ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER —O— THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 193 FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

Sickening Account of Cannibalism Which Comes from Brazil.

HUMAN FLESH WAS EATEN BECAUSE IT WAS LIKE.

One of the Cannibals Says, However, that It Was too Sweet.

By Telegraph to the News.

EATING HUMAN FLESH.

Several Persons Killed and their Bodies Eaten.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A little three-column newspaper printed in the interior of Brazil, which reached here today, contains a horrible story of cannibalism. A man named Clement Vieira is under arrest at Salitrae, State of Minas, Brazil, charged with eating human flesh. In a talk with the editor he said for some time he and a number of others had lived upon human flesh, and when asked what motive impelled them to such barbarous acts, said it was because they liked it.

Asked how they secured the first victim, he said he went one day to the house of a friend, named Leandro, who invited him to eat a piece of his (Leandro's) dead child. He was hungry and did so. The following day he found a woman asleep by the roadside, killed her and took her body home. Soon after he killed a friend named Simplicio and with the assistance of Francisco and Severo, ate him.

When the flesh was all consumed, Simplicio's two sons were killed for a further supply of food later on. Basilio and a prisoner killed and devoured Francisco, and finally Vieira, having discovered that Basilio had taken a shirt from him killed him. He ate very little of him, however, for he was arrested within two days of the murder.

Vieira was captured in the act of eating a meal of a portion of Basilio's remains. Soldiers found part of Basilio's body buried away in a barrel prepared with pepper and salt.

"Ugh, the human flesh an agreeable taste?" Vieira was asked.

"No," he replied. "It is too sweet. The part I found most toothsome was the brain. We ate it fresh roasted or boiled seasoned with salt and a great deal of pepper."

Vieira expressed no remorse at what he had done.

Railroad Officials Acquitted.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—The case of the United States vs. J. M. Egan and C. H. Holbridge of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road, on trial for alleged violation of the interstate commerce law, was concluded today. The evidence in the case shows that at the time the alleged unlawful sale of 5,000 tickets, the company had not sold, and publicly advertised for sale, two kinds of first-class tickets for St. Paul to Chicago, one termed an "unlimited" ticket, which was sold at $11.50, and one termed "limited" ticket, which was sold for $7.50. Each were in reality unlimited, and hence it was claimed the sixth section of the interstate act was violated.

The court, however, was satisfied from the evidence in the case that there was a difference between the tickets, the unlimited class, under the company's regulations, being entitled to stop-over privileges, while the company in the case of the limited tickets reserved the right to make a continuous passage, although the tickets said were not punched in the margin so as to limit the period of their use. The judge therefore instructed the jury "to acquit the defendants on all the counts of the indictment."

Dew Not Resigns.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Bank Examiner Dew has not yet complied with the request of Dew that he tender the currency for his resignation. Instead of doing so he wrote a letter to the comptroller a few days ago, asking that the request be withdrawn and he be allowed to continue in the service. Word was received here from Washington today that the comptroller had informed Mr. Dew that the department insisted on his resignation.

The "State" Will Stay.

SAN DIEGO, July 9.—The rumor of the plot on the part of the "State's" officers to take the vessel out of port last night, was disproved by the fact that the vessel is in no condition to leave, her machinery having been taken to pieces, her boiler overhauled, and the caps on the cylinder heads removed. The "Charleston" lies within a few hundred yards.

Slavin Refuses.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A noble delegation of Irish-American men from Frank P. Slavin refuses the offer of the California Athletic Club to put up a purse of $10,000 for a glove contest between Slavin and Jackson or Corbett.

Slavin says he will fight John L. Sullivan for a purse of $20,000 that the Melbourne Athletic Club have offered, if Sullivan will agree to fight. He will fight either Jackson or Corbett after they have decided who is the best man.

An Extraordinary Race.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—George W. Howell, a prominent lumber dealer of Arkington, Kansas, passed through here today on a race against nuts, to Jefferson, Texas. If he arrives at Jefferson before the close of banking hours, tomorrow, and affixes his signature to a check to cancel the Jefferson Lumber Company's interest in Wichita Mills and J. H. Bents from Bancini nuts which now threatens Howell.

