The Star and Herald.

A. R. ZIMMERMAN, W. G. DUSTIN, } PUBLISHERS.

DWIGHT, - - - ILLINOIS.

SWUNG A MURDERER.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Vessel Dashed Ashore—Two Railroad Men Killed — Insane Inmates of a Tennessee Asylum Burned to Death.

CRAWFORD SWUNG UP.

The Brutal Murderer of Mrs. Mathias Hanged at Decatur.

—W. H. Crawford has been executed at Decatur, Ill.

The crime for which Crawford paid the law's penalty was the murder of Mrs. Lina Mathias. On Aug. 25, 1890, the section was startled by the discovery of the dead body of Mrs. Mathias lying in an open field, with the throat cut from ear to ear. It was known that Crawford had been trying to force his attentions on Mrs. Mathias, and that his advances had been repelled. He was immediately suspected of the crime, and a posse which started in pursuit captured him at the house of his brother-in-law, but not until he had made an attempt to end his own life by cutting his throat. Believing that his end was near Crawford confessed to the murder, and after one of the most sensational trials ever known in the county, during which the prisoner had to be constantly guarded to prevent the people from lynching him, he was sentenced to be hanged The condemned man was one of the most depraved criminals that ever stretched hemp. His last hours were taken up with senseless profanity and threats against people against whom he had a grudge. He would not allow a minister to attend him, and resented all words of pity. He slept soundly and ate a hearty breakfast. He permitted a barber to shave him, and then prepared for his walk to the gallows. He was pinioned after the death warrant was read to him by the Sheriff. Crawford walked up the gallows step without a break and took his place on the trap. He had nothing to say, and Sheriff Perl pulled the lever. He was pronounced dead in fourteen minutes, the fall of five feet breaking his neck. Large numbers of visiting sheriffs and county officials were witnesses to the execution.

FLAMES IN A MAD HOUSE.

Nine Inmates of the Tennessee Insane Asylum Burned to Death.

—The beautiful Central Insane Asylum, situated seven miles from Nashville, Tenn., is almost a mass of ruins, and the bodies of nine inmates lie buried there. Their names are:

Dr. Frank Hollowell, of Davidson; John Poindexter, of Wilson; A. R. Goodlett, of Davidson; John S. Johnson, of Rutherford; W. J. Settles, of Wilson; W. H. Beasley, of Hickman; A. Brooks, of Davidson; John Kelly, of Wayne; John Vance, of Smith. The fire is thought to have been started by a pyromaniac named J. Brooks, from Davidson County, who has served two terms in the penitentiary for arson. The greatest excitement prevailed during the fire. Many of the inmates, as they were driven from the building, broke away from their guards and scattered over the country. About a mile from the conflagration a couple of lunatics were found in their shirt sleeves trudging along the highway with their arms locked about each other's necks. Hiding in the shrubbery immediately around the road were many who had escaped when the sudden exodus was made from the west wing. Most of them were but partially dressed, but almost without exception their faces were covered with smiles as if the downfall of their refuge was a source of pleasure to them and the biting wind a thing unfelt. The escaped numbered about forty, but all of them have been recaptured except three.

RAVAGED BY FLAMES.

Two Disastrous Conflagrations at Syracuse, N. Y.

Two destructive conflagrations occurred at Syracuse, N. Y., the aggregate loss approaching $1,200,000, only half covered by insurance. At 6 a. m. fire broke out in the Hogan Block on West Fayette street and destroyed not only the Hogan Building but also the Ayers, Cahill, Solomon, Kauffman and Fay blocks and the historic dwellings formerly occupied by Mayor Williston. While the first fire was still raging, another broke out in the Roscoe Building on East Washington street. The wind carried the flames into the Montgomery flats and from thence into the *Journal* office and the Yates Block. Assistance was summoned from Utica, Oswego and Baldwinsville, and by the heroic efforts of the firemen the flames were confined to the above buildings. Both the Vanderbilt and Candee houses had narrow escapes from destruction. The total losses on the Fayette street fire foot up $457,000, on which there was $225,000 of insurance. In the Washington street blaze the losses amounted to $635,000, partially covered by $300,000 insurance.

