

THE STRUGGLE.

"Body I pray you, let me go!"
(It is a soul that struggles so.)

"Body, I see on yonder height
Dim reflex of a solemn light;
A flame that shineth from the place
Where Beauty walks with naked face;
It is a flame you cannot see—
Lie down, you clod, and set me free."

"Body, I pray you, let me go!"
(It is a soul that struggles so.)
"Body, I hear dim sounds afar
Dripping from some diviner star;
Dim sounds of joyous harmony.
It is my mates that sing, and I
Must drink that song or break my heart—
Body, I pray you, let me go."

"Comrade, your frame is worn and frail,
Your vital powers begin to fail;
I long for life, but you for rest,
Then, Body, let us both be blest.
When you are lying 'neath the dew
I'll come sometimes and sing to you;
But you will feel no pain nor woo—
Body, I pray you, let me go."

Thus strove a Being; Beauty fair,
He broke his bonds and fled afar.
He fled: the Body lay bereft,
But on its lips a smile was left,
As if that Spirit, looking back,
Shouted upon his upward track,
With joyous tones and hurried breath,
Some message that could comfort Death.

—Dankake Danridge in The Century.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—The continuous rain fall the past twenty-four hours has resulted in numerous washouts on the railroads leading to this city and trains are badly delayed tonight, but as far as known there are no serious accidents.

UNIONTOWN (Pa.) special says: Redstone Creek has broken its bounds and submerged all the low lands of town, and hundreds of people are standing on bridges watching the angry waters sweep by. Men are carrying women out of their houses to higher ground, and several feet of water is standing in the houses at Deeth. The whole place is submerged and trains are running through several feet of water, while the rising water threatens to raise the houses from their foundation. At Brownfield the yard tracks are washed out, and twenty feet of water is standing in the cut of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Two railroad bridges from above the town have been carried away and lodged against the trestle in Uniontown. The Uniontown express is still lying here, being unable to proceed further south for washouts. The rain is still pouring down, but it is thought the worst is past.

The rain will do much damage to growing crops, especially corn, which is badly washed out in many places. At Washington there was a terrible rain-storm which flooded cellars and yards. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge at Fraidepela was carried away by high waters during the storm.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Charles Korn, a middle-aged man, committed suicide under peculiar circumstances yesterday. For the last eighteen years he has been a cabinet maker. Although work was rather slack lately he was not in troubled circumstances and was thought well-to-do. He was a member of several associations and was particularly fond of a little yard back of his residence where he had planted a lot of flowers, and at the further end of which he had built a little summer house, where he passed many of these hot nights. Korn for several months was ailing. Saturday he was evidently not in his right mind. At 2 o'clock in the morning he arose, dressed himself, took his shoes in his hand and said he was going to see his cousin, Julius Korn, to borrow some money. Mrs. Korn followed her husband out, but he had disappeared and she saw him no more alive. Captain Race of canal boat *W. E. Howard*, lying at the foot of East Forty-ninth Street, at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, saw a man walk along the pier and jump into a little boat tied there. The man undressed and jumped into the water. Captain Race rushed to the spot with a boat hook but too late. He had stabbed himself about the chest and throat a number of times.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—A dispatch from Topeka says Moore, under his alias of W. H. Mason, was arrested at the Copeland Hotel between three and four o'clock this afternoon. The dispatch says Mrs. Norton was also arrested, but as Norton refused to make any charge against her or to have a warrant issued for her, the report of her arrest must be a mistake. She is said to have taken the arrest of Moore very hard, having broken completely down and refused to be comforted. Moore was not taken to jail, but both he and Mrs. Norton will be guarded in their rooms at the hotel until an officer arrives from St. Louis.

Mrs. Caswell, an old friend of Norton's, accompanied Judge Laughton tonight, and will use all the influence she can to induce Mrs. Norton to return to this city, or at least attempt to get her out of the clutches of Moore. Norton says he is satisfied now that she has had spells of weakness since the death of her two-year-old child, and this had much to do with her fall.

The *Post-Dispatch* this afternoon prints a review of the developments

in the sad case, and gives several of Moore's intimates a most scathing going-over for the part they took in the affair, charging one with not only attempting to debauch the wife, but to ruin if not rob the husband.