Howell went from here on a chartered train over to Memphis. At Hoxie, Arkansas, he will take a special train over the Iron Mountain to Jefferson. Unless he meets with unexpected delay he will reach Jefferson at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

The Henly Regatta.

LONDON, July 9.—This was the third and last day of the Henly regatta. The final heat of the grand challenge cup was won by the London Rowing Club, beating the London Rowing Club (holders). The visitors' challenge cup was won by Trinity Hall (Cambridge), defeating Brasenose College (Oxford). The Royal Thames Club, for Wyfold challenge cup, beat Kingston. Balliol College (Oxford) won the ladies' challenge plate race, beating Hom. The silver goblets were won by Lord Ampthill and Guy Nickalls, Leander Rod Club, after an exciting race with F. Wilkinson, and W. A. L. Fletcher, Oxford.

The Royal Thames Club won the Stewart's challenge cup, beating Trinity Hall (Cambridge). The Metropolitan Club won the Thames challenge cup, defeating the Thames Rowing Club.

Citizens Twice.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Citizen George Francis Train arrived in this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon and put up at the Palmer house, where he treated the reporters to a report his mode from some of the new cities. He left for the West at 11 p. m. He will not succeed in his effort to circle the globe in fifty-five days, as he has in his previous record by five days, and Nellie Bly's by eight days.

Bolsnaw's Wife Sorry.

WASHINGTON, July 9. — Representatives of the Chilean (Congressional) revolutionists party gave out a statement tonight in which they say Bolsnaw's wife is said to be sorry her husband has been killed in a saloon in a large bar in the United States, having been unsuccessful in Europe, and notifying the general public that the Hayden Chilean Bank will not recognize the validity of such loan if contracted.

A Fillibustering Scheme.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A letter has been received at the government offices from a man at Norfolk, Va., who states that Captain Amnott has been engaged at Norfolk in shipping men for a treasure hunt in Mexican waters. The writer is informed that he has shipped over 200 men and is secretly taking a large quantity of arms and ammunition at some point on Long Island Sound. It looks very much as though some fillibustering scheme is afoot and it may be meant to aid revolution in Hayti or Mexico.

To Examine the Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Philadelphia experts, Messrs. Fasse and Brown, have been directed by the Treasury to commence immediately a complete and exhaustive examination of the Keystone and Spring Garden banks.

The Hedrickites Divide.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—There is a serious split in the Hedrickite branch of the Mormon church at Independence, Mo. A majority of the members have withdrawn and seek admission as the reorganized church, because Elder Wall, chief of the Hedrickite branch, tried to institute certain reforms among his followers.

It required the sisters to dress in plain black dresses and sun-bonnets without ribbons, lace and frills. He intends the men to use tobacco. His reforms he proposed with a revolver.

The consequence is that he now has only about thirteen members.

Throwing the Hammer.

LONDON, July 9.—In the Arnell Park games today, Quarterterer of the Manhattan Athletic Club threw the hammer 132 feet 7½ inches, beating the best English record of 119 feet.

War Between Clans.

CASTLEBURG, Ky., July 9.—The war between the Clins and Deaton clans in Logan county, West Virginia, is still raging. All are armed with Winchesters and firing at each other across the Tug river. Three more have been killed within the past week.

OUR WESTERN EXCHANGES.

Probably Fatal Stabbing Affair at Laramie.

TWO EVANSTON ROGUES PLAY SHERIFF.

A Roundhouse Fire at Rock Springs.—Excessive Heat in Sacramento.—Violence in an Insane Asylum.

Sacramento Bee—The excessive heat of a few days of last week caused the death of two employes of the Southern Pacific company in this city. Louis Gendert, a car repairer under Phil. Dougherty, was stricken down with the heat Wednesday afternoon. He was taken into the lunchroom, and by application of cooling material to his head, he soon recovered and resumed work Thursday morning, but again collapsed. In the afternoon he was taken to the Railroad hospital, where he died at 1:30 o'clock Friday morning. He was a German, without any relatives in this country. John Howard, a helper in the carpenters' shop, succumbed Wednesday and was also taken to the hospital. He did not rally and died at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. He leaves a married daughter.

