturing and Building Company of Logan, and found pleasure in noting its prosperity. We are gratified to find that its financial reports are not unworthy of public confidence, but that they have represented the true condition of its affairs, which are really prosperous and hopeful. In these equally times it will perhaps be found by that insti-

tution that ambition must give way to, or at least be tempered by, sound discretion, and that it is not safe to embark in too many enterprises without actual available capital to sustain them. Debts are always incumbrances to firms as well as to individuals, and no institution, co-operative or otherwise, is safe in launching out into liabilities to meet which provisions cannot surely be made beforehand.

We wish the Logan U. O. continued success, and hope to be able at the close of its next fiscal year to report that it is sound, stable, solvent and still a source of revenue to the community and a blessing to large numbers of laboring people.

Denver, 5.—The Western Miners' & Smelters' Association, having for its object the protection of the lead market, perfected its organization, and after appointing a committee to investigate the cause of the present depression in prices, adjourned to meet in the near future.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move."

I shrunk! From 228 lbs. to 130! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81. R. FITZPATRICK.
How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! (5)

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