NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—Lyman B. Goff has declined the Republican nomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—Thomas H. Murphy, of this city, has been appointed assistant clerk at Auburn prison by Comptroller Wemple.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 14.—Tommy Cahill, catcher for the New Havens last season, has signed for seven months with the Louisville Association Club.

CENTRALIA, Pa., March 14.—Samuel Coak, a miner, and his laborer, Thomas Corrican, were crushed to death at the Morris Ridge Colliery, near this city, by a fall of coal.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 16.—Cornell has sent a challenge to Harvard and Yale for a Freshman race at New-London next June. Cornellians are anxiously waiting to see whether either dare accept.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch just received from Zanzibar says the negroes of the Comoro Islands have revolted and the Sultan of the islands has fled for safety. The slaves have declared their freedom.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 16.—P. T. Barnum has closed a contract with architects for the erection of a building, to cost $125,000, as a gift from him to the scientific and historical societies of the city.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., March 14.—Elizabeth Ward, an orphan, about 11 years of age, residing with a sister, Mrs. Frank Buchanan, fell from a chair while asleep yesterday afternoon and broke her neck, dying instantly.

NEW YORK, March 14.—General Carceras, the Peruvian Minister to England and ex-President of Peru, called at police headquarters with several members of the legation and made a tour of the building.

ALTON, Ill., March 16.—John D. Rockefeller, of Standard Oil fame, has given $10,000 to Shurtleff College as an endowment fund, with the proviso that the sum be increased to $50,000 by other subscriptions.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 16.—Henry Jones, George S. Key and Edward Smith, the three colored men convicted of having committed murder on the Island of Navassa, were resentenced to be hanged on Friday, May 15.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Young Mitchell, who defeated La Blanche, in speaking of the Burke-Pritchard fight said: "I am anxious for a go with Pritchard. If he will not come to America I will go to London after him."

PENNFIELD, Pa., March 16.—Within the past 10 days Mrs. Jerry Copelin, of Decatur township, this county, gave birth to four children at once, and Mrs. Snyder, of New Washington, also this county, gave birth to triplets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The last ballot in the Legislature for United States Senator resulted: Estee, 34; De Young, 24; Felton, 15; Blanchard, 11; Johnson, 4; Wetmore, 1. The Democrats gave 26 votes to Shanahan.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., March 14.—W. P. White of Putnam has been arrested, charged with embezzling $2,300 from the estate of the late Thomas J. Evans of this place. He admits a shortage of $1,900, but says he can make it good.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—Ten more Michigan Central passenger conductors have been dismissed, making 15 in all. The discharges were brought about by "spotters," who obtained free rides by claiming to be poor and out of work.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A cablegram from London says that Pritchard has issued a challenge to Bob Fitzsimmons to fight him for the Police Gazette championship belt in any club in England or America that offers the largest purse.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The residence of Gen. E. B. Fowler, at No. 582 Monroe street, Brooklyn, was partially burned at an early hour, and the General's son William, aged 22, perished in the flames. The other members of the family were rescued with great difficulty.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 14.—Eddie P. Schuneman and John Clark, both of this city, have been arrested charged with stealing letters containing checks, drafts, and money from mail boxes in the streets. The peculations extend over a period of several months. The men were held in $3,500 bail each.

NORWALK, Conn., March 14.—Rev. T. A. Hyde of Christ Episcopal church, Westport, has been asked by his congregation to resign because of his frequent absence, without providing a supply for his pulpit. He says he will not retire, but will fight the matter in the courts if necessary. He also claims $1,500 back salary.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Paul M. Richards, a publisher, has been arrested on an order from the Supreme Court for falsely representing, as alleged, that he was worth $50,000 over his liabilities to the East River Bank, which discounted his note for $5,000. He failed shortly after with $50,000 liabilities and $30,000 assets. He was admitted to bail.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Joseph Barondess, the leader of the cloakmakers' strike, now confined in the Jamaica jail for the vitriol outrage, has been charged by Mr. Popkins and Mr. Fischel, cloak manufacturers of this city, with having asked and obtained of them $100 each to settle the strikes in their respective establishments recently. Warrants have been issued for his arrest on charges of extortion.

MARKET PRICES.

Latest New York Quotations—Cattle Market.

