

# Washington Weekly Progress

VOLUME II.

WASHINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1887.

NUMBER 14.

## DIRECTORY.

### MAILS.

Northern and Greenville—Due daily 8 p. m. Closes at 10 p. m.  
North and South side river mail—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Closes at 7 following mornings.  
Office hours—9 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
Money Order and Registry Department—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

### STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—Alfred M. Seales.  
Lieut. Governor—Chas. M. Stedman.  
Secretary of State—William L. Saunders.  
Auditor—W. P. Roberts.  
Treasurer—Donald W. Bain.  
Supt. of Public Instruction—S. M. Duggan.  
Attorney General—T. H. Davidson.

### STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner—John Robinson.  
Secretary—T. K. Bruner.  
Chemist—Charles W. Dabney, Jr.  
General Immigration Agent—J. T. Attkin.

### COUNTY.

Sheriff and Treasurer, R. T. Hodges.  
Superior Court Clerk—G. Wilkens.  
Register of Deeds—Burton Stillee.  
Surveyor—J. F. Latham.  
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Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Nat. Harding.  
Superintendent of Health—Dr. D. T. Ayler.

### CITY.

Mayor—C. M. Brown.  
Clerk—John D. Sparrow.  
Treasurer—W. Z. Morton.  
Chief of Police—J. F. Fowler.  
Councilmen—C. M. Brown, W. B. Horton, S. R. Fowler, Jonathan Havens, W. H. Howard, Alfred D. Peyton.

### CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Rev. Nat. Harding, Rector. Services every Sunday morning and night. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Rev. Nat. Harding, Superintendent.  
Presbyterian—Rev. S. M. Smith, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and night. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Superintendent, Jas. L. Fowle.  
Methodist—Rev. W. R. Ware, pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Superintendent, Warren Mayo. Sunday School, 3.30 p. m.

### TEMPERATURE MEETINGS.

Reform Club—Regular meeting every Tuesday night at 7.30 at Club Rooms.  
W. C. T. U.—Regular meetings every Thursday, 3 p. m., at Rooms of Reform Club.  
Cub and Union Prayer Meeting every Sunday, in Town Hall, at 2.30 p. m.  
Mass Meeting in Court House every 2d Thursday night in each month.

### LODGES.

Or Lodge, No. 104, A. F. and A. M. meets at Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Tuesday nights of each month—E. S. Hoyt, W. M., R. T. Hodges, Secretary.  
Phalanx Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday night at their hall—Gilbert Rumbley, P. N. G., J. R. Ross, Secretary.

Washington Lodge, No. 1490, Knights of Honor. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall—A. P. Crabtree, Dictator, J. D. Myers, Reporter, J. R. Ross, F. Reporter.  
Chicago Council, No. 350, American Legion of Honor. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall—C. M. Brown, Commander, Wm. M. Cherry, Collector.

Pamlico Lodge, No. 715, Knights and Ladies of Honor. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall—Wm. M. Cherry, Protector, T. B. Bowen, Secretary.  
Excelsior Lodge, No. 31, O. G. C. Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall—C. W. Taylor, Commander, Wm. Cherry, Secretary.

The Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company of Washington, N. C. OFFICE, CORNER MARKET & SECOND STS. Opposite the Court House, WASHINGTON, N. C.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### Eastern and Middle States.

SMITH BILLINGS and Joseph Thompson collided while playing baseball at Marblehead, Mass., and were rendered unconscious for a long time. Billings' frontal bone was crushed.  
The Carlisle (Pa.) Indian training school has just sent seventy-three pupils West, nearly all of whom have completed the course of the school. They were mostly of the Sioux tribes.  
The vote in the New Hampshire Legislature by which William E. Chandler was elected United States Senator was as follows: Chandler (Republican), 189; Bingham (Democrat), 145; scattering, 6.  
A long and harassing struggle followed a completed jury in the case of Jacob Sharp, charged with bribing the New York "Boodle" Aldermen of 1884 to grant his Broadway Railway a charter, was obtained on Wednesday, and the trial began with the aid of Assistant District Attorney Nicoll.  
CHARLES F. BREWER, a Jersey City (N. J.) policeman, dangerously shot his wife and then committed suicide.  
SINCLAIR TOWNSEY, President of the American News Company, died at his home in New York on Thursday in his seventy-third year.  
In a number of towns and villages along the Hudson River physicians say a peculiar epidemic disease is prevalent in the shape of a "cough" which continues exactly four weeks. Several doctors say the affliction is unlike any other they have experienced in the practice of medicine in many years. The patients, as a rule, are not incapacitated for work.  
EX-PRESIDENT MARK HOPKINS, of Williams College, died at Williamstown, Mass., a few days since, aged eighty-five years.  
REV. DR. ROSEWELL HITCHCOCK, President of Union Theological Seminary of New York, is dead in his seventy-first year.  
THE Rhode Island Legislature adjourned without accomplishing any business because of the political deadlock.