In an interview with Moore at Topeka this afternoon, he said he had stopped there because he did not think anybody there knew him, and he intended to start west at noon tomorrow unless arrested before that time. He professed indignation at the false statements which he said had been put in circulation about the affair, and said the idea that Mrs. Norton and he had brought \$40,000 from St. Louis was preposterous. He promised to send the *Post-Dispatch* a true statement of the case either on Wednesday or Thursday.

The correspondent of the *Republican* at Topeka, Kansas, furnishes that paper with the following interesting telegram:

HENRY W. MOORE, ex managing editor of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and Mrs. John W. Norton were arrested this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at the Copeland Hotel in this city, where they had registered as W. H. Mason and wife, Philadelphia. The arrest was made by chief of police Carter in response to a telegram from the chief at St. Louis, directing that they be arrested on the charge of grand larceny. As the dispatch did not give the assumed name under which Moore was traveling, the police were unable to find him. They were informed of his whereabouts, however, by the correspondent of the *Republican*, who was the first to recognize Moore. They were in their room at the Copeland when the chief of police and deputy arrived with the warrant. The officers entered the room, and before any conversation had been had, and without questioning them as to their identity, the warrants were read to them charging them with grand larceny. "You are in my custody," said the officer, "and you may accompany me to the county jail, where we will take good care of you until farther from St. Louis arrive." No sooner had the warrant been read than Mrs. Norton broke into tears and cried bitterly. Moore placed his arm about her and attempted to console her, but she continued to sob for several moments. Moore then appealed to the officer not to take them to jail, and said: "It will break her heart." The chief at first declared they must go, but finally consented that they might remain in their rooms at the hotel under the surveillance of an officer. This had the effect of quieting Mrs. Norton. Then she began to ridicule the idea of their arrest for grand larceny. "All we took," said she, "was \$3,500, which was my own money and jewelry. I don't see what he (Norton) expects to make out of this. I would have gone to his home Friday night, but he threatened my life. I don't want to die yet. He said he would kill me. Friends came out of the house and said he was

FLOURISHING A BUTCHER-KNIFE."

"I tell you what I would like to do," said Moore, "I would like to go right back to St. Louis and face whatever music there is. We can prove then that no money was stolen."

"But he will kill me," said Mrs. Norton.

Moore then inquired where he could employ a good attorney. The names of several were mentioned. At Moore's request an officer was at once dispatched for Judge Henry Keller, who soon arrived and consulted privately with the runaways. Moore did not have as much to say about the escapade as Mrs. Norton. When the officer inquired what led to the elopement, he said he had nothing to say at this time. He was somewhat nervous and acted like a man who had either been foiled in a plot or regretted what he had done, and had lost heart to carry it to consummation. He said the charges against him and Mrs. Norton were unfounded. They brought nothing belonging to others away with them. They had not \$40,000. He wished he had \$10,000. Since he had come here he and his companion had gone about the city much the same as any strangers would, riding on the street cars. They had not tried to conceal their identity. They came over the Wabash direct from St. Louis to Kansas City and thence here. He said they had intended to go west tomorrow at noon, but would not say what their destination was. As to the story that they had started to Australia, he laughed and said Topeka would not be a very convenient place to take passage from. He said it was a sad affair, but since they were into it they will have to make the most of it.

"No man knows what he will do for the woman he loves," he observed.

Mrs. Norton moved uneasily about the room at first, sitting in a chair, then going to a bed, where she fumbled with bits of laces, gloves, a fan and other trinkets. She appeared to be sad and half sorry she had committed the rash act. Indeed, the conduct of both parties warranted the belief that they repented their departure from St. Louis, although Moore tried to appear jolly and wanted to leave the impression that love, not he, was to blame. He spoke bitterly of the St. Louis papers and said he had read their idiotic fiction with pitying delight. The stories about his debts in St. Louis worried him considerably and he was anxious that the charges relating to them should be denied first of all. As to the consequences of what they had done, he was resigned.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Another arrest was made today in connection with the