Los Angeles Times—A dispatch from Mission, dated Wednesday, says: "Mrs. Ellen Sweeney, an inmate of the insane asylum, was choked to death by Miss Julia Pitts, her cell mate, last night. The deed was not discovered until the nurse opened the cell this morning. Miss Pitts acknowledged that she killed Mrs. Sweeney. Neither of the women was considered dangerous. Mrs. Sweeney was sent to the asylum from Amanda county and Miss Pitts from Los Angeles." Miss Pitts was committed about two years ago. She was violent at the time, and the attendant who took her to the asylum found it difficult to manage her. She was a young woman, and her insanity was brought about by a bad habit. For some unexplained reason the record of her commitment does not appear upon the records at the county clerk's office, where such data should be.

Laramie Boomerang—Johnny Schenck, a boy 15 years of age, was probably fatally stabbed this afternoon by Ralph Lasher, a boy 14 years of age. A record of boys were at the stockyards playing ball, Lasher and Schenck being among the number. Schenck was joking with Lasher, and finally pushed him several times. This it seems irritated Lasher and in a moment of impulsive passion he stabbed Schenck with his pocket knife, the blade entering just above the apple and it is the opinion of Dr. Stevens, who was called that the point of the knife entered the side of the heart. The boys who gathered around Schenck applied handkerchiefs to the wound and absorbed the flowing blood. He was able to walk to Dr. Stevens' office from which place he was conveyed to the hospital. The external loss of blood was not so great but the internal hemorrhage is very great. Dr. Stevens gives him no opinion the wound will prove fatal. At 4 o'clock young Schenck's pulse was very low. The doctor does not wish to be disturbed eating and although the stillness have assisted differently and are still at work he cannot be found.

Kingsley Register—Mr. C. Lomax was a passenger on both homeward trains traveling west, alighted from an empty freight at this point Saturday night in order to stretch themselves a little. Lomax had been gone about twelve hours from the west accosted by two individuals representing themselves to be the city marshal and deputy sheriff respectively, and that the town ordinances required all fourth class travelers to be lodged in jail. The would-be marshal and deputy then escorted their prisoners along until they reached the court house from where they proceed to give them their liberty for $10. After a lengthy argument Lomax happened to run across Sheriff Ward and informed him of the manner in which he had been treated by the deputy and marshal. From the information he then gave the sheriff recognized that the job was that of Spring Heavy and sent he and a companion, an ex-deputy named Wm. Gorgan, to arrest. They were given a hearing before Justice Castle and bound over to the district court in $1000 bail, Spring Heavy in the meantime having been sent to jail a counter of times while Ferguson was not recently released from the jail at Green River.

Rock Springs Rocket—The Fourth ended in Rock Springs with a big blaze, that at one time threatened to destroy half the south side of the city, but fortunately the fire limited by the streets and fanned by the wind were all put out before they got beyond control. The Commercial hotel, Eckar's house, Mrs. Jones' house, Bell and Mc. Donald house, the doctor's house, the steam laundry and the many frame buildings south of Front street even so far as John Lindgren's cottage were in the greatest danger, and some of them were caught fire, but the occupants and owners stood ready with water to use it whenever occasion required. In case of all the fear, anxiety and commotion was the burning of the engine house, which being saturated with coal oil and dry, would go like a flash the wind at the time blowing a perfect gale.

AN EARLY STORY OF BARRETT.

HOW LARRY WOOL A WHOLESOME PART WITH INNOCENCE.

(From the New York Sun.)

Mr. J. H. McVicker, the Chicago theatrical manager, is one of the few survivors of the type of old-fashioned actor-managers. In the school in which Mr. McVicker received his training a manager was obliged to have a thorough knowledge of everything behind the footlights as well as in the box-office, and was generally an actor as well as a manager. He was more than a mere janitor of the building in which his entertainments were given.

Mr. McVicker occasionally drifts off into reminiscence of his earlier theatrical ventures. His talk, unlike that of many another old-timer, is always worth listening to. This is a story that he told some time ago in the presence of the writer and one or two others:

"A good many years ago—it must have been some time in the fifties—I went to Cleveland, Ohio, with a star who was traveling under my management.