Dashed on the Shore.

—The United States steamship Galena and the United States tug Nina went ashore one mile south of Gay Head lighthouse during a strong southerly wind and dense fog. The Galena was being towed from New York to Portsmouth by the Nina. Both vessels were badly damaged. The officers and crews, seventy-seven in number, were taken off by the Galena boats and a breeches buoy sent from shore by the Massachusetts Humane Society's stationmen at Gay Head.

Italy Protests.

Baron de Fava in a dispatch to Marquis Di Rudini, the Italian Premier and Foreign Minister, states that he has protested against the inaction of the local officials in New Orleans, and that Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, expressed horror at the acts of the New Orleans mob, promising that he would immediately make the orders of the President in the matter and that the decision would be communicated to the Italian Government.

Two Railway Men Killed.

—Engine No. 393 and six cars on a section of train No. 74 were wrecked near Beaver Valley, Pa. Engineer John Fisher and Fireman James Wood were killed, and Brakeman Clinton Harder's leg was broken.

Action of the Italian Government.

—The Italian Government has instructed Baron de Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, to present a vehement protest to the United States Government against the action of the mob in New Orleans and the United States has promised to make an investigation.

Robbed by a Domestic.

—At Council Bluffs, Iowa, Ethold Kissell, a domestic, confessed that she and her brothers, George and Fred, were guilty of two burglaries of the room of Mrs. Jewett of the Grand Hotel, in which $700 worth of property was stolen.

CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

THE OLD WORLD.

—The gables of the synagogue at Menzel, in Westphalia, without any warning, collapsed and buried a number of children in the ruins. The bodies of four of the unfortunate children have been recovered. It is hoped that some of the little ones who were buried may yet be found alive, owing to the peculiar manner in which the gables fell.

—The British ship Bay of Panama has been wrecked off Falmouth, and the captain, his wife, and twelve of the crew drowned.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—J. Washington Davis, the oldest and largest furniture manufacturer in Kentucky, is dead. He had been in business in Louisville for over half a century and was at one time very prominent in municipal affairs. He was about seventy years of age.

—At Tiffin, Ohio, Mrs. Edna L. Goodsell was married to John L. Steiger. The bride is 70 years of age and the groom 40. This is Mrs. Steiger's third matrimonial venture. Her second husband was Squire Goodsell, who was the father of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller.

POLITICAL POINTS.

—At Little Rock, Ark.: E. C. Mitchell, of Boone, and H. C. Head, of Little River, had a fight in the House of Representatives. The question of calling a constitutional convention was under consideration, Mr. Sevier having introduced a substitute for the Senate bill. It provided that the question should be submitted to a vote of the people. Mr. Head said that from the vote cast two years ago in Boone County, 370 for and 1,385 against, the people did not want a constitutional convention. Mitchell said the people of Boone were not like those of Little River County, who went about shaking hands with the "niggers." The lie was then passed, and inkstands, spittoons, and other articles were exchanged between the men. No one was injured during the fight, but several members were well bespattered with ink and the contents of the spittoons.

—The long-drawn-out and stubbornly contested Senatorial struggle in Illinois is finally ended by the election of Gen. John M. Palmer, on the 154th ballot, by just 103 votes—the smallest number which could elect. Messrs. Moore and Cockrell, F. M. B. A. members, joined votes their with the 101 Democrats. The solid 100 Republican votes were cast for Cicero J. Lindley, President of the F. M. B. A., and A. J. Streeter received Taubeneck's vote. This ends a contest which has excited the deepest interest in all parts of the country. The closing scenes were of the most exciting character.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

—Six thousand miners in the four coal pools in the Monongahela Valley, Pennsylvania, resumed work at the increased rate of wages conceded by the operators. There is general rejoicing in the valley over the settlement of the long strike and the prospect of steady work through the spring.