BUTTER, State Dairy, tub, new, fancy	27
State Dairy, fair to choice, lb	26
Western Dairy, fancy, per lb	22
Western Dairy, good to choice, per lb	20
Western Dairy, fair to choice, per lb	17
Western Creamery, fancy, per lb	28
Western Creamery, good to choice, lb	26
Imitation Creamery, fancy, per lb	24
Imitation Creamery, good to choice, lb	22
Western Creamery, fancy, per lb	26½
Western Creamery, good to choice, lb	25
Factory, fresh, per lb	22
BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans, Mar., choice	2.70
Beans, medium, choice, new	2.25
Beans, Red Kidney, choice, new	2.75
Beans, foreign, Pea	2.20
Beans, Pea, choice	2.25
Green Peas, bbls, per bushel	1.02½
Beans, Lima, California, per bag	3.00
CHEESE.—State Factory, fancy	11
State Factory, full cream, choice, lb	10¾
State Factory, part skim, per lb	9
State Factory, full skims, per lb	4
DRIED FRUITS.—Apples, evaporat'd, fcy	16
Apples, sun-dried, fair to choice, per lb	11½
Apricots, California, per lb	20
Raspberries, evaporated, per lb	29
Raspberries, sun-dried, per lb	26
Cherries, per lb	29
Blackberries, per lb	9
Huckleberries, per lb	19
Peanuts, fancy, per lb	6½
Pecans, per lb	11½
EGGS.—Eastern, new laid, choice, doz.	18
Western, choice, per doz	17
Southern, good, per doz	16½
FRUITS.—Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl	5.50
Apples, Wine Sap, per bbl	5.50
Apples, Greening, per bbl	6.50
Apples, Northern Spy, per bbl	5.00
Apples, Baldwin, per bbl	5.00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl	11.00
Grapes, Western N. Y., 5-lb. basket	24
Oranges, Fla., Mandarins, per box	5.00
Oranges, Fla., fancy, per box	3.25
Oranges, Fla., Tangerines, per box	7.00
Strawberries, Florida, per quart	60
HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, No. 1, per 100 lb	65
Hay, Clover, mixed	50
Hay, Salt	50
Hay, shipping	45
Long Rye Straw	85
Short Rye Straw	60
Oat Straw	55
Wheat Straw	50
POULTRY, ETC.—Live Western Geese	1.62
Chickens, near-by, choice, lb	11
Chickens, Western, per lb	11
Ducks, Western, per pair	90
Fowls, State, N. J. and Pa., per lb	12
Fowls, Western, per lb	12
Roosters, per lb	7
Turkeys, per lb	14
Chickens, Philadelphia, choice, per lb	16
Chickens, New Jer sey, prime, per lb	14
Ducks, New Jersey, per lb	17
Ducks, Western, per lb	16
Turkeys, choice, per lb	15
Turkeys, medium, per lb	14
Tame Squabs, white, per doz	4.50
Tame Squab, dark, per doz	3.50
Plover, Golden, per doz	2.00
English Snipe, per doz	2.25
VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Cana, per bbl	3.25
Potatoes, N. J., Peerless, per bbl	2.87
Potatoes, N. J., Bluss, per bbl	3.25
Potatoes, New Jersey, Queen, per bbl	3.25
Sweet Potatoes, Vineland, per bbl	3.00
Sweet Potatoes, N. J., per bbl	2.00
Onions, Conn., white, per bbl	6.00
Onions, Yellow, red, per bbl	4.00
Onions, Orange Co., red, per bbl	3.75
Cabbage, Long Island, per 100	7.00
Egg Plant, Southern, per bbl	12.00
Lettuce, New Orleans, per bbl	5.00
Turnips, Russia, Long Island, per bbl	75
Tomatoes, Key West, per box	80
Celery, per doz roots	50
Carrots, per bbl	2.00
Beets, per crate	1.25
Asparagus, Charleston, per bunch	1.00
CATTLE.—Choice to extra	5.77½
Good to prime	4.95
Fair to good	4.55
Sheep, per lb	5¾
Lambs, per lb	7

THE BIG WALKING MATCH.

The Attendance Not so Large as at the Start of Previous Races.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The six days go-as-you-please race was started in Madison Square Garden at midnight. Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, gave the word.

The starters were E. C. Moore, John Hughes, Dan Herty, Robert Wheeler, George Manning, George Cartwright, Wm. Nolan, Frank Hart, Steve Brodie's Unknown, Daniel Burns, Lewis Seifert, Peter Golden, George Noremac, Pinkham Heweka, Ed. Murphy, Gus Guerrero, John Glick, Fred Wilson, W. H. Bunnell, Geo. Connors, Peter Hegleman, John Daly, Robert Peabody, Thomas Howarth, Geo. Tracy, Robert Pesch, Tim Curley, D. R. Bennett, Alfred Elson, H. O. Messie and M. Craig.