"In those days it was the custom for the star to travel alone, the support being furnished by the regular stock company of the house. When I arrived at the theatre I sat down with the manager to cast the first piece in our repertory. When we had exhausted the list of their company there was one small role unfilled, and I asked him who was to play it.

"'Oh, that's all right,' he answered. 'I'll get Larry to play that,' and turning to the call boy he told him to 'run over and ask Larry to come in for a minute.'

"In a few minutes the boy returned in company with a young fellow who held himself so straight that he raked aft, and who had evidently just come from the barber's shop. Now, his locks were rolled up and his beards were stained with printers' ink.

"'Larry,' said the manager, 'do you think you can learn this part so as to play it tomorrow night?'

"The young man glanced over the part—which was only one of three lengthy and said with infinite contempt: 'I should hope so!'

"'Very well,' I said; 'and what name shall I put on the bills?'

"He drew himself up with an immense amount of importance for such a little chap and said: 'Lawrence Barrett, sir.'

"And that was my first acquaintance with the tragedian."

French Ignorance of America.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

This ignorance of America and American affairs is not confined to the uneducated. A distinguished Baron, who once occupied the high position of Chamberlain in the palace of Napoleon III., drew and to me he was much interested in learning there was a serious difference between the inhabitants of North America and South America. The way he had made this interesting discovery was this: He said to Mr. Jefferson Davis, Upon his left was a family from Brazil. Upon his right was a family from the United States. He became acquainted with the Brazilian families, and in making their acquaintance he discovered their native languages were different. He told this discovery of his to me with an air of pride, adding with picturesque emphasis that it was so instructive to be able occasionally to meet foreigners. I was able further to gratify him by adding the weight of my own evidence to substantiate the absolute truth of his striking discovery.

GREAT CONVENTION

Of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in Minneapolis.

FIGURES SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE SOCIETY

"There Are No Sects in Hell" Confidently Declares One of the Speakers.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS.

IMMENSE GATHERING.

One of the Largest Religious Conventions Ever Held.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—The great convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was called to order late this afternoon. Audiences in the immense tent of Rev. Frank H. Daniels, chairman of the local committee, Rev. R. R. French, on behalf of the Minneapolis pastors, and Rev. Dr. Barrett Chicago, on behalf of St. Paul. John E. Elliott, local secretary of the Y. M. C. A., sounded the address of welcome. The convention is the largest ever held by the Christian Endeavor societies, and one of the largest religious conventions ever held. The advancing hosts have been coming all this week, and still others are coming tonight. The auditorium of the convention hall has been beautifully decorated for the occasion. A thousand seats for the choir were ranked up back of the stage, and 12,000 seats for the audience were on the room floor and in the gallery. Fifty thousand persons were in the hall when President Clark rapped for order. This afternoon the convention began with a grand band concert, followed by "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name." Addresses of welcome by the gentlemen named above were responded to by Rev. Dr. George H. Wells of Stoddard, who also extended an invitation to meet next time in Montreal.

AT THE EVENING SESSION

Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany presided, and began the formal session by having the forty-third Psalm repeated by the audience of 12,000, after which Rev. L. H. Stone led in prayer. After song service the annual report of General Secretary Baldwin was read. The following excerpts taken from it showed that one year ago the membership roster was 1,011 societies, an increase over the previous year of 37,000. There are now 16,274 societies reported. From across the water 1,000 societies are reported. There are others not yet heard from. England has 72 societies, Australia 82, India 26, Turkey 12 and China 5. In Canada there are 1,000. The banner for the State, Territory or Province showing the largest percentage of gain is awarded to the Territory of Oklahoma. British Columbia scores next. The banner for the greatest aggregate gain goes to Pennsylvania, that State having gained 431 local societies during the year. Growth in Illinois and Boston was also phenomenal, which 831 societies are reported, Illinois leading with 1,[illegible]. There are four floating societies on the Mississippi river.

Among the denominations, Presbyterians have 4019 societies; Congregationalists, 3037; Baptists, 2011; Methodists, 1[illegible]; Christian Disciples, 801. As to individual societies, the growth is marvelous. At the convention of 1888 the report showed 30,000 members in the United States and Canada, in 1889 there were 60,000, and now the societies have an aggregate membership of 1,000,000 members. It is known that Spurgeon's church of the societies have become church members within a year.