—The failure of Dudley Hall & Co., of Boston, is announced. This firm has for many years carried on an extensive teaimporting business, and has also dealt quite largely in sugar. The business of teas has been a profitable one, but the indorsement of paper by the senior member of the firm, Mr. Dudley C. Hall, for the accommodation of personal friends, proved too much for the firm. The liabilities of the firm are $400,000, a large part of which is secured by conveyances of real property and deposits of collateral securities. If the assignees can secure time to dispose of the large interests in real estate held by the firm's members individually to the best advantage, the creditors, it is thought, will ultimately receive a large dividend. The firm was the second largest tea house in the United States, doing a business of over $1,000,000 a year. The announcement of the failure created a sensation, as the firm was considered one of the soundest on the street.

—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Foreign influences have again disturbed the money market a little. But there is more active speculation in breadstuffs, pork products and cotton, which have all advanced, and the outlook for farmers has rarely been better at this season than it is now. Of the great industries nearly all are expanding and employing labor fully, but the coke strike and other causes have produced a remarkable shrinkage in the output of iron. The prospect for the building trades is rather dull in New York, but at other cities, particularly in the West, it is remarkably bright. The wool manufacture is doing remarkably well, though the prices of goods do not advance; the mills engaged on dress goods and knit goods are especially active, and the worsted works are on full time, with fair prospects. In the boot and shoe industry shops are all fairly employed. West of Chicago heavy snows and bad weather have had much influence, impeding the lumber trade. Reports from the entire South are a shade better, because cotton has recovered slightly in price. The business failures occurring during the last seven days number for the United States 239, and for Canada 34, or a total of 273, as compared with a total of 265 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 252.

—At Pittsburg, Pa., as a result of the great stagnation in coke and iron affairs throughout the country, all the local railroads have been compelled to adopt the line of retrenchment which has wrought disastrous results to the employes. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Pittsburg and Western, and the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Roads have been making large reductions in their working forces, and railway employes in that section have experienced the effects of the recent coke strike and depression in the iron market. Probably never before in the history of this community have the railroads suffered such great losses, unless from unusual causes. The trouble between the miners and operators reacted against them, and they were compelled to save themselves from actual loss by chopping off heads and adopting the retrenchment policy.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

—Dr. Edward Schaefer, of Cincinnati, while attempting to leave a cable car in motion, was thrown under the wheels and terribly crushed He died from the effects.

—At Buffalo, fire destroyed the building occupied by C. V. Fornes & Co., dealers in clothing. The loss will not be less than $100,000. The fire for a time was a hot one, and it looked as though the adjoining buildings, including the new Tucker block, would have to go, but good work on the part of the department confined the flames within the building where they originated.

—Eugene Flynn and Thomas Ferguson, aged respectively 17 and 18, ran away from their homes in Pittsburg, Pa., with evident intentions of going to New York City. Ferguson's body was brought back, while Flynn is in a Harrisburg hospital, mortally wounded. The boys were run down by a shifting train in the railroad yards at Harrisburg.

—At Pittsburg the Germania Bank Building, the Weldin Building, and the Board of Trade were burned. The Germania Building is occupied by the Chamber of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., Rau Bros. & Co., bankers and brokers; the Mutual Union

BURNING OF THE FIVE STORY WELDIN BUILDING.

Telegraph Company, and several other offices. The loss on the Germania Building will be $100,000; insured. J. H. Weldin & Co.'s (stationers) loss on goods will reach $130,000. The total loss from the fire will reach at least $500,000.

—March 10, Theodore Ecker, who lived just south of Ellsworth, Wis., was taken violently ill. Mrs. Ecker went to a neighbor's for assistance. While she was absent the house caught fire, it is thought by the overturning of a lamp, and was consumed. Mr. Ecker was too sick to move, and he and his 3-year-old boy perished in the flames.

