

# VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES.

Vol. 9—No. 7.  
WHOLE NUMBER 446.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

PART 1.

## BY THE BACK DOOR

European Immigrants to the U. S. Headed Off.

CONVENIENT CANADA WAS WATCHED

American Surgeons Look Closely After the Hordes.

No More Sneaking Over the Border Line—Entrance Exam as Hard as Ever—Steamship Companies Have Been Dealing the Immigrants—Telling No Trouble About Landing.

New York, Aug. 28.—Dr. Sinnor, commissioner of immigration for this port, started on Saturday for Boston, where he will join Superintendent Stump and go with him to the Canadian border, where they will make an effort to establish a better system of inspection for immigrants coming to this country by way of Canada. Mr. Stump has been informed that foreign steamship companies were seeking customers, advertising abroad that immigrants to the United States could readily effect an entrance by way of Canada, where they would run no risk of being detained and sent back. Mr. Stump says he has long known that considerable immigration was coming in by this route, it is used by the purper and criminal classes, who would not be able to run the gauntlet at New York. The marine hospital service has established a branch at Quebec, which is doing admirable work among immigrants afflicted with contagious diseases crossing the border. By arrangement with the Canadian authorities immigrants arriving at Quebec bound for the United States must submit to examination by a United States surgeon, and cannot cross into the United States without a health certificate from the surgeon. The surgeons have only to consider the health of immigrants and do not inquire into their history or financial condition. The efforts of Mr. Stump on his present trip will be directed to making some arrangement with the railroads for the establishment of inspecting stations near the frontier at places mutually agreed upon.

## BLAND'S COMPUTATION.

How He Thinks the Wilson Repeal Bill Will Go.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Mr. Bland concedes the defeat of all his amendments to the house to-day by a majority of nearly 50 and the passage of the Wilson repeal bill by a much larger vote. The estimate made by the anti-silver men last night is that a majority against the amendment of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 will be 50. On each of the succeeding votes this majority will be increased until upon the third vote the ratio of repeal it will approximate 100. These figures, together with the detailed vote of the anti-silver men may expect it, will be cast to-day, were shown to Mr. Bland last night. He carefully examined the poll and said: "I shall not be surprised if the expectations of anti-silver men are fully realized; indeed they may poll even a larger vote than is indicated by these lists. For all I know they may succeed in pulling over to their side a good many more of our men before the vote is taken to-morrow. Everybody knows the tactics being employed, and the result should surprise nobody familiar with the situation."

"Then you have no hope of defeating the Wilson bill?"  
"Not the slightest. Its passage is a foregone conclusion."

"Will the senate pass the Wilson bill?"

"I believe it will pass the senate without much delay. It shall not be surprised to see it go through without any friction almost any day."

By parties the vote and poll by the anti-silverites is as follows: For the amendment, Democrats 119, Republicans 27, Populists and Labor 9, total 152; against the amendment, Democrats 102, Republicans 100.

## RIFLEMAN'S DAY.

Opening of the Canadian Rifle Matches at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—This morning broke in fine range today it looked threatening, but by 8 o'clock it commenced to clear up and at 9, when the first gun was fired in the nursery match, the weather cleared and the sun shone in the air, was all that could be desired.

The scores made were marvellous; the highest score in the nursery match was the possible 25. Private Lamb of Manitoba made 24 with 20; Private Tait, 23 with 18, and Private Lemon counted out with 17. Last year fourteen got in. In this match the British Columbia team did well. Corp. Hunter, of Victoria, tied for third place with 24, getting 10, Gunner Turnbull sixth with 22, and Gunner Huston 23 with 20 points.

In the Hamilton Powder Company's match, 500 yards, seven rounds, Chamberlain and Turnbull took 24 with 31 points. Shooting was phenomenal, there being four ties with four possible for first position, among these was Lieut. C. N. Mitchell of Winnipeg.