Burlington alleged dynamite case. United States Marshal Marsh arrested George Gooding, a striking engineer, at Aurora, Illinois. Gooding had worked for the Burlington road for seventeen years, and was a highly respected citizen of Aurora. He was brought to Chicago this morning and questioned at length by Marsh and the C. B. & Q. attorneys. He was then taken before United States Commissioner Hayne and held in \$5,000 bail on the charge of aiding in the transportation of high explosives contrary to the federal laws. Being unable to secure bondsmen, he went to jail. Gooding declares his entire innocence of complicity in any plot. Marshal Marsh said this arrest completed the present case and that no more warrants are out.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Today was the time set apart by Governor Moorehouse to hear arguments by the attorneys of Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, for a commutation of sentence for the murder of Preller, but the governor had received such a number of appeals, petitions and letters from all parts of the state which he thought the attorneys should examine before beginning their argument, that he postponed the argument till tomorrow. Mrs. Brooks and her daughter had an interview with the governor and made an earnest appeal to him to save the son and brother from the gallows. He listened to them attentively, and said he would give the case the benefit of his very best judgment, and invited them to be present at the hearing tomorrow. He would also be glad to hear anything further which they might desire to present to him.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A bare knuckle prize fight between "Whitney" Ryan and Jack Murray, arranged some weeks ago, was decided today. The men entered the ring at noon in excellent condition. They made a rattling fight of thirteen rounds in forty-one minutes of desperate slugging. Ryan forced the fighting all through. Finally in the thirteenth round Ryan hit Murray under the ear with his right and Murray dropped like a log. He was conscious though when carried to his corner. He said "I will not give him another chance like that." When time was called for the fourteenth round Murray could not walk to the scratch and his seconds threw up the sponge. The battle is the first fought on the turf with bare knuckles near this city in several years and old ring goers said that they had gone many miles and had never seen a better one. It was a desperate contest and was the result of a grudge.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Judge A. M. Pulliam, who killed James Miller, a wealthy farmer, at Hardinsburg, on Friday, was sent to jail after examination today without bail. It has been learned that Pulliam submitted to Miller a statement that Miller had been criminally intimate with Mrs. Pulliam and would pay Pulliam \$5000. The statement is in Pulliam's writing. Below were the words in the same hand: "I give you five minutes to consider this. You may sign or die." The feeling is very bitter against Pulliam, and there is some talk of violence. Pulliam's past record is bad. He was a saloon-keeper at Cloverport a number of years ago, and his place was the resort of women of questionable character. His election as county judge was due to the badly-enforced local-option law. His only competitor was a local optionist.

LONDON, July 9.—The town of Baideda, in Switzerland, has been burned to the ground. Forty persons, mostly children, invalids and cripples, perished.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The steamer *Tyron*, from port Antonio, reports July 2d, when sixty miles southwest of Cape May, that she experienced three consecutive shocks of earthquake, at intervals of ten seconds each.

SUISON, Cal., July 10.—A fire last evening destroyed eight blocks in the heart of the town, mostly brick stores. The post office was also consumed. The fire started in the shed back of W. T. Bartlett's residence; and, despite all efforts of the fire department, the fire gained rapidly crossing the street and burning even what goods had been removed for safety. At least seven-eighths of the town was consumed; over twenty-five residences being burned to the ground, among them being that of Joseph McKeena, member of Congress.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Chairman Hoge of the Burlington grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Chairman Murphy, occupying the same position in the Firemen's Brotherhood, were arrested this morning and locked up at the Armory police station. The prisoners were taken completely by surprise. The two chiefs were charged with conspiracy. The much talked of circular, in which Hoge is alleged to have requested the brotherhood men to hire themselves secretly to the "Q" road and then to disable the engines, is said to be the basis of the charge against Hoge. Chairman Murphy is charged with being an accomplice. General Manager Stone of Burlington swore out the warrants last night and they were given to the officers to be served early this morning. Attorney Collier of the "Q" road said this morning that the prisoners would be arraigned before a justice and a continuance taken, as the company was not yet ready to push its case. He asserted, however, that the evidence in the possession of the company was conclusive.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—The Laura Fork meeting house, in Whitely County, near Jellico, was the scene, Sunday, of a terrible tragedy.