—There was a break in the levee at Sunflower Landing, near Vicksburg, Miss. Dispatches state that trains on the north end of the Riverside division of the Valley Road have been submerged but trains on the main line are still running. The break in the levee is one mile below Sunflower Landing, at a point above where the levee crosses a low flat swamp, out of which flows Bucks Bayou, and Bucks Bayou empties into Pushpuckana, about one mile from the levee. The water from this break will extend no further north than Bobo station, on the Valley Road, which is about eight miles south of Clarkdale. The embankment on the main line of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad will no doubt divert a large quantity of this water through the center of Bolivar County into Bogue Phalia, and Egypt Ridge on the west will doubtless prevent it reaching points along the Riverside Division, and Bogue Phalia will be the drainage for Southern Bolivar County. If the ends are protected, and the break kept from widening, the damage will not be as great as it would otherwise be, and Pushpuckana and Bucks Bayou may carry off the water without a serious overflow to either the central portion of Bolivar or the northern portion of Sunflower Counties.

—John R. Carr, a resident of Haverhill, Mass., was killed by an angry bull in his pasture. The body was badly mutilated, the bull first goring him and then stamping on his prostrate form. Mr. Carr was armed with a pitchfork, but the attack was too sudden and violent for him. His body could not be removed until the bull had been killed. At Friedensburg, near Reading, Pa., Birdie Miller, a schoolgirl, was attacked by a bulldog and a bloodhound and bitten so badly that she will likely die. There are forty terribly lacerated wounds on her body.

—A fire broke out at the Central Insane Asylum, seven miles from Nashville, Tenn. It started in the rear of the male wing. The cause of the fire is unknown. There were twenty-eight patients in the wing and six of them were cremated. There were about four hundred patients in the asylum and many escaped from the guards. Gov. Buchanan and the State militia went to the scene.

—The family of John Geppinger, of Logansport, Ind., after partaking of supper, were taken violently sick. Miss Lizzie Woods, one of the family, died in horrible agony. The remaining four members of the family, although improved, are by no means out of danger. The cause of their fatal sickness was the consumption of moldy cheese.

—The Bohn sash and door factory, at Omaha, Neb., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $130,000.

—At Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. William Baker attempted to light a fire with crude oil, when the can exploded, covering her with burning oil. She was burned to death.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

—At Dover, Del., Louisa Huffinton, aged 8 years, the victim of an assault committed by James Thoroughgood, colored, identified her assailant, who is in jail. The penalty for this crime in Delaware is death. The assault was committed six weeks ago, and was so brutal that for two or three weeks the little girl hovered between life and death.

—Mrs. O. C. Hanson, of Pelican Rapids, Minn., hanged herself and her year-old babe. She fasted a string on the edge of the door just above the hinge, on which she hanged the baby. She then drove a nail on the top of the door-casing and attached a stout string, to which she hanged herself.

—At Indianapolis, Ind., Kate Reinhold, 30 years old, the wife of Louis Reinhold, an attorney and formerly editor of the *People*, killed herself by shooting through the heart. Domestic infelicity caused the act.

—At Sioux City, Iowa, Colonel F. A. Gale, who was widely known in financial and political circles in South Dakota, committed suicide by shooting. He had been a banker at Canton, but sold out about a year ago and went to Chicago to speculate on the Board of Trade. He had lost $100,000, and the last remnant of his credit was exhausted In his room was found this letter:

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—DEAR ROBERT FOWLER: I have lost all my fortune on the Board of Trade in Chicago, and do not want to live longer. You have always been as a brother to me and my darling wife, whom I leave behind. Have a care for her and never let her know what is unkindness in the hour of her bereavement. I leave a life insurance police for $15,000 which will take care of her. Hoping to meet you in the other world, I am, yours fraternally,

F. A. GALE.

—At Columbus, Ohio, the Grand Jury, after a session of two weeks, returned two indictments each against W. J. and P. J. Elliott for murder in the first degree.

—Lambert N. Goldsmith, traveling salesman for Lapp, Goldsmith & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, and R. T. Skillman, salesman for Wm. Springer & Co., both of Louisville, Ky., arrived at Columbus, Ind. They were in deep conversation when they stepped from the train. While on the platform Goldsmith drew a revolver and fired. The ball entered Skillman's right breast and ranged downward into the abdomen, inflicting a necessarily mortal wound. Skillman is unconscious and dying, while Goldsmith is in the County Jail. An old feud was the cause of it.