There were 48 with 30 counted out. Lantry and Martin got 30, Hunter 29, Quigley 28, Huston 22.

**La Normandie Won.**  
New York, Aug. 26.—A cable dispatch has been received at the office of the Havre-American steamship company from Southampton about a race between the Paris and La Normandie from this port to England. The Paris left here at 8 o'clock on Wednesday of last week for Southampton. La Normandie left for the same port at 10 o'clock on the States morning. Both reached United States mails, and there was a contest, which vessel could get the mail matter to London first. The news of the race spread among the down town

merchants, who are interested in getting early information to their London agents. La Normandie is one of the cracks of the Havre line, and both vessels were anxious to make good time. The Paris arrived at Southampton seven hours behind La Normandie, making the trip in 6 days 23 hours and 30 minutes. La Normandie's time was 6 days 16 hours and 30 minutes. Special trains had been ordered to convey the mails from each vessel on her arrival at Southampton to London. La Normandie went to her dock, and thence had her mail transferred to the train. The mail arrived at the London post office at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Paris arrived early the next day. Her mail was taken off in a tender and put aboard the train and whisked off. It reached the London post office at 2.30 that afternoon.

## WHAT ALFRED GETS.

Something More Than the Rule of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—The succession of the dukedom of Edinburgh to the dukedom of the dukes of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a dominion of interest in Germany, and widely divergent rumors in regard to the matter are everywhere circulated. Putting all these aside, there is no doubt that the succession of the British duke has surprised and disatisfied the nation, though the fact is quietly accepted by the dukes concerned. It is probable that the Emperor William would have preferred that Prince Alfred, the only son of the Duke of Edinburgh, should have succeeded Duke Ernest. Indeed, it is believed his majesty hoped that he might induce his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, to waive his claim to succession in favor of Prince Alfred. His majesty is reported to have told the duke that under any circumstances a regency would be impossible and he must take the throne himself or abandon all connection with the dukedom. Finding the duke resolute in his determination to forego none of his rights, and also finding his mother, Queen Victoria, supporting him in his attitude, the emperor put on the best face possible and acquiesced in the duke's succeeding.

The extremist press, Radical and Conservative alike, indulge in Anglophobia. They have upon the incapacity of admitting a relative of a powerful foreign house into the secrets of the federation. Nothing is yet known as to the disposition of the late duke's property. It has always been supposed that he was immensely wealthy. Certainly his estates are extensive enough. Apart from palaces, castles and shooting lodges owned by him in Germany, he was proprietor of one of the finest sporting domains in Europe, situated in the Saxon Tross. All these properties are entailed and pass to his successor.

## Vanderbilt's Yacht Valiant.

New York, Aug. 28.—W. K. Vanderbilt's new twin screw yacht Valiant passed Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon. She is the fastest yacht afloat. She was launched May 3rd, from Laird Bros., at Birkenhead, England. Among those present at the launching were the Duchess of Manchester and her daughter, Lady Alva Montagu, the latter performing the christening ceremonies. The chief dimensions of the Valiant are 332 feet over all, 310 feet between perpendiculars, 33 feet 8 inches beam, 25 feet 6 inches depth, 25 feet 6 inches tonnage, 2,400 tons. The vessel has a double bottom, subdivided into ten compartments, which will hold fully 2,000 tons of water as a ballast. She is fitted with twin screws of bronze and is driven by two sets of triple expansion engines. Mr. Vanderbilt came in on the Valiant. He was accompanied by W. S. Hoyt. His brother, F. W. Vanderbilt, went down the bay in his yacht Congress to meet the Valiant, and at Stapleton on a valiant's owner and Mr. Hoyt boarded the other yacht and were brought to New York. The Valiant will remain at Stapleton until to-morrow, when she will start for Newport. A trip to New York to be made shortly. The owner at Sandy Hook spoke the Valiant about 1 o'clock steaming toward New York. So big was she that he took her for an ocean steamer at first, but there was a yacht look about the graceful craft, and it was not long before he made up his mind that the vessel was the Valiant.