### South and West.

FOUR Mexican shepherders attacked their employer, James Taylor, of Severy county, Texas, with revolvers and knives while he was maimed. He wrested a six-shooter from one of them and killed all four of his assailants.  
FOUR miners fell several hundred feet down a shaft at the Huron mine in Upper Michigan, and all were instantly killed.  
EDWARD LECKEY was struck with a ball and killed while playing baseball at Lincoln.  
A DYNAMITE cartridge exploded prematurely in the Inman mines, thirty miles west of Chattanooga, Tenn. Five miners were reported instantly killed and ten fatally injured.  
"DAGO JOE," a half-breed, was lynched near Austin, Miss. for murder, and Peter Bettery, a colored man, met a similar fate at farmstead, Ohio, for brutally assaulting an aged colored woman.  
THE sudden drop in wheat at Chicago caused three Milwaukee firms to suspend.  
A MISSIONARY who has just arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu says a revolution is impending, and that affairs there are in a state of chaos. A change of government is expected, and the royal palace is barricaded.  
A TOTAL of twenty-nine yellow fever cases, one of them fatal, had been reported up to Friday at Key West, Fla.  
A TORNAO at Grand Forks, Dakota, killed four persons, seriously injured thirteen more, and demolished twenty-five buildings. In East Grand Forks fourteen business houses were destroyed.  
VINCENT LAMANTIA, of Louisiana, has been appointed United States Consul at Catania, Italy.  
THE President has appointed the following postmasters: Valentine Butsch, Boulder, Col.; John C. Ludwig, Leesburg, Fla.; Walter Kirkpatrick, Virden, Ill.; Thomas W. Phillips, Rutledge, Iowa; James S. Cooper, Mount Gilead, Ohio; Albert C. Robinson, Green Bay, Wis.; James W. Wilson, Easton, Penn.  
CLARENCE H. PRITKIN, of Vermont, has been appointed United States Attorney for the District of Vermont.  
MUCH opposition has been developed to the recent Presidential order to return to the authorities of the late Confederate States all the Confederate flags in the custody of the War Department which were captured by Federal troops. General Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., at a reception tendered to him in New York, expressed himself warmly against the return of these flags, and in Ohio legal steps were begun to enjoin the return of Confederate flags at the State Capitol.  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND has issued an order reducing the compensation of Assistant District Attorneys twenty per cent, and directing the discharge of all assistants whose services can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

### Foreign.

A CABINET crisis in Serbia has been prolonged by the fact that the new Cabinet will be expected to arrange for a divorce between the King and Queen.  
THERE has been serious rioting at Athlone, Ireland, between soldiers and civilians. The soldiers wrecked a number of houses and many citizens were injured with stones.  
OWING to the failure of the crops a famine prevails in Asia Minor, and 100,000 people are in danger of starvation.  
PRINCE BISMARCK is reported in poor health.  
MAILSTONES weighing over a pound each recently fell during a heavy storm in Eastern Roumelia. The hail stones destroyed the harvests, killed many laborers in the fields, and pierced the roofs of houses like bullets.  
AN official statement is made in London of the discovery of projected attacks by dynamiters upon public buildings during jubilee week.  
AT the auction sale of Lord Crawford's library in London a Gutenberg Bible, the earliest book printed with movable metal types, brought \$13,250.  
WHEN news of the arrival of the steamer bearing "Editor O'Brien" was received, the whole Irish crowd became ablaze with the flames from tar barrels lighted on every hill in testimony to the people's joy at the agitator's safe return.  
THE Queen's jubilee has been celebrated in Glasgow by a public dinner to 6,000 poor people.  
ADVANCES from India say that 500 men of the garrison at Herat mutinied recently. A short and sharp fight ensued, in which thirty loyal and fifty rebel troops were killed. The mutineers fled, but most of them were captured.  
JAMES G. BLAINE and the members of his family who accompany him on his trip to Europe have reached London.  
FREDERICK BOCK, of Cincinnati, has a very intelligent black-and-tan terrier that has but two legs, having been born with none in front. The other day it gave birth to three pups, one being perfect, one having three legs, and the third, like the mother, having but two.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

### A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING DOOMED TO EARLY ABANDONMENT.

### The Work Done so Far, the Money Spent, and Human Lives Lost.

M. Boulange, a French engineer who recently came from Panama to recuperate his health, talked about de Lesseps' great canal scheme the other evening before the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York. He is a compact, wiry little man, with close-cropped black hair and a complexion tanned to a copper color, and wears gold spectacles. What looked like a plaster cast, but which in reality was a unique model of the isthmus with the line of the canal marked in blue—the gift of de Lesseps to the society—was conspicuous on an easel and used by the guest of the evening for illustration. M. Boulange has been three years attached to the canal engineers' corps from France, and therefore knew what he was talking about.  
"The construction of the canal," he said, "has been very difficult work, and the completion will be much more difficult. I have grave doubts that it can be finished, and, if it is, the cost will be three or four times what has already been expended. The New York steam drill is being used by some of the contractors, but with such little success at certain points that only about five blast holes are made a hour. The climate is very discouraging, and none of the engineers who had plans for necessary dams could remain long enough on the ground to finish them. I was obliged to return to France myself, and when I got home the isthmus fever prostrated me for three months consecutively."