—Two more attempts to wreck New York and New Haven railroad trains were made at East Norwalk, Conn., but neither was successful. An east-bound accommodation, going at great speed, dashed into a huge pile of ties which had been placed across the track and threw them in every direction, but the engine and cars did not leave the rails. Portions of the locomotive, however, were broken or twisted. The second attempt was made an hour later. The Boston express struck a similar pile of ties near the end of the South Norwalk drawbridge, but the train proceeded on its way to New York after some slight damage to the locomotive was repaired. Officers are searching for the criminals.

—At Virginia, Neb., Belle Preusch a 15-year-old girl, was suspended from school for thirty days for misbehavior. She went home and shot and fatally wounded herself with a revolver. She says she is innocent of the charge and could not stand the disgrace.

—Leslie Lockwood, collector of the Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska Telephone Company, was arrested at Salt Lake, Utah, charged with embezzlement of $15,000 at St. Joseph, Mo.

—At Milan, Tenn., last Christmas Miss Angie Belton, a sixteen-year-old girl, was dragged from her home and criminally assaulted by a neighbor named Henry Sanders, aged twenty. A posse was organized to lynch Sanders, but he escaped to Texas, where he remained till a few days ago. He was taken sick while in Texas and came home in order that he might receive the care of his family. The relatives of the girl waited until he had recovered from his illness; a mob went to his home, dragged him from his bed, and, heedless of the screams of his mother and sisters, hung him to the limb of a tree near his house.

—Joseph Montag, the Chicago wife murderer, is sentenced to be hanged May 15.

—At his lodgings in New York, Edward Monks sat dead. He held a little, stumpy knife in his hand, with the short, but sharp, blade of which he had dug and sawed at his throat until the head was all but severed from the trunk. He was heir to a million and a half of money in Australia.

—At Caldwell, Ohio, Elmer Johnson murdered Mrs. Joseph Graham because of a lead pencil. He borrowed the pencil, and when asked to return it attacked Mrs. Graham with a knife, cutting her throat.

—The trial which for a month has engrossed the interest of New Orleans—the Mafia trial—is ended. Nine Italians were acquitted of the assassination of David Hennessy, Chief of Police.

When the jury handed in their verdict, there was apprehensive silence. The prisoners stood up and there was a look of infinite woe pictured on the face of Mecheca and some of the others. Every spectator in the court-room was on his feet. The State's attorneys sat at their tables. The jury looked more concerned than any one present in the room except the prisoners. Chief Clerk Scriven did not keep the verdict long. In a voice that could be heard in all parts of the silent court-room, he spoke the words that freed six of them, so far as the present case is concerned, and virtually acquitted the other three. As the verdict was read each person in the court-room turned to the person next to him, and there was an audible expression of surprise and dissatisfaction. When the jury appeared on the streets they were followed by a crowd of yelling and hooting men.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

—At Buffalo, N. Y., the will of the late John Scoville was offered for probate. Two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars in bequests are made, and the children of his late brother, "Church" Scoville, are made residuary legatees. His fortune is estimated at $3,000,000.

—At St. Paul, Minn., Henry T. Cooley picked up an old coat which belonged to his father, Judge H. M. Cooley, who died a few days ago, and feeling something like paper on the inside ripped open the lining and found $9,700 in certificates of deposit and $500 in bills. At Mr. Cooley's death he was supposed to be penniless.

—At New York the steamship Saratoga, which arrived from the West Indies, had on board Capt. Robinson, mate, and fourteen men of the British ship W. G. Russell, wrecked on the Isle of Pines Feb. 20. The Russell was bound from Rio Janeiro for Pensacola.

—Charles Hoffman, a young German, found the dead body of a young man partly buried in the mud near Portersville, Ind. He feared to touch the corpse, lest he be accused of the murder, but hurried to town and gave the alarm. The body when examined was still warm and proved to be that of a workman aged 25.