## The Socialist Element.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The growing influence and numerical strength of the socialist and other radical elements at a few years ago were classed along with the anarchists is strikingly shown in the extensive preparations that have been made for entering into the fall campaign with a view to capturing some of the local offices. A mass conference is to be held to-night under the auspices of a committee of the socialist labor party, and to which "all such organizations as are in favor of independent political action based upon the socialist labor platform" are asked to lend their support. While there is no possibility of the new element controlling anything like a majority of the votes of the city, it is possible that they may make a sufficient showing of strength to secure terms from one of the old parties.

## Harrison Going to Marry.

New Orleans, Aug. 28.—F. T. Howard, brother of Miss Annie Howard, has announced that the marriage of Miss Howard to Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago will take place in the latter city on September 4 at the summer home of the Howards at Biloxi. It is also stated that the wedding will be attended by a large party of Mr. Harrison's friends, and relatives from Illinois, and that there will be a gathering of all the Howard family.

## Keeley Cure Convention.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The third national convention of the Keeley League, which is to be held in this city next month, will be the greatest anti-liquor demonstration that has ever yet been held. Headquarters have already been established, and nearly 5,000 visitors have secured accommodation in advance. Judge T. N. Maxwell, president of the Keeley Institute of Washington, as well as the superintendents of nearly all the branches

throughout the country, are making ex-tensive preparations for the convention. The convention will consist of day and evening sessions of both the league and the Woman's Auxiliary, and the proceedings will wind up with a grand celebration at the World's Fair, when it is estimated that between 20,000 and 30,000 graduates will be present.

## THERE WAS GORE.

Police and Populace Came Into Fierce Armed Conflict.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—The police and the unemployed came into a collision this afternoon at the south entrance to the city hall. The police, under Inspector Ross, charged on the men as they marched past and scattered them in every direction. Clubs were freely used, and men and women knocked down and trampled under foot. Some of the men tried to hold the police back by standing on their heads, but the crowd was too thick to admit of it. The mob and spectators were driven in every direction, and soon filled the hallways and offices of every building in the vicinity. Inspector Ross was struck on the head by a stone in the midst of the fight and a gash three inches long cut in his head. He was knocked senseless and was carried to a drug store, where the wound was sewed up. On Ross going down the crowd set up a cheer and made a rush for him and tried to beat the life out of him. His men rallied around him, however, and a pitched battle waged around the prostrate inspector, but the police were victorious in the end, and drove the crowd from their superior, when they formed around him and beat their way through the crowd to the drug store by pure force.

There was at once sent to all sections in the vicinity, and in a few minutes the police were on their way to the scene from every direction. In an incredibly short time several hundred were in and around the city hall; but they were as nothing to the crowd that gathered. Thousands of men rushed from the adjoining buildings and the street was blocked by wildly excited men, so that it was impossible for the police or any one else to move for a time.

The cause of the riot was the upsetting of a buggy on Washington street. A crowd came from Wabash avenue and stopped the cable cars on the Wabash avenue, Clark and Dearborn streets. At West Clark street a cab tried to get through the line, and the police, who were parading upon it, and it was only by playing his whip vigorously that the driver got through. Then a mail wagon was delayed, but one policeman by the free use of his club got it through the line. The next thing was a buggy, and that was capsize. Then the police charged.

One man arrested gave his name as Joseph Wendel and said he was from Bridgeport. He was caught just as he was hurrying to the scene of the riot. A few moments later another Pole, who gave his name as Michael Herowitz, was arrested at the north door of the hall. The prisoner, it is said, threw the stone that struck the inspector on the head. He was excited and vowed he would have blood. In his pocket was found a revolver and a box of cartridges. As soon as Herowitz was arrested a crowd of his friends rushed to rescue him, but they were beaten back by the police. Several were knocked down, but none were fatally hurt.