Ex-Champion James Albert did not start, owing to his failure to obtain a guarantee of $3,000.

The crowd was much smaller than that which has been present at the start of previous races.

"Lepper" Hughes was the first man on the track. George Tracy made the first lap and Gus Guerrero was the first to make a mile.

The walkers take no risk in this match. They know to a penny what they will get if they win. In other matches this was a matter of speculation, since they raced for the gate receipts principally. In this race they run for stipulated prices and the money has already been deposited. Ten thousand dollars are hung up in prizes and in this way: The $10,000 in prize money will be divided so that $5,000 will go to the winner of the match, $1,500 to the second man, $1,000 to the third, $750 to the fourth, $500 to the fifth and $250 to the sixth.

GREAT POOL PLAYING.

The Finest Game on Record Played at the Syracuse Tournament.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 14.—The greatest game of pool on record occurred in the National tournament last night between Powers and DeOro. The championship was at stake and also a $250 wager made by Keogh and the Cuban.

The score ran evenly until after the fifth inning when powers struck a hot streak and went rapidly behind DeOro who took advantage of every mistake until he was 34 points ahead.

Then came a very uphill game, the champion getting the best of every frame to the fourteenth inning, when by a run of 15 he crept two in the lead amid the cheers of 1,200 spectators.

The score ran neck and neck, standing 140 to 145 in DeOro's favor in the 20th inning. A bad shot by the Cuban gave Powers the game. Score, Powers 150, DeOro 146.

By this victory Powers retains the championship. DeOro will have to play a tie with Clearwater for second place.

THE MOB'S VICTIMS

New Orleans Quiet After the Terrible Tragedy.

THE DEAD ITALIANS BURIED.

Their Countrymen Indignant and Demand Energetic Intervention.

Italy's Minister Lays the Case Before President Harrison—Secretary Blaine Asks Louisiana's Governor to Bring the Offenders to Justice—Italians to Hold Mass Meetings and Denounce the Lynching.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The excitement that preceded and followed the lynching of the 11 Italians who were accused of the assassination of Chief of Police Hennessy has cooled somewhat. People generally, however, seem indisposed to talk about the matter and the current of affairs runs about as usual.

Idle crowds still gather about the prison inspecting the gate through which the crowd entered or gaze curiously at the windows, at which were groups of prisoners peering through the bars at the people below. The tree in front of the jail on which Bagnetto was hanged was an object of peculiar interest to the crowds on the outside. It has been almost completely stripped of its bark by people anxious to secure relics of the lynching or the superstitious who put faith in the old tradition that there is luck in the rope or scaffold which serves the hangman's office.

The great majority of the people strongly support the action of the mob and of the Committee of Law and Order, under whose orders the lynchers acted, and while admitting that more of the prisoners were killed than had been originally intended, insist that this was inevitable in a movement of this kind. They point to the fact that the mob marched to and from the prison, and that no one was disturbed or injured save the men accused of the murder.

The press is unanimous in approving the action of the mob.

The Victims Buried.

All of the victims were buried during the day. Monasterio, Marchesi and Trahina were unclaimed up to noon, and the charity wagon took them to Potters' Field. Polizz and Comitez were followed to the grave by a single carriage, and in the case of Bagnetto the hearse went alone. Joseph Macheca had the largest and best attended funeral. He had half a dozen pall-bearers, none of whom were Italians. Caruso and Macheca were taken from their residences to the St. Louis Cathedral, and the ceremonies in each case were very imposing.

Action of the Authorities.

The authorities will in every probability take some action against the leaders of mob, but it is well understood that it will be merely formal, and that nothing will be done to them. Attorney-General Walter H. Rogers was seen at his residence and questioned as to his intentions in the premises. He said: "The question now presented to the authorities clothed with jurisdiction in this city and parish is: Have the laws of the State been violated? What crimes have resulted from such violence? The grand jury is in session, and we have in full operation the means and modes of enforcing laws. I have no doubt those charged with official duty will act firmly, justly and fearlessly."

Superintendent of Police Gaster was asked what steps he intended to take in the matter, and said that he could not arrest the community.

Still Expect Trouble.