—The seal poaching fleet, which sailed recently from Victoria for Behring Sea, has adopted a flag. It is blue, and on it appears this legend in white letters: "Go Early and Avoid the Rush." The humor of this lies in the fact that the revenue cutter Rush is expected to make things lively for seal pirates in Behring Sea this summer.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$ 3.25	@	6.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.30	@	4.90
SHEEP	3.00	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01	@	1.02
CORN—No. 2	.61	@	.62
OATS—No. 2	.49	@	.51
RYE—No. 2	.92	@	.94
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.31	@	.35
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.10¾	@	.11½
EGGS—Fresh	.15	@	.16
POTATOES—Western, per bu	1.05	@	1.15
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3.50	@	5.00
HOGS—Choice Light	3.00	@	3.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00	@	5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.98	@	.98½
CORN—No. 1 White	.56	@	.56½
OATS—No. 2 White	.40	@	.42½
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE	4.00	@	5.25
HOGS	3.00	@	3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01⅝	@	1.02½
CORN—No. 2	.58	@	.59
OATS—No. 2	.50	@	.51
BARLEY—Minnesota	.72	@	.73
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE	3.00	@	5.00
HOGS	3.00	@	4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.99½	@	1.00½
CORN—No. 2	.58	@	.59
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.50	@	.50½
DETROIT.			
CATTLE	3.00	@	4.75
HOGS	3.00	@	4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01	@	1.01½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.60	@	.61
OATS—No. 2 White	.51	@	.52
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT	1.01⅛	@	1.02½
CORN—Cash	.62	@	.63
OATS—No. 2 White	.51½	@	.52½
CLOVER SEED	4.60	@	4.70
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime	4.00	@	5.50
HOGS—Light	3.25	@	4.25
SHEEP—Medium to Good	4.00	@	6.25
LAMBS	4.50	@	6.50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.96	@	.97
CORN—No. 3	.57½	@	.58¼
OATS—No. 2 White	.51½	@	.52½
RYE—No. 1	.96	@	.97
BARLEY—No. 2	.63	@	.64
PORK—Mess	9.75	@	10.25
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE	4.00	@	5.75
HOGS	3.25	@	4.00
SHEEP	5.00	@	6.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.14	@	1.16
CORN—No. 2	.71	@	.72
OATS—Mixed Western	.58	@	.59
BUTTER—Creamery	.21	@	.35
EGGS—Western	.17⅝	@	.18½
PORK—New Mess	10.75	@	11.50

GENERAL PALMER WINS.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORIAL CONTEST ENDED.

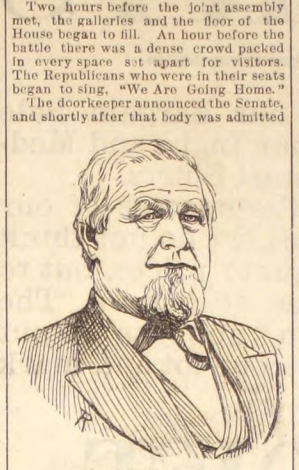
Moore and Cockrell with the Democrats —Taubeneck Votes for Streeter, and the Republicans for Lindley—Exciting Incidents.

General John M. Palmer is a United States Senator The contest in the Illinois joint assembly continued through seven weeks to a day, and took 154 ballots.

It was known early in the morning by everybody that Palmer would be elected unless some accident interfered, and all Springfield went to the Capitol to try to secure admittance to the House floor and galleries. Those who could not get inside remained in the rotunda and satisfied their curiosity with echoing the cheers inside. The Republicans knew they were beaten, and accepted their defeat with complacency. No attempt was made in either house to do any business. The members sat about in groups, telling stories, singing songs, and exchanging experiences. There was good feeling everywhere, Republicans and Democrats mingling on both sides.

Two hours before the joint assembly met, the galleries and the floor of the House began to fill. An hour before the battle there was a dense crowd packed in every space set apart for visitors. The Republicans who were in their seats began to sing, "We Are Going Home."

The doorkeeper announced the Senate, and shortly after that body was admitted



GEN. JOHN M. PALMER.

the vote was taken. The Speaker announced the result as follows:

"On this, the one hundred and fifty-fourth joint ballot, the whole number of votes cast is 204. Necessary to a choice, 103, of which John M. Palmer has received a total of 103, C. J. Lindley, 100, Streeter, 1."