It was the collision between the Rose and Fuston clans between whom a feud had existed for sometime. Just as the minister was announcing the text a volley of firearms was discharged outside the door. The worshippers were thrown into great excitement and many women fainted. Outside the battle raged fiercely, and when the smoke cleared it was found that Ewell Lawson and his son belonging to the Rose clan was killed and that three of the Fuston boys, Tom, Jim and Enos, and John Porter, belonging to the other side, were seriously and perhaps fatally wounded. A dozen others whose names could not be ascertained were more or less seriously wounded. Great excitement prevails and more trouble is expected.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The department of agriculture makes the July general average condition of crops as follows: Winter wheat 75.8, spring wheat 93, corn 93, oats 93.2, barley 91. Winter wheat has been harvested on the south and yielded below the expectation in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. It has improved slightly in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. A marked improvement is noted in Michigan. Reports from the Pacific Coast are also more favorable. The general condition has advanced from 73.3, to 75.6. Spring wheat has improved in a larger portion of the breadth seeded and promises a large yield, minus possible future drawbacks. The general average has advanced from 91.8 to 95.9. The area of corn has increased over 4 per cent, making the breadth nearly 70,000,000 acres. There has been much replanting in wet districts from non germination and from destruction by worms. The stand is now moderately good and the crop is growing finely.

European reports for July makes the wheat crop late and unpromising throughout Europe, Russia excepted.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, July 10.—The body of Alice Kelly, a woman of bad reputation, was found on the outskirts of the city this morning, with her throat cut and head badly beaten. A horse and buggy was hitched to a tree near by. The body was covered, when found, by a laprobe. The nature of the wounds indicates murder. The woman has been here about a month and gave Detroit as her home. It is thought she was slain by some person whom she was attempting to blackmail.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 10.—Edward A. Deacons, who murdered Miss Ada Stone a year ago, was hanged this morning. Deacons, who was a tramp, committed the crime because Mrs. Stone refused to give him food. He slept none last night but ate a hearty breakfast this morning, after which until the time of his execution he chatted in a careless manner with his callers, but abused any newspaper men who appeared.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Hoge and Murphy, when arrested yesterday, were taken before Justice White, but asked for a change of venue. Upon the prisoners being brought to Justice Lyon, the railroad attorneys demanded a continuance. The justice was about to fix the bail at \$1000 a piece when the company's lawyers protested and after some parley the amount was increased to \$1500 for each of the men. The bonds were promptly furnished and Messrs. Hoge and Murphy were released until Saturday. Unlike the other strikers arrested, they are arraigned under the state not the federal statutes. Their arrest was made under the recently enacted Merritt conspiracy law. If convicted, the penalty is a term at hard labor in the penitentiary. Two other names were on the list with Hoge and Murphy for arrest—John J. Kelly and John H. McGillivray.

The warrant for Hoge and Murphy was placed in the hands of Inspector Bonfield and turned over by him to two of his officers. It was shortly after 6 a.m. when the officers proceeded to the National Hotel, where Hoge and his wife, Murphy and several other Brotherhood officials, are stopping.

THE OFFICERS WERE POSTED

and needed to ask no questions before going to the rooms of the men they wanted. One went to Hoge's door and rapped. There was no response and the knock was repeated in a more energetic manner. This roused Hoge who opened the door.

"What is wanted?" he asked.

"Mr. Hoge," was the reply.

"That's my name."

"Then I have a warrant for your arrest," said the officer.

"All right, I'll be with you in a moment."

Hoge expressed no surprise, but hastily dressed himself and joined the officer in the hall.

In the meantime the other officer had gone to the room which he knew was occupied by Murphy, who came to the door in response to his rap. Murphy was very drowsy and had evidently had but little sleep.

"Whose room is this?" asked the officer.

"Charles Thomas," was the reply.

"I thought Murphy occupied it."

"Well, so he does. That's my name but unless your business is of great importance, I am too tired to talk now."

"But it is of importance. I have a warrant for your arrest."

Murphy was awake. His face grew as pale as the night robe he wore. He staggered back grasping the door frame for support.

"A warrant?" he gasped.

"What for, for God's sake?"