Dr. D. Sankey, the famous evangelist singer, sang "Throw Out the Life Line," after which President Clark was introduced as "Father Endeavor" Clark, social enthusiasm, and delivered his annual address.

THROUGHOUT CLASS

for his annual address took the topic "Fidelity and fellowship." He spoke first of the basis of the movement, and said the two elements that pre-eminently marked the history of Christendom were fidelity to the local church to which each society and member belonged, and fellowship cemented by a common vision, common vows and common methods of service—fellowship that was exemplified by the magnificent assembly.

"Fidelity and friendship," said he, "may win the world for Christ. The society from its birth has stood unswervingly for fidelity to the Church of God and the local church. Now, a million young hearts in thirty denominations in every realm of the globe—the day has come when Christian fellowship is to be extended to all.

The time has come, he thought not to simply accept it in an easy going way—this inheritance—but to stand up for it and for the cause of the cross of Christ. He maintained that this was their duty because every church would be stronger because of his fellowship. He indeed was in favor of fellowship and the value of such a meeting as this—as well try to compute the value of sunlight or the worth of dew, or the economical value of rain. The convention would never adjourn. This fellowship which these days of holy communion would cement should flow back in streams and bring mutual power to the churches in every State and territory and province between the two oceans, and even to the church across the seas. The church itself in this fellowship would go, and wherever it went it would carry strength and cheer. The united strength of thousands would demonstrate that Christians oppose to him the union strength of common fellowship.

"There are no sects in hell," said he. "Let not the citizens of the pit be wiser than the children of light."

President Clark deprecated not the denominations but the spirit that would perpetuate differences and promote rivalries. In the name "Christian Endeavor" a common bond of union is found. He pleaded for inter-denominational and international fellowship of societies because Christ commanded it and prayed for it.

A number of telegrams were read, among them one from Bishop Vincent, regretting his inability to be present, owing to illness. Rev. Dr. Tiffany spoke on Christian unity, and after the singing of "Nearer and Nearer" by Stanley, the evening session closed.

World's Fair Classification.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The classification committee of the National World's Fair commission has adopted a new classification for the art department, prepared by Chief Ives.

Cannibalism in Hayti.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Sun gives the details of a recent act of cannibalism which was committed in Gonaive a few miles from Port au Prince, Hayti. It was witnessed by the papaloi, or village priest. The ceremony was begun by the burning of aromatic plants around a sleeping child two or three years old, which had been put to sleep by herbs. The papaloi stripped off the infant and severed the head from the body with one stroke of a short knife and passed it to an peneul. While the head was being passed the papaloi cut up the body, which was thrown into a large pot with meat and various vegetables. During the cooking the papaloi danced around the pot, and he was soon joined by the participants became so excited and exhausted that they threw themselves in a heap upon the ground where they remained each other and howl. When the dances had recovered they gathered for the last and devoured every particle of the child. Having finished the feast they threw bones in a hole in the ground, buried them and erected a wood cross over the grave.

The gentleman who furnished the above information to the Sun said that he knew personally a woman living at La Croix des Bouquets, ten miles from Port au Prince, whose seven children were eaten at voodoo dances during her absence by their grandmother and the neighbors.

The Jewish Conference.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The committee of the Jewish conference on civil and religious rights, to whom was referred the report of the board of delegates on civil and religious rights, submitted a set of resolutions in which they express the sentiment of the board in dealing with the Russian question. Night schools for Jews in all cities are urged; continued separation of church and state demanded; the Mortara case was instructed to promote the International conference on the Russian question.

Salton Lake Supply Falling Off.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—General Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific, said today: "The water in the Colorado river, from which the Salton overflow came, has fallen one foot during the past week at Yuma, thus rapidly cutting off the overflow of water into the desert."

Spurgeon is Delirious.

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Cruisers for Chile.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Chilean minister today received advices from Paris regarding the decision of the French court and stating that the two cruisers which have been finished will immediately sail for Chile. The battleship "Cal" will be finished soon.

Lobanoiere vs Salisbury.