Great fear is felt that the race troubles are not at an end here yet, and it is freely predicted that the first overt act on the part of Sicilians the Italian quarter will be sacked. The police hate the Italians, and would be of no use in suppressing an outbreak against them.

The Italians and all that strange mass of people from foreign Mediterranean seaports, which is so large an element of the foreign quarter of New Orleans, who are commonly called "Dagoes," are all armed and will fight like wildcats, with that strange fury that upon occasions characterizes the mobs of the Latin race, mad with fury and fright.

It will be an awful fight if it does come. The meddling of the Italian consul and his threats have greatly embittered the sentiment against the whole race. The Italian priests are peacemakers, but are powerless. The most fortunate is full of peril. Mayor Shakespeare, his secretary and six councilmen, it is said, are marked for the stiletto or bullet.

Vigilance Committee Still at Work.

The vigilant committee is said to be still at work and it said that to-morrow will be the day of reckoning for detective O'Mally. The jury will also be attended to but probably through the courts. The State had evidence against several of the jurors before the verdict was announced, and it is said that one of them has already confessed. The grand jury will indict one juror on Tuesday and more will follow.

Four Were Italian Subjects.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Mr. Pasquale Corte, the Italian Consul in this city, states that he has found in the mayor of New Orleans and the Governor of Louisiana, and asked for the protection of the Italian subjects among the prisoners. None was given by either official. He immediately communicated with the Marquis Imperiali at Washington and also with the home government at Rome. Four of the lynched were Italian subjects, viz: Monasterio, Marchesi, Comitez and Traina. The others were either of American birth or naturalized.

Italians Feverish in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 16.—Jerome Fedill, Vice-Consul here, said: "The lynching in New Orleans will cause trouble, I am afraid, between Italy and this government." The city market here is run by Italians, and they are feverish with excitement. In the Italian quarters where there is a population of about 2,500 Italians, groups of men were seen gesticulating about the streets, having the newspapers translated and read to them.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

Secretary Blaine Sends a Letter to Governor Nicholls.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, formally brought to the attention of the President the slaughter of the Sicilian prisoners in the parish jail at New Orleans. As a result, Secretary Blaine sent the following dispatch to Governor Nicholls:

"It has been represented to the President by the Minister of Italy accredited to this government that among the victims of the deplorable massacre which took place in the city of New Orleans were three or more subjects of the King of Italy. Our treaty with that friendly government, which under the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, guarantees to the Italian subjects domiciled in the United States the most constant security for their persons and property—making them amenable on the same basis as our own citizens to the laws of the United States and of the several States in their due and orderly administration.

"The President deeply regrets that the citizens of New Orleans should have so disparaged the purity and adequacy of their own judicial tribunals as to transfer to the passionate judgment of a mob, a question that should have been adjudged dispassionately and by settled rules of law. The government of the United States must give to the subjects of friendly foreign powers that security which it demands for our own citizens when temporarily under foreign jurisdiction.

"It is the hope of the President that you will co-operate with him in maintaining the obligations of the United States towards the Italian subjects who may be within the perils of the present excitement, that further bloodshed and violence may be prevented and that all offenders against the law may be promptly brought to justice.

ITALY AROUSED.

The Mob's Action Created a Profound Sensation in Rome.

ROME, March 16.—The news of the massacre of the Italian prisoners in New Orleans created a profound sensation here, and cables have been passing between the Cabinet and the Italian Minister at Washington. The general feeling is one of the utmost indignation and thirst for reprisals in some form. An English visitor, who was mistaken for an American, had a narrow escape from being mobbed.

It is expected that the subject will be brought up in the Chamber of Deputies. In the talk on the streets and in public places strong protests were uttered against any representation of Italy at the coming American exhibition.

The Riforma denounces the lynching as an outrage and says it is a disgrace to the United States that such acts are possible within its borders.

Signor Breganza will interpellate the government in Parliament regarding the affair.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The Italians Will Hold a Mass Meeting to Express Their Indignation.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Excited men gather in little groups on Mulberry street, and talk and gesticulate wildly as they discuss the death of their countrymen at New Orleans. The little shops and cafes are crowded.

Of the 500,000 sons of Italy in America about 80,000 are located in New York. They support four newspapers and take the liveliest interest in the welfare of their countrymen in the United States. At two of the newspaper offices, L'Eco d'Italia and the Progresso Italo-Americano, bulletins are posted containing copies of the cable sent to Prime Minister Rudini and his reply. These were read by thousands of Italians during the day.