The Speaker then formally declared General John M. Palmer elected Senator to represent the State of Illinois in the United States Senate for six years from March 4, 1891. Senator-elect Palmer was then introduced, and delivered a short speech.

John M. Palmer was born in Scott County, Kentucky, Sept. 13, 1817. He cast his first vote in Illinois for Stephen A. Douglas for Congress, but he was always an anti-slavery man in feeling, and left the Democrats when the Missouri compromise was repealed. Then he became a Republican.

In 1856 he was Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Bloomington. He ran for Congress in 1859, but was defeated. In 1860 he was a Republican Presidential Elector for the State at large. In 1861 he was appointed one of the five delegates (all Republicans) sent by Illinois to the peace congress at Washington. When the civil conflict broke out he offered his services to his country, and was elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Island No. 10; at Farmington, where he skillfully extricated his command from a dangerous position; at Stone River, where his division for several hours, Dec. 31, 1862, held an advanced position and stood like a rock, and for his gallantry there he was made Major General; at Chickamauga, where his and Van Cleve's divisions for two hours maintained their position when they were cut off by overpowering numbers. Under Gen. Sherman he was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and participated in the Atlanta campaign up to a date in August, when he asked to be relieved because Gen. Sherman ordered him to report to Gen. Schofield. In February, 1865, Gen. Palmer was assigned to the military administration of Kentucky, which was a delicate post.

General Palmer was nominated for Governor of Illinois by the Republican State Convention which met at Peoria May 6, 1868, and his nomination would probably have been made by acclamation had he not persistently declared that he could not accept a candidature for the office. The result of the ensuing election gave Mr. Palmer a majority of 44,707 over John R. Eden, the Democratic nominee.

Since the expiration of Governor Palmer's term, while he has been somewhat prominent in Illinois politics, he has devoted the most of his time to the practice of his profession. In 1887 and 1888 he was the candidate of his party for the United States Senatorship, but was defeated, the first time by Chas. B. Farwell, and the second time by Shelby M. Cullom. The Democratic State Convention held in 1888 nominated him again for the office of Governor. He carefully canvassed the whole State, and was defeated by Joseph W. Fifer, the present incumbent. He received the indorsement of the Democratic State Convention held in June last for the office of United States Senator, and the instructions which every Democratic Senator and Representative elected in November last received were considered as obligating him to vote for no one for United States Senator but John M. Palmer.

Gen Palmer has been twice married. In 1842 he was united in marriage to Malinda Neely, who died in 1883. He was married to his present wife in the spring of 1888.

ADAM OBERHOIRER is an 83-year-old resident of Wapakoneta, Ohio. A year or so ago he induced a young woman to marry him by giving her a large oil farm and $5,000 cash. The other day she presented him with a son and heir, and Adam vented his joy by going about the streets singing at the top of his voice.

CHARLES VII. of France had a pair of ill-made legs. He wore a long coat to conceal them, and so everybody else wore long coats.

LAND OF LAFAYETTE.

CORDIALLY PROMISES TO ATTEND THE FAIR.

Swindled Parisian Jewelers Want Their Diamonds—The Episcopal Church Loses a Prominent Worker.

France is the first foreign Government to accept an invitation to participate in the Exposition. The acceptance is cordial. The correspondence is as follows:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Feb. 1.

The Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State:

SIR—On receipt of the instructions in your No. 229, I at once communicated to the French Government through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the name of the President of the United States, the formal invitation to participate in the Exhibition at Chicago in 1893, commemorating the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America.

M. Ribot promptly acknowledged this and said that he would communicate the invitation to his colleagues and advise me of the result.

Late Saturday evening I received the formal reply of the French Government conveying in cordial terms its acceptance of the invitation. The substance of this was at once forwarded to you in a telegram, of which a copy is hereto appended. I inclose also a copy and a translation of M. Ribot's note.