LONDON, July 9.—In the Commons this evening Lobanoiere propounded against the attitude of Lord Salisbury towards the Dreibund as calculated to irritate France. The foreign secretary contended that the entente cordiale in no manner the status quo of the Mediterranean should not be mixed up with the Dreibund, to which the government was a party. Lobanoiere insisted that Salisbury was doing his best to sever the relations with France. The policy, he said, arose from a feeling that if the republic in France succeeded, republicanism would spread in Europe.

The German Rajestics.

LONDON, July 9.—This afternoon the Emperor again visited Rotten Row, attended only by an aid-de-camp, and dressed in the uniform of a Russian general. He was pointed out as one of his own bones brought over from Germany.

Later the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party at Marlborough House in honor of the Emperor and Empress, which was a great success. Here their Majesties met a number of the British and foreign aristocracy. Music was furnished by a band of the British guards and that of the Prussian Royal dragoons, the latter being sent to England on purpose to play at the party. Thousands of people crowded the neighborhood of Marlborough House, anxious to catch a glimpse of the German Majesties.

The Emperor assisted the Queen to alight from her carriage on her arrival and accompanied her to a seat. After refreshments the Emperor and Empress were shown the grounds. After dinner in Buckingham Palace, the Queen presided at the dinner, and the Imperial visitors attended a concert in Albert hall, where "The Golden Legend" was sung, the royalties occupying the Queen's box.

The Emperor wore the uniform of a British admiral. The Empress wore a dress of cardinal silk, with a dazzling tiara of diamonds. At the conclusion of the "Kaiser's March" the audience arose and cheered the Imperial visitors, who bowed in response.

Belgian Miners' Strike Over.

BRUSSELS, July 9.—The great strike of the Belgian miners has ended. 450 men who have been on a strike for seventy days, returned to work on the order of the Knights of Labor council.

In Bismarck's Favor.

PARIS, July 9.—The Court of Appeals has annulled the decree of expatriation issued by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine in regard to the Chilean war vessels contracted in France for the Chilean government. The court in annulling the decree holds that the vessels were entered by the authority of President Balmaceda, which is the only legally constituted authority in Chile recognized by France.

Imperial Railroad Legislation.

LONDON, July 9.—The House of Lords has endorsed the action of the Commons by passing a bill authorizing what may believe to be the most important English railway scheme of many years, the consolidation of a railway to be equipped in the interest of and as a connection with the Manchester Canal.

Big Michigan Fire.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A special dispatch from Cadillac, Michigan, says the extensive mill plant of Mitchell Bros. at Mesaing, twelve miles from that city, was destroyed with 800,000 feet of lumber and eighteen dwellings. The total loss is placed at $250,000. The insurance that was on the premises is only $50,000. Much valuable timber is included in the loss.

Killed by a Train.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—Mrs. Rebecca Dayland and Jean Arnold Lutey were struck by a passenger train. The lady, who was deaf, was crossing the track on a bridge. Her mother, seeing a train coming, attempted to save him. Both lost their lives.

Struck by Lightning.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—A Pinpoint Clifton, Bosque county, Texas, special says: Lightning struck the house of A. P. Anderson, a negro living ten miles west of here, was struck by lightning, killing his wife and three daughters, all that were in the house. Anderson was close to the house when the bolt struck it. The flames were so intense that he fainted from the exposure. The yellow pine of the house burned like tinder and the bodies were all cremated. The bodies were found by gathered for the last and devoted every particle of his child. Having finished the feast they threw bones in a hole in the ground, buried them and erected a wood cross over the grave.

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NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—A Pinpoint Clifton, Bosque county, Texas, special says: Lightning struck the house of A. P. Anderson, a negro living ten miles west of here, was struck by lightning, killing his wife and three daughters, all that were in the house. Anderson was close to the house when the bolt struck it. The flames were so intense that he fainted from the exposure. The yellow pine of the house burned like tinder and the bodies were all cremated. The bodies were found by gathered for the last and devoted every particle of his child. Having finished the feast they threw bones in a hole in the ground, buried them and erected a wood cross over the grave.

The gentleman who furnished the above information to the Sun said that he knew personally a woman living at La Croix des Bouquets, ten miles from Port au Prince, whose seven children were eaten at voodoo dances during her absence by their grandmother and the neighbors.