A meeting was held last night by representatives of the Italian papers and arrangements perfected to hold a mass meeting on some evening during the week at either Tammany Hall, Cooper Institute or the Germania Assembly Rooms to protest against what is termed "the massacre of New Orleans."

LOOKS LIKE A MURDER.

A Woman Found Dead at Atlantic City With Scars on Her Neck.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 16.—A death, which, to all appearances, looks like a murder, was discovered in this city by ex-Assemblyman James S. Beckwith, one of the proprietors of the Ocean House. A private cottage at No. 108 South Connecticut avenue, opposite the Ocean House, has been occupied since December by a middle aged maiden lady named Laura Purnell and a year-old baby.

Mr. Beckwith, seeing no signs of activity around the cottage during the last two days, decided to investigate. He knocked on the door, and receiving no response forced an entrance and found Miss Purnell dead upon the floor. The baby was beside the body crying. The police took charge of the body and began an investigation. The body was in a state of decomposition, and on the throat were scars, the flesh being slightly lacerated and the neck swollen.

The room was in disorder and the body only partially clothed. Nothing that would serve as a clew to the death of the woman was found. The neighbors' knowledge of her family connections is limited. She came to Atlantic City from Washington. The child's name is Auburn Scott.

On the table was a letter signed by S. B. Bell, Londonderry, Pa., addressed to Miss Purnell. The cottage is in the best portion of the city. The occupant was always well dressed and appeared to be an educated lady with plenty of money. The supposition is that she came here with the child, who is believed to be a relative, intending to be a temporary cottager. Heart disease is thought by some to be the cause of death. The police authorities are continuing their investigation.

THE POLICE PUZZLED

Tottenville's Mystery More Complicated Than Ever.

IS THE VICTIM CARL RUTTINGER?

A Startling Statement Has Been Made to Inspector Byrnes.

Ruttinger's Life Was Insured for $20,000—A Rumor that the Body Found Was a Subterfuge to Obtain the Insurance Money—Disclosures Are Soon Expected—Wright's Visit to Boston.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Tottenville's murder eclipses all the mysteries that have startled the public and puzzled the police during the last decade. Inspector Byrnes, familiar as he is with remarkable crimes, has stated that he never heard of a case that could equal it. Each new fact developed since the body was discovered has added to the riddle. Circumstances contradict themselves in an inexplicable manner.

There is a theory that the police are working on with great secrecy. It is founded on the fact that District-Attorney Fitzgerald had insurance policies for $20,000 among Ruttinger's effects in the Victoria Accidental Company of Berlin and the Keinische Accident Insurance Company of Leipsig.

The policies are still in force and the premiums have been paid. There was found also a policy and receipt book of by-laws of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, which has a branch office in Dresden. The receipt shows that Ruttinger paid his last premium on the policy last November in Dresden.

The startling statement has been made to Inspector Byrnes and the Staten Island authorities by some one who claims to know, that Ruttinger is not dead at all and that the body found at Elliott's dock is merely a subterfuge to get the insurance money. Mr. Yew is the only one who has identified the body as Ruttinger. He might be deceived. A body may have been got from the Morgue in this city, Philadelphia or Boston for money, that resembled Ruttinger. This may have been what took Wright to Boston.

The bodies taken from the morgue in this city were all accounted for yesterday by Keeper White. It would have been easy to dress the body in Ruttinger's clothes, with absolute market of identification upon them, and drop the body where it would certainly be found. Inspector Byrnes is working on the case from this standpoint, and some startling disclosures are expected.

PARNELL'S ENVOYS HERE.

An Address of Welcome Presented to Them by New York Irishmen.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The delegates sent to this country by Mr. Parnell for the purpose of raising funds for the Nationalist movement arrived on the Etruria Yesterday. The delegation is composed of James J. O'Kelly, M. P.; John O'Connor, M. P.; W. H. K. Redmond, M. P., and Henry Harrison, M. P.

They were met down the bay by a reception committee on board a steamer, and Messrs. O'Kelly, Redmond and Harrison were transferred to it, while Mr. O'Connor proceeded to the city on the Etruria.

An address of welcome, signed by Michael Breslin as chairman, was presented to the delegates. The address spoke of them as the "representatives of Irish nationality as endorsed by Charles Stewart Parnell, leader of the Irish nation," and bade them a hearty welcome. The address protests against Ireland tamely submitting to the crack of the Gladstone whip by abandoning the only public leader of modern days whom England has been unable to influence, purchase or deceive.