"It charges you with conspiracy against the C. B. & Q. road" and the warrant was read to him.

Murphy dressed himself slowly. He was too nervous to proceed as leisurely as did Hoge. A light alpaca coat and vest and straw hat completed his attire and he shivered as he went out into the chill morning air. Hoge spoke to him cheerfully, but Murphy was in a mood to respond and little was said until the two were placed in cells behind the prison bars.

A MIDNIGHT CONSULTATION

of the officers of the company led to the arrest. Two or three detectives, manager Stone, Freight Agent Paul Morton and Collier were working all night on the evidence against the alleged conspirators and it was not until an early hour this morning that they decided to arrest Hoge and Murphy. When the little party broke up the warrants were procured and the officials retired for a few hours' rest. Then they arose to watch the result of their work.

"Well, we have landed our men," said Paul Morton to a reporter soon after the announcement of the arrests was made.

"What do these arrests signify?" "They mean that Hoge and Murphy have been arrested for criminal conspiracy in connection with the circular, and I think we can prove the circular came from them."

"This case," said Attorney Collier, "grows out of the circulars that were sent out to the Brotherhood lodges asking that the Brotherhood men be sent to take places on the 'Q' and suggesting that they bring a good supply of sal soda and emery with them. Sending of these circulars is deemed prima facie evidence of a share in the concerted conspiracy and we have a sure case against the prisoners."

"Then they are not to be arraigned for the dynamite alleged to have been found in Hoge's room at the Grand Pacific?"

"Well, we will not at present charge them with direct implication in that," McGillivray and Kelly who were to be arrested with Hoge and Murphy are sticklers who have been acting as clerks for Hoge. Their occupation was to assist in the

PREPARATION OF CIRCULARS

to the various branches of the Brotherhood.

The most sensational developments in the "Q" conspiracy case is the confession of J. J. Kelly and S. H. McGillivray, clerks respectively to chairman Hoge of the grievance committee and Chairman Murphy of the finance committee. Inspector Bonfield said tonight: "When Kelly and McGillivray were arrested this afternoon they sent for me. I went to see them at the armory police station, first sending word to General Manager Stone that I presumed they wanted to talk. He came over bringing an attorney with him, and when we consulted with the men they talked to us freely of their connection with the circular, and their statement was satisfactory to Mr. Stone. Their statement was being reduced to writing and was not fully completed before I left, but I understand that the statement settled by all possibility of doubt the authorship of the sal soda and emery circulars. It also settled the identity of John Sowers, the man who could not be found by the report. According to this statement Sowers is none other than Chairman Hoge. When the circulars were sent out inquiry as to its authenticity were received from chief engineers asking if it were genuine. Both these young men answered a number of those inquiries, saying by direction of Hoge that the circular was all right. The letters were addressed to Sowers and left at the National Hotel. They were taken to Hoge and there answered by these men under Hoge's instructions."

THE BROTHERHOOD CHIEF INTERVIEWED.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—A reporter called on Chief Arthur of the Locomotive Engineers Brotherhood today, and informed him of the arrest of Hoge and Murphy at Chicago, and asked him for a statement of his views on the subject. He said: "I am very sorry if any member of the Brotherhood has done anything to render him amenable to the law. If any member have been guilty of any dishonorable conduct, they must take the consequences. The Brotherhood will never approve of the actions of members who will not keep within the law, like they followed my advice things might now be different."

When asked if he would express an opinion regarding the circulars said to have been issued by Hoge, he said he would express no opinion and did not consider this a proper time to discuss the matter.

CHICAGO, July 10.—At the general offices of the Burlington road here, it was denied that all or any of the brakemen had struck.

The thirty-five switchmen employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road here, struck this morning. It was a local strike caused by the cutting down of the crews from nine to three. There was some correspondence with the officials last week, but as no agreement could be reached the strike today resulted. The Burlington company gave the day men until 3 p.m. and the night men until 6 p.m. to return. Otherwise their places will be filled.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Further telegrams from Topeka say that Judge Laughton, attorney for Norton, and Mrs. Caswell, an intimate acquaintance and friend of Mrs. Norton, arrived from St. Louis by the noon train and went directly to the Copeland Hotel where