The Jewish Conference.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The committee of the Jewish conference on civil and religious rights, to whom was referred the report of the board of delegates on civil and religious rights, submitted a set of resolutions in which they express the sentiment of the board in dealing with the Russian question. Night schools for Jews in all cities are urged; continued separation of church and state demanded; the Mortara case was instructed to promote the International conference on the Russian question.

Salton Lake Supply Falling Off.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—General Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific, said today: "The water in the Colorado river, from which the Salton overflow came, has fallen one foot during the past week at Yuma, thus rapidly cutting off the overflow of water into the desert."

Spurgeon is Delirious.

LONDON, July 9.—Spurgeon is weaker and delirious.

Cruisers for Chile.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Chilean minister today received advices from Paris regarding the decision of the French court and stating that the two cruisers which have been finished will immediately sail for Chile. The battleship "Cal" will be finished soon.

Lobanoiere vs Salisbury.

LONDON, July 9.—In the Commons this evening Lobanoiere propounded against the attitude of Lord Salisbury towards the Dreibund as calculated to irritate France. The foreign secretary contended that the entente cordiale in no manner the status quo of the Mediterranean should not be mixed up with the Dreibund, to which the government was a party. Lobanoiere insisted that Salisbury was doing his best to sever the relations with France. The policy, he said, arose from a feeling that if the republic in France succeeded, republicanism would spread in Europe.

The German Rajestics.

LONDON, July 9.—This afternoon the Emperor again visited Rotten Row, attended only by an aid-de-camp, and dressed in the uniform of a Russian general. He was pointed out as one of his own bones brought over from Germany.

Later the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party at Marlborough House in honor of the Emperor and Empress, which was a great success. Here their Majesties met a number of the British and foreign aristocracy. Music was furnished by a band of the British guards and that of the Prussian Royal dragoons, the latter being sent to England on purpose to play at the party. Thousands of people crowded the neighborhood of Marlborough House, anxious to catch a glimpse of the German Majesties.

The Emperor assisted the Queen to alight from her carriage on her arrival and accompanied her to a seat. After refreshments the Emperor and Empress were shown the grounds. After dinner in Buckingham Palace, the Queen presided at the dinner, and the Imperial visitors attended a concert in Albert hall, where "The Golden Legend" was sung, the royalties occupying the Queen's box.

The Emperor wore the uniform of a British admiral. The Empress wore a dress of cardinal silk, with a dazzling tiara of diamonds. At the conclusion of the "Kaiser's March" the audience arose and cheered the Imperial visitors, who bowed in response.

NICOLAY RETORTS.

He Addresses an Open Letter to Editor McClure of the Philadelphia "Times,"

AND PRODUCES SOME DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Which, Apparently, Will be Difficult for Col. McClure to Reel.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONTROVERSY ABOUT HAMLIN.

Nicolay's Open Letter to Col. McClure.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—John G. Nicolay today replied to Colonel McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, replying to the latter's editorial. Nicolay says in part that he was not the author of the interview as speculated. H. C. Cook, chairman of the Illinois delegation, had a conversation with him about the course of events that transpired between the Lincoln. That conversation Nicolay reported to the President in a letter to Major Hay, assistant private secretary. What he had heard had impelled Cook, who knew that Swett might be untrue to Lincoln. One of the straws which led to this belief was that Swett had telegraphed to Baltimore urging the Illinois delegation to go for Hamlin. Cook wanted to know confidentially whether in urging Swett to go to Chicago the President would reflect the President's wishes, or whether he wished not to interfere by a confidential intimation. Upon this letter President Lincoln wrote "Let Swett go" and Nicolay endorsement to his own handwriting:

"Swett is unquestionably all right. Mr. Hamlin is not, but I had not heard or thought of him by the vice president. I wish not to interfere about the vice president. I cannot interfere about the platform. The convention must judge for itself."

"This written evidence," says Nicolay, "cannot be turned aside. In trying to evade it McClure has asserted that Lincoln called you to Washington and urged the nomination of Johnson, and that you returned to Baltimore to work against Hamlin in defiance to that request against your personal predilections.