The address was received with cheers. The envoys replied to the address, and expressed themselves as hopeful of their present mission to this country.

Sir John's Electioneering Dodge.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Anglo-Canadian interest in the Supreme Court proceeding seems to have completely evaporated. This indifference gives point to the assertion heretofore given made that the prohibition proceeding, with its theatrical accompaniments, was nothing but an electioneering dodge of Sir John Macdonald, who now has no further use for it. Acting Attorney-General Taft said the United States government would take no steps, so far as he was advised, to secure the dismissal of the proceedings instituted by the British government in the United States Supreme Court involving the jurisdiction of this government over the Behring Sea fisheries, pending the reported reference of that issue to arbitration.

Failure of a Banker.

YORK, Pa., March 16.—Michael Schall, of the banking firm of Schall & Dennetz, and interested in a dozen other enterprises, has failed and confessed judgment for $149,000. It is said that he has recently lost several hundred thousand dollars through indorsements and in other ways, and a number of suits are pending against him growing out of his various enterprises. It is stated that he will assign for the benefit of his creditors to-morrow.

Threatened by Female Lynchers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 16.—The Western Pennsylvania Humane Society received a letter from Brownsville, Pa., signed "Many Women." The letter states that Elias Mitchell had been shot by H. B. Cassidy assaulting his 13-year-old girl, Maggie, and unless the society took action the women of Brownsville would lynch the father. Agent O'Brien investigated the case and found it as represented. Maggie is a pet child in the town. Proceedings have been commenced against Mitchell, who is a widower, 35 years old. The women of the town had organized to lynch Mitchell.

SAVAGE SPORTS.

QUEER GAMES IN VARIOUS FAR-AWAY CLIMES.

The Whip Dance of Warrau People—Coasting on the Surf in Honolulu—The Giant Swing Among the Fiji Islanders.

What is "sport?"

Well, it depends a good deal on the sort of people who indulge in it.

Among the enlightened inhabitants of this great and glorious country it generally consists of two able-bodied men trying to stun each other with the blows of their fists, or killing some sort of animal or bird with a firearm.

It is rather different, however, among the natives of Guiana—Waraus—one of the tribes which inhabit the banks of the Amazon. They are the sturdiest of these tribes, and delight in a trial of endurance—a trial such as any but a tough-skinned Indian would prefer to be accused from attempting.

Even these Indians frequently, after engaging in the dance, vow that they will never more submit to the ordeal, and mutually assure each other that their skins have been made to suffer for the last time. But an irresistible longing soon seizes them to again realize the fearful joy of indulging in the "sport," and the result is that the dance continues as fashionable as ever.

The young men of the tribe then, having put on all the finery they are able to muster, arm themselves with the terrible maparri—a peculiar whip, from which the dance derives its name.

The whip is about five feet in length and is manufactured of a strong grass fiber, native to the district, bound round spirally with a strip of thin cane. In the hands of a muscular Warau it is capable of inflicting a wound very little less severe than that which would be produced by the downward blow of a knife. When the dance is about to commence the performers range themselves opposite one another, waving their whips in the air and giving utterance to cries resembling the notes of birds.

Suddenly one of them stops, and poising himself on one leg stretches out the other, remaining perfectly motionless. The other stops, too, measures the distance carefully with his eye, springs high in air to give force to the blow, and, whish! down comes the heavy whip with a fearful smack upon his opponent's outstretched limb, and a red gash marks where the keen thong has curled round his calf or ankle.

The recipient of the blow utters never a sound, but, smiling as cheerfully as possible under the circumstances, again takes up the dance until it is the turn of the other player to stand still and receive his punishment, which, we may depend upon it, is usually returned with as good a will as it was given.

Going a little further south in the Western Hemisphere we come to the Araucanians. These people have a curious fashion of deciding which is best man among them, and instead of challenging each other to a turn with the gloves, a wrestling match or, in serious cases, a bout at fisticuffs, they settle the vexed question by a trial at hair-pulling.

Standing opposite one another, the boys each take a good grasp of the long and coarse locks of the shaggy head in front of him. Then begins a struggle for supremacy, in which the combatants pull and tug and bend and writhe without uttering a sound, each trying to bring his adversary to the ground, when he relaxes his hold, helps him to rise, and they start again, until one owns himself vanquished.

There is a sport much indulged in by the Sandwich islanders, and known among them by the name of holau.