Before the parade started the idle workmen held their daily meeting at the foot of Columbus street on the lake front. Some of them raised a black flag and under its gloomy shadow several orators talked to the crowd. Then the black flag was taken down and the stars and stripes put up and the parade to the city hall began.

Inspector Ross, after having his wound dressed, was taken to his office. "It was a pavingstone which hit me," he said. "The wound is a painful one, but I think it will be all right soon. These men were not serious. Some of them had revolvers, but they did not make very much of a show with them. I know I would never have gotten out had I not drawn my revolver. An officer who was with me and not in uniform escaped without a scratch. They seemed to take delight in getting in a blow on a uniformed officer."

"Those fellows were not the unemployed," said one of the men after the riot. "They were not the men who paraded the other day. The parade was made up of men from the black rock. I recognized many of them."

At the time that the riot broke out Mayor Harrison was in a barber shop, and as soon as he heard of the riot he started to the city hall and arrived there just after Acting Chief of Police Brennan has sent Inspector Ross to his room to have his wounds dressed. At the foot of the hall he met Chief Brennan. "Brennan, I want no more street parades," said the mayor. "Watch the meetings, keep your officers on the lake front and allow no disturbances, and break up any meeting that may become disorderly."

## SPANISH AMERICA.

**Revolution in Nicaragua Promised—Mexican Railway Construction.**  
Panama, Colombia, Aug. 28.—El Espectador, a Panama newspaper, says there will be a new revolution in Panama within a fortnight. Its statement is based upon the assertion of General Plaza, who is now in Costa Rica. He told the paper's correspondent the Nicaraguan Conservatives would invite Gen. Scazsa to return, and in overthrowing Scazsa start another revolution before the meeting of the constituent assembly on September 15th. Elections for choosing members of that body were held in Nicaragua today.

**City of Mexico, Aug. 28.**—A contract has been signed for the construction of a railroad from the City of Mexico to the port of Tampico on the Pacific coast. The proposed line will pass through the states of Guerrero, Puebla and Oaxaca. The concession carried with it the right to build a number of branch lines. It is said there is plenty of capital behind the project, and the construction will begin soon.

## BLOUNT'S DEFEAT

His Amendments on American Silver Proposition

ARE UNEQUIVOCALLY REJECTED

Other Similar Suggestions Meet With a Like Fate.

Congress Begins Work in Earnest—Consideration of the Sherman Act—Question of Repeal Approaching—Mayor Carter Harrison, at Chicago, to Take Into Himself a Wife.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—The 17 to 1 amendment was defeated, yeas 100, nays 239. The 18 to 1 amendment was defeated, yeas 103, nays 237. The 19 to 1 free coinage amendment was rejected, yeas 102, nays 239.

The house began to vote on the Bland free coinage substitute at 12 o'clock. Bland's 16 to 1 free coinage proposition was defeated, yeas 123, nays 225. The speaker commanded order at 12. Nearly every member of the hall was filled, an unmistakable evidence of the general and individual interest in the matter in hand. Chaplain Haddaway prayed briefly and in a voice inaudible at a distance of more than ten feet from the desk, for the special gift of wisdom and judgment to rightly settle the great question before the house. After the reading of the Journal, Weaver of New York appeared at the bar of the house on the arm of his colleague, General Tracy, and was sworn in by the speaker.

The resolution contained in the order of procedure on the silver question was reported by the clerk, for a vote first upon the free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. Representative Bailey of Texas asked if the consent of all the amendments included in the order being defeated, would it be in order to propose an additional amendment germane to the subject. Speaker Crisp replied that as at present advised he would answer no, that speaker provides exhaustively all that the house may consider, but when the time came for formally presenting the question the gentleman from Texas might be heard.

Representative McGilligan desired to offer an amendment providing for the free coinage of the product of the silver mines of the United States, but Mr. Bland objected, saying such a proposition was no free coinage at all.