"The proceedings of the convention show that you acted an entirely different part. Is it probable that Lincoln, among all other men in the Pennsylvania delegation (Simon Cameron, Thaddeus Stevens, A. H. Reeder, Galusha A. Grow and others), would have called you alone to receive his secret instructions? It is a matter of public history that Simon Cameron was more prominent and efficient than any other Pennsylvanian in the movement of that State to give Lincoln a second term, and that the 15th of January, 1861, he transmitted to the President the written request of every Union member of the Pennsylvania Legislature to accept the nomination of Lincoln, and his subsequent open and unwavering support, left no doubt of Cameron's attitude. How was it with you?

Nicolay then quotes a letter from McClure to President Lincoln May 2, 1864, protesting against the intimation of one or two papers that he (McClure) was not cordially in favor of Lincoln's nomination, and assuring him of his cordial support, and continues: "That this, only a month before the convention, you felt called upon to personally protest against the assertions of the party of disloyalty. But this is not all. We has the time come to make to sensitive ears the revelation of the truth? Nay, only a month before the convention, deserting Cook, carrying on a secret intrigue against Hamlin and President Lincoln, you wrote Swett that you had sent for him, and that on top of the whole, he was writing a deliberate lie to us! That may be your conception of Abraham Lincoln, but it is not that of others."

Australian Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The steamship Mariposa arrived from Australia via Honolulu this afternoon. Among the passengers was Captain Chapman of the American ship "Jacob H. Bunker," which went ashore on Victoria reefs, outside Melbourne, June 5th, and was lost. All her crew were saved.

The schooner "Cradiboro" went ashore three hours previously and seven men were drowned. Both vessels are total wrecks.

A fire at Fiji destroyed 3 islands in May, destroyed $200,000 worth of property.

The Eight Hour Law Don't Apply.

TACOMA, Wash., July 9.—The supreme court, this afternoon, on a statement of fact presented to the mandamus proceeding of the board of directors of the insane asylum, decided that the eight hour law did not apply to any State institution.

This settles the question of an extra session of the Legislature, as the appropriations are sufficient to run the institutions under the old laws.

Suicide in the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, July 9.—During the session of the lower house of the Reichsrath today, a man committed suicide with a revolver at the entrance to the gallery. He was identified as a hunter, and came to the Reichsrath to demand justice in an imaginary lawsuit with the Reichsrath.

Drowned in the Lake.

SIMCOE, Ont., July 9.—Seven was received here today of the drowning near Long Point, during a big gale which prevailed Friday last, of Major John W. Bowyer, a prominent resident of this place, and Abel Bunker, a commercial traveler of Toronto, who had gone to the Point last Wednesday, fishing.

Violence in an Insane Asylum.

Sacramento Bee—The excessive heat of a few days of last week caused the death of two employes of the Southern Pacific company in this city. Louis Gendert, a car repairer under Phil. Dougherty, was stricken down with the heat Wednesday afternoon. He was taken into the lunchroom, and by application of cooling material to his head, he soon recovered and resumed work Thursday morning, but again collapsed. In the afternoon he was taken to the Railroad hospital, where he died at 1:30 o'clock Friday morning. He was a German, without any relatives in this country. John Howard, a helper in the carpenters' shop, succumbed Wednesday and was also taken to the hospital. He did not rally and died at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. He leaves a married daughter.

Los Angeles Times—A dispatch from Mission, dated Wednesday, says: "Mrs. Ellen Sweeney, an inmate of the insane asylum, was choked to death by Miss Julia Pitts, her cell mate, last night. The deed was not discovered until the nurse opened the cell this morning. Miss Pitts acknowledged that she killed Mrs. Sweeney. Neither of the women was considered dangerous. Mrs. Sweeney was sent to the asylum from Amanda county and Miss Pitts from Los Angeles." Miss Pitts was committed about two years ago. She was violent at the time, and the attendant who took her to the asylum found it difficult to manage her. She was a young woman, and her insanity was brought about by a bad habit. For some unexplained reason the record of her commitment does not appear upon the records at the county clerk's office, where such data should be.

Laramie Boomerang—Johnny Schenck, a boy 15 years of age, was probably fatally stabbed this afternoon by Ralph Lasher, a boy 14 years of age. A record of boys were at