The Sandwich islanders are among the best swimmers to be found in any waters. It is no exaggeration to say that the little Sandwichers swim before they can walk, for one of the first things the mother does is to lay her little one on the surface of the water, and, supporting it with her hand, teach it to kick out its tiny legs and thrust out its tiny arms in the attitude of a swimmer.

Providing themselves with small pieces of board they swing out beyond the surf to the comparatively calm water, diving under each successive wave as it nears them and emerging in safety, perhaps half a mile from the land.

Great judgment is requisite in selecting the right moment for diving, for should they err in this they stand the best of chances of being flung back bruised and breathless upon the rugged rocks which line the shore. Arrived safely in the smooth water, the player mounts his little board and, looking out for the big wave which he knows will come in regular succession, he launches himself upon it and is swept forward with terrible rapidity toward the iron bound coast before him.

Great art is required in the guidance of his frail plank through some one of the narrow openings he sees ahead, and should he err he must abandon his little craft and dive out to sea again, to be covered with shame and confusion by the more fortunate or skillful swimmers on reaching the land again. For it is as shameful for the players in this game to return to shore without their plank as in classic times it was for a Roman to come minus his shield from the field of battle.

One of the huge delights of the Fiji young men and boys and, truth to tell, the Fiji young ladies, too, on holidays occasionally, is the swing.

The Fiji boys look out for the stump of a nice, straight and not too thick tree, which has obligingly grown on the side of a convenient bank.

Then they fasten to it a number of lengths of native rope, which usually has loops in it for the feet to rest in, the process is for each player to place his foot in one of these loops and go swing, way of through the use of a circle of long or short four in feather.

For the Fijian is almost as much at home in the aqueous element as his brethren the Sandwich Islanders, and is usually able to swim like a duck soon after period in his history when he begins to toddle.

So he plunges into the game with vigor, flying through the air to the extreme length of the rope, before letting go to disappear with a splash into the water, his wiry head of hair coming presently to the surface as player after player follows his example; and while the water is alive with coal-black wigs the air is rent with shouts of laughter.

These and like sports are, however, fast dying out; the advancing tide of civilization is rapidly sweeping away the picturesqueness and primitiveness of the various races of men.—[San Francisco Examiner.

A BANDIT'S LAST FIGHT.

Jauregui, the Scourge of Jalisco, Conquered at Last.

During the last six months the State of Jalisco, Mexico, has been the field of operation for that unscrupulous bandit, Demetrio Jauregui. The authorities have made many efforts to put a stop to the robberies and murders which Jauregui and his band have been committing, but in spite of these efforts burglaries, abductions, and murders by the score were committed by the daring desperado, according to the Mexican newspapers.

Things finally came to a pass that the people of Jalisco grew desperate, and decided that a supreme effort must be made to rid the country of Jauregui. Accordingly a company of infantry was put in readiness to pursue Jauregui at a moment's notice and capture him and his band.

The soldiers did not have long to wait, for they were soon informed that Jauregui intended to rob the plantation of El Carrizo. The chief of gendarmerie was authorized to station his forces in the vicinity of the plantation and to capture the bandits, alive if possible.

While Col. Jurrea and Lieut. Celso Gomez of the Seventh Infantry were stationed with their soldiers in the vicinity of the plantation, they saw Jauregui and his band of six men entering the residence of the owner, whose name is not given in the reports of the affair.

The soldiers at once surrounded the house and demanded the surrender of Jauregui's party. This demand was answered by a murderous volley of bullets from the repeating rifles of the bandits. The soldiers at once returned the fire. The shooting continued till nightfall, when the bandits ceased firing. By this time the soldiers, who were convinced that discretion was the better part of valor, decided to wait till morning before reopening the battle.

The following morning, however, the soldiers, led by Col. Jurrea, effected an entrance to the house and there found six of the bandits dead. Their leader on seeing the soldiers, fled to the attic and barricaded the door. The soldiers followed by two soldiers. One of these was killed instantly by a bullet from the bandit chief. The other quickly fired at the post hole from which came the bullet which had killed his companion, and his shot was answered by a groan that showed that it had been effective.

Thinking that the coast was clear, the soldiers made their way to the attic and found the bandit chief lying on the floor behind an old bed. He was nearly exhausted from loss of blood, but he managed to hold a large revolver in each hand and at once opened fire.

Suddenly he fell back apparently unconscious. A soldier went forward and bent over the old bandit to see if there were any traces of life, when with a mighty effort Jauregui raised himself to a sitting posture, shot the soldier through the heart, and then died.