I shall feel obliged if you will kindly send me twenty additional copies of the printed documents annexed to your circular No. 229, as M. Ribot expresses the desire of having ten more copies. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WHITELAW REID.

Minister Ribot's letter is as follows:

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Mr. Minister: Referring to my letter of the 10th of this month, I have the honor to announce to you that the Government of the republic accepts with the greatest pleasure for France the invitation which you have transmitted to it in the name of the United States to take part in the Universal Exposition which is to take place in Chicago in 1893 in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.

The Government of the republic is already occupying itself with the measures necessary to insure the participation of French artists and manufacturers in this international celebration, and as soon as the Commissioners to represent it shall have been designated I will take care to inform you. Accept, etc., etc., RIBOT.

UNCLE SAM GARNISHED.

Two Paris Jewelry Firms Trying to Recover Diamonds.

A queer move was made on behalf of two Paris jewelry firms to recover valuable diamonds alleged by the Government authorities to have been smuggled into this country by Jacob Kronfeld, alias G. Lange. From the firms of Veuve, L. B. Citreon & Co., and Henri Kaminker & Co., of Paris, it is alleged that Kronfeld, alias Lange, who was recently arrested in Chicago, procured diamonds worth $7,000, and in return gave drafts. Before the paper became due Kronfeld disappeared and the firms heard nothing of him until they saw his name in the papers in connection with a diamond seizure. The Government officials took possession of the stones and held them.

Attachment suits have been commenced by the Paris diamond firms to recover the valuables, and the District Attorney, the United States Collector, and others at Chicago have been served with garnishment proceedings. The District Attorney says he will pay no attention to the garnishment, as he holds the diamonds by means of an order of court. Attorney Newman was asked the reason of his bringing the attachment suits in the State courts on behalf of the jewelry firms. "Suppose they can't prove that the diamonds were smuggled to this country," he said. "If they can't then we will enforce our suits and recover our property."

DEATH OF THE REV. BENJ. H. PADDOCK.

The Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts Breathes His Last.

The Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, died at Boston, aged 63 years. He had been ill for several weeks, and during the recent days had hung between life and death. He was a native of Norwich, Conn.; a graduate of Trinity College and of the General Theological Seminary of New York City. He taught for a short time, but in 1852 he took up his life work, becoming then assistant minister at the Church of the Epiphany, New York, while he was a deacon. In 1853 he was chosen rector of St. Luke's Church in Portland, Me., but withdrew after three months on account of the climate. For seven years he served as rector at Trinity in Norwich, Conn., and then from 1860 until 1869 had charge of the Christ Church parish in Detroit, Mich. For the four years preceding his bishopric he was rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. He was elected bishop in 1873.

Bishop Paddock was the author of a number of articles in reviews and periodicals—canonical digests, sermons and charges—among which were "Ten Years in the Episcopate," published in 1883; "The First Century of the Diocese of Massachusetts," published in 1885; and "The Pastoral Relation."

In "A. Miner" Key.

Pressed for time—mummies.

Jardin des Plantes—the cemetery.

Tickets good to eternity issues no return tickets.

A matter of course—table d'hote bill of fare.

How to become fore-handed—evolute back to the monkey.

It is quite natural that there should be judges at a bench show.

How much information there is in the world that is not at all informing.

The flag-bearer of a regiment prefers to be judged by his own standard.

Painters are not of a military turn generally, yet they stand by their colors.

Never believe the man who says he had forgotten all about that little loan you return.

Millionaires competed for a running prize at Tuxedo Park recently—a well-to-do race.

No wonder beer is increasing in popularity when water is rising all along our river courses.

What a pity that some men are not as wise as they look, and some women as amiable as they sometimes appear.

When ex-President Cleveland was urged to invest in Florida lands, he said he didn't care to be transformed into an orange "Grove."

It is said that electricity is to be applied to smelting furnaces. A person who has been in Butte City, Montana, and not smelt furnaces, electricity wouldn't help.

Muddy Water, a Seminole, living in the Indian Territory, is said to be the oldest living Indian in the United States—109 years old. Muddy Water has probably never made the acquaintance of Fire Water.—*Texas Siftings.*