The roll was then called upon the amendment to the Wilson bill providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The announcement of the vote was received with applause and surprise at the majority against free coinage. It being nearly double the largest vote yet recorded on the subject, the committee, Mr. Bland from his seat speaker smiled grimly as he heard the result, nervously rocking to and fro. The figures seem to show that a majority of the Democratic members voted against free coinage at the ratio of 17 to 1, and secured it.

As the clerk began calling the roll Mr. Bryan walked down the centre aisle and around to where the silver leader sat. He was awaiting some time, then Mr. Bryan by easy stages made his way back to his own seat. The vote on the question of free coinage at the ratio of 17 to 1 resulted: Yeas, 100; nays, 240. On this vote, beside the loss of the Populist vote, the members of that party withholding their votes, there were several negative votes from those who voted in favor of a ratio of 16 to 1.

Bland then offered an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 15 to 1, and demanded yeas and nays. There were protests against this and cries of "No," but 85 seconded the request and the roll was again called on this question: Yeas, 102; nays, 239.

The 20 to 1 amendment was likewise rejected: Yeas, 119; nays, 222. The Senate was scantily attended. The voting on silver in the House attracted all the attention. Sherman gave notice of an address to the Senate on the silver question next Wednesday. Walcott (Colo.) follows on Thursday. The bill to allow National banks to increase their circulation was then taken.

The next amendment providing for free coinage at the ratio of 19 to 1, was then offered, and yeas and nays demanded. The roll was called showing the following vote: Yeas, 105; nays, 237.

The amendment to enact the Bland act as amended, yeas, 139; nays, 217. Light guns on the higher ratios were not unexpected by some of the leaders, and it was the published expression of these that the ratio of 20 to 1, the next amendment offered, Mr. Bland would poll the largest vote recorded in favor of free coinage. The result of the roll call was: Yeas, 119; nays, 222.

The Wilson repeal bill passed, 279 to 110.

## Fatal Railway Collision.

Long Island City, L. I., Aug. 28.—A serious accident occurred shortly after midnight this morning on the Long Island railroad near Newton. The train that left Manhattan at 11 o'clock, and was headed by the left Rockaway beach ten minutes earlier. The later train plunged into and plowed its way completely through the two rear cars of the Manhattan beach train and fouring fatally and otherwise 20 others. Among the killed was Col. E. A. Buck, editor of the Spirit of the Times.

## Appeal to Gladstone.

London, Aug. 28.—The prevailing condition of affairs in England is no more favorable than the unfortunate condition of affairs that has thrown so many out of employment in America during the past few months is proved by the following letter received to-day by Mr. Gladstone, endorsed by nearly a dozen of the most influential labor organizations in the United Kingdom. The communication is as follows: "The undersigned is instructed by resolution to

write to you asking definitely whether the government is prepared to do anything for the unemployed, the number of whom at the present moment is unprecedentedly large. I am to add that unless the government takes immediate steps in the matter the tens of thousands of men and women who are starving will be compelled to take matters into their own hands." Just what the government could or should do under the circumstances is not indicated, but the fact remains that there are more workmen out of employment than ever before and less prospect of any speedy relief from a revival of industry.

## THE GOLDEN STATE.

One Day's Happenings in Sunny California.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—It is reported that the town of Biggs, in Butte county, was entirely wiped out by fire this morning.

It has been decided to hold a meeting on Thursday next of the standing committee of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows to investigate the books of ex-Assistant Secretary Pridwell. Grand Secretary Walter B. Lyon has made a formal request that his books be thoroughly looked over at the same time. Pridwell was not under bonds, and if discrepancies are found in his accounts they will have to be made good by Grand Secretary Lyon.

E. S. Pratt, of Mobile, Ala., the newly-appointed consul-general to Singapore, arrived here last night en route to his position, and will leave on the next steamer. During the New Orleans expedition he was commander from Alabama. He was for five years, beginning with Cleveland's first administration, United States minister to Persia.