In this battle four soldiers were killed outright and eleven were wounded, some of them mortally. The bandits who accompanied Jauregui were Melquiades Jauregui, a brother of the chief; Manuel and Francisco Gatherrez, Florencio Gomez, and two others who have not been identified. Now the people of Jalisco are breathing a little easier and sleeping a little more soundly than they were a month ago.

Jauregui's band was one of the worst that has ever visited the State of Jalisco. One of the outlaw's favorite schemes was to surround the house of wealthy planters in the middle of the night and demand large sums of money, valuable horses, and, in fact, any articles that might be of value to the bandits. If these demands were refused the bandits would sometimes murder the planter and at other times they would make him a prisoner and hold him till an exorbitant ransom was paid.

Concerning Anæsthetics.

In an address on anæsthetics at the recent Berlin Medical Congress, Dr. Horatio Wood showed that, contrary to the accepted theory, chloroform kills by paralyzing the heart before respiration has ceased. He stated that the safest anæsthetic is nitrous oxide, from which only one death occurred in 50,000 administrations. He considered ether safer than chloroform in the ratio of one to three or one to five, but asserted that plenty of fresh air should be mixed with the ether. Authentic cases were cited of resuscitation after both respiration and circulation had actually stopped for two minutes. For effecting resuscitation, alcohol was pronounced absolutely unsafe and digitalis valueless, subcutaneous injections of strychnine and artificial respiration being the great restorative agents. Inference were given of recovery after the practice of artificial respiration for two, four, eight and even twenty-four hours.—[Trenton (N. J.) American.

Thompson's Foolish Colt.

I met the oldest inhabitant the other day, and among other things the old gentleman told me that although people who are as foolish as Thompson's colt can be found in all parts of the earth, Thompson's colt—the veritable foolish colt whose idiosyncrasies have become known the world over—belongs to Illinois.

"I knew Thompson very well," said he, "and also his colt. Both of them lived at Canton, Ill., a great many years ago. Thompson was a trader and dealer in horses and mules. He never was looked upon as a bright fellow, and ultimately traded himself out of all of his property and went to smash financially.

"His colt gained notoriety through a single occurrence, or, rather, a single story—for the yarn itself never was generally believed. Thompson insisted that he once saw his colt deliberately swim across the creek, climb the further bank, shake the water from his coat, turn around and drink out of the stream, and shortly afterward swim back across the creek.

"Whether the story had any foundation other than an unusually active imagination I do not know, but it gave rise to the familiar expression, 'As foolish as Thompson's colt.'"—[Chicago Mail.

The man who is always thinking evil finds out ten thousand ways to speak it.

Five cents saved on soap; five dollars lost on rotted clothes. *Is it economy?* there is not 3 cents difference between the cost of a bar of the poorest soap made and the *best*, which is as all know, Dobbins's Electric.

Necessity is not only the mother of invention, but the father of lies also.

Prevents Pneumonia.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure positively prevents pneumonia, diphtheria and membranous croup. It has no rival. Sold by druggists or will be mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

You can't tell how much milk a cow will give by the way her bell rings.

PROGRESS.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Enjoying Her First Caramels.

A very scandalized couple got on a north-bound train Friday and took a back seat. Obediah—she called him that—gave her—his best girl, as we learned from conversation—a box of caramels upon which he had squandered part of his pence wrestled from the earth by the perspiration of his brow.

"What they, Obedi?" she gushed.

He blushed to the roots of his flowing locks. "Carrymels, said he, smiling all over.

"What for, Obey?"

"Eat 'em," said Obediah.

One by one she gulped them down. "Where do carrymels grow, Obey?" inquired the rural maiden.

"Don't grow; bought 'em?" explained he.

They were all gone. Then Obediah gained courage enough to look the maid in the face.

"Where's the papers?" he asked.

"What papers, Obey?"

"The skins off the carrymels?" explained and questioned he.

"They wasn't none," said she with a smile.

"Yes, they wuz. Guess you et 'em," said Obediah, with a lurid grin.

But she only smiled and thought Obey was springing an original humorosity.—*Albany Argus.*

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By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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The brusque and fussy impulse of these days of false impression would rate down *all* as worthless because *one* is unworthy.

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Or comets among stars!

Or cataracts in peaceful rivers!

Because one remedy professes to do what it never was adapted to do, are all remedies worthless?

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