The steamer Unatilla sailed for Victoria with the following passengers: Mrs. H. T. Yack, J. P. Little, Ben. Barney and wife, Miss L. Smallwood, Miss J. Rodden, Mrs. A. K. Hare, Mrs. J. McWhinney, A. P. Brown, J. Donovan and wife, H. Willoughby and wife, Miss Ellen McManis.

Henry A. Cummins, assistant treasurer of the Southern Pacific Company, was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon and died at 9 this morning, aged 38. He leaves a widow and two children. He had been connected with the company from boyhood.

J. H. Cosgrove, proprietor of the Wave, a weekly paper, was assaulted this morning and badly beaten by T. Beall, a well-known society man, who had taken advantage of an article published in last Saturday's Wave, placing a friend of Beall's in a ridiculous light before the public. Beall was arrested.

Visalia, Cal., Aug. 28.—To-day at 12:30 Bergstrom's planing mill, box factory and machine shop were burned together with a large stock of box material. Loss probably \$10,000.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 28.—Special Officer Charles Wetzel was shot and fatally wounded by George Clark a few minutes before 12 o'clock. His assailant was quarreling with a colored man, Wetzel interfered, when the man placed a pistol against his stomach and fired. The murderer escaped.

**For Killing Mother-in-Law.**  
Montreal, Aug. 28.—Samuel Christie was indicted to-day by Coroner McMahon on the charge of killing his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Peacock. He will stand his trial at the Queen's bench.

**Quebec Notes.**  
Quebec, Aug. 28.—The bodies of two little children, Dorval and Chanting, missing for some days from their homes in Champlain street, were picked up floating in the river yesterday.

The body of the pilgrim found dead at Labonne St. Anne has not been identified. Telegrams from Ottawa and Maskinonge state that there is a member of the recent pilgrims excursion from these places missing.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper with the members of their family went west on Saturday night.

Bishop Northup of Carolina is in town.

It is said a review of sailors and marines off the coast of Mexico on the Plains of Abraham next Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon a skiff containing two men capsized in the harbor to-day. The Blake and the Mohawk each sent a boat to the rescue. Both men were picked up by a boat from the latter vessel.

## THE MISSING SAMIA.

Montreal, Aug. 28.—The Samia has been 30 days out and still no word of her. The agents are beginning to feel anxious, but as she is a machine for tempering the agents say she is all right. The agents say there is provisions enough to last a year. News of the missing boat is eagerly awaited, both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic.

## QUESTION OF INDEMNITY.

Interesting Case Before the Illinois Courts for Trial.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 28.—One of the most remarkable cases based upon a question of identity that has ever come up in the courts of this state was re-opened to-day in the United States District Court, being the hearing of arguments for a new trial in the celebrated Newby-Benton case. The trial hinges on the question whether the claimant, Newby, is or is not the rightful owner of that name. Upon this point depends his title to a pension. According to the decision in the first trial Newby is not Newby, but Benton, and therefore he is not entitled to a pension, but has, on the contrary, been guilty of an attempt to secure money under false pretenses.

The claimant, however, has many friends in the vicinity of Fairfield, and a large subscription has been raised in his behalf for the purpose of securing a favorable verdict in the new trial, which it is confidently expected, will be granted. Nearly a dozen affidavits have been filed showing that the jury talked too much during the progress of the trial, and before the defendant, Newby, had presented his case. The case for the prosecution, which was conducted by United States District Attorney Shutt, was based upon the alleged fact that Newby's

name was really Benton, but the defense claims that Benton has been dead for years. Popular feeling is growing steadily in the old man's favor, and it is now becoming generally believed that he is a much abused veteran and is a victim of the mistaken zeal of the district attorney. The court room was crowded with a throng of Grand Army men, and others interested in the case. The arguments will probably occupy several days, and little doubt is entertained but that a new trial will be granted.

## Hume's Chinamen.

San Jose, Cal., Aug. 24.—Sheriff Hollinger and his deputies were ready at the scene of the expected trouble about the Chinese near Los Gatos last night, but no outbreak occurred. Orcharding Hume has received threatening letters because he did not discharge his forty Chinese employees, and it was expected that the threats would be carried into execution last night. The people of Los Gatos and Saratoga, who have taken part in the anti-Chinese agitation will not give up the fight, but claim they will use only lawful means.

## General Dispatches.

Stenubenville, Aug. 28.—The property of the people of this city is completely at the mercy of a regularly organized gang of "firebugs." There have been twelve fires in the last two weeks, ten of them incendiary. The police have been cut down by a reform council until there are not enough of them to properly protect the city. The fire department has been reduced and the fire horses have been crippled by use in the streets. There have been several fires at midnight last night and three at the same time a week ago. The citizens are becoming alarmed and may organize a vigilance committee.

Middletown, Conn., Aug. 28.—Horace Johnson of this county, who predicted the coming storms, says there is another still greater severity to come from September 6th to 10th, and in comparison with which the recent tempest will be insignificant. In his prediction Mr. Johnson has not laid particular stress upon the storm just passed, but has said it would be followed by another which would prove the worst in the history of the country. He predicts that a great tidal wave will roll into the Bay of New York, sweep along the docks and for a time completely submerge them. He warns the residents and owners of property in these cities to remove their goods from the water front.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 28.—In a sermon to his congregation yesterday, Rev. V. A. Schnell, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, said: "There is great distress in this parish owing to hard times. I have a deposit in the bank which comprises my savings for some years, which added to the pension I got as a union soldier is at the disposal of the destitute so long as it holds out." The sermon caused many persons in the congregation to break into tears.

## CRIMINAL INGENUITY.

The Fine Works Wrought by Cell Birds with Simple Tools.

Most interesting among the many sights in the Massachusetts state prison is the collection of weapons and tools in Warden Bridg's office which were taken from the convicts at various times in searching their cells, says the Boston Herald.

There is a good-sized cabinet filled with implements, while many more are scattered about the room. The assortment is most interesting and extensive. A large number of the weapons are of the kind that may be read the story of the cunning ingenuity and patient perseverance of desperate men deprived of liberty for years.

Nearly all the articles were made with the prison, and from materials which would never suggest to the average mind the possibility of making such tools and weapons as the plotting convicts secretly turn out with the rude means at hand.

Hack saws for cutting off the thick iron bars are most common, and a discovery recently made indicated that the convict was making a regular business of manufacturing the articles and selling them to his fellow-prisoners. They are made from clock springs and are about eight inches long, with fine and perfectly set teeth. A large stock of these was found in the suspected convict's cell, and with them a quantity of the spring metal cut up and straightened out ready for the teeth. There was also a machine for tempering the blades, a piece of gas pipe with steel pieces screwed into either end. The blades would be placed inside and heated over the gas jet. It was with these blades, in cleverly constructed frames, that a large number of thin iron bars were sawed off a short time ago on the night that three separate breaks from the cells into the corridors were made.

Next in number are the billies and slungshots. One of these billies, or short clubs, is a beautiful weapon, being made of leather washers pressed tightly on a steel core and finely polished. Ruder weapons are made from a ball of lead or iron in an old stocking or leather case.

There are many jack-screws. A favorite and simple way to place a piece of gas pipe over a heavy bolt on which is cut a deep thread and an easy running nut. The jack is placed between two bars, and then as the nut is screwed down the bolt 20 others is pushed off and the bars forced apart. An interesting weapon was used in the recent break and attack on Night Officer Patten. It is an imitation revolver, made of wood so cleverly that it pointed at a man where the light was not good it would strike terror to the heart of any but the most reckless.

There are infernal machines made from alarm clocks to ignite a card of matches when the alarm goes off, lines with large, padded boots to throw over the walls for scaling ladders, appliances for strangling an officer, and fimmies and drills for digging out the bricks in the cells.