"Even at this late date there is not a first-class map or profile of the canal. Neither are there any official or practical value to the surviving engineers."  
For those other reasons M. Boulange thought the gigantic undertaking would eventually be abandoned. Speaking of what had been done and the cost, he said: "Not more than one-fifth of the work has been done, or about 30,000,000 cubic metres out of 140,000,000 cubic metres excavated. It has cost 900,000,000, equal to about \$300,000,000. Nothing has been done in Colon harbor, but about sixteen miles of the canal route inland from the harbor has been opened up. It is true, as reported, that a dredge did not shift its position for six weeks, having all it could do churning out the sliding clay. The great cut, which is to be 318 feet in depth, has been dug out about thirty-eight feet. The original survey made by Lieutenant Wise is of little value. There is very little sand in the soil, but plenty of clay and more solid rock. A considerable portion of the route is through swamps and has not been surveyed. Owing to the peculiar formation of the rock in the big cut the blasting will have to be more extensive than was at first calculated."  
"Great difficulty has been experienced in getting laborers owing to the unhealthy climate. I was four months getting sixty men. We have sent to Trinidad, Hong-Kong and other remote places with varied success. We got about 800 Chinese, and they brought their own cooks and physicians for sanitary reasons. Sixty per cent. of the common laborers die each year. Eighty per cent. of the white perils. Last year our society sent seventy-two engineers, agents, clerks, etc., to Panama, and there are eleven of us left fit for work. Forty-five died and the remainder are as good as dead. It is a fact that there is a sliding mountain on the line of work which is, and promises to cause, no end of trouble. Scotch dredges are used. We got 170 engines, and they stand the climate and labor better than any other class.  
"We have enough funds on hand to continue the work about four months. After the money is exhausted I think de Lesseps will be forced to abandon the enterprise for good, or for some years at least. The scarcity of money; impracticability of the present route, and unexpected obstacles are reasons sufficient."

"It rains about nine months of the year on the isthmus, day and night. The three dry months are not entirely free of rain either. The result is that there are frequent freshets along the line, and portions of the work have had to be rebuilt repeatedly. At one point, in January, 1883, the water rose 21 feet in six hours, and not only destroyed our railroad bridge, but other valuable superstructures."

### BLOWN UP BY FIREWORKS.

Several Workmen and one Woman Injured in an Explosion.  
A dispatch from New York, says: Six Italians were brought to this city from Corona, L. I. and were sent to Bellevue Hospital. All were more or less burned about the head, face and the upper part of the body by an explosion of fireworks, in the manufacture of which they were engaged at the time of the accident. The explosion occurred on the ground floor of Michael and Maggie Varone's shanty, near the Varona station. Maggie was most severely burned about the face. She sought to save her children—Joseph, aged three years, and Frank, aged fourteen months—a d in this way increased her injuries. Michael, the husband, was only slightly burned.  
Just what occasioned the explosion none of the injured ones seems to know. It occurred while they were rolling and topping fire crackers. The others who suffered besides the Marone family were Tony and Michael Carra and Tony Delapenna, all three of whom boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Varone.

### MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra, \$3.25 a83.75; Wheat—Southern Fultz, 88a3cts; Corn—Southern White, 52a55cts, Yellow, 48a 49cts; Oats—Maryland and Pennsylvania, 58a60cts; Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania, 14a14.50; Straw—Wheat, 7.50a8.00; Butter, Eastern Creamery, 12a20cts, near-by receipts 16a18cts; Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 11 a11.5cts, Western, 9a10cts; Eggs—15a16; Cattle—4.25a5.25; Swine—6a6.65cts; Sheep and Lamb—2a4.75cts; Tobacco Leaf—inferior, 1a1.50; Good Common, 3a4. MIDDLING, 5a8.6; Good to fine red, 7a8.9; Fancy, 9a12.  
NEW YORK—Flour—Southern Common to fair extra, 3.50a4; Wheat—No. 1 White, 93 a94cts; Rye—State, 5a5.50; Corn—Southern Yellow, 47a48cts; Oats—White State, 58a63; Butter—State, 14a19cts; Cheese—State, 11a14.5cts; Eggs—14a14.5cts.  
PHILADELPHIA—Flour—Pennsylvania, fancy, 3.50a4; Wheat—Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 86a87cts; Rye—Pennsylvania, 57a58cts; Corn—Southern Yellow, 45a47cts; Oats—36a37cts; Butter—State, 18a19cts; Cheese—N. Y. Factory, 11a12cts; Eggs—State, 12a13cts.

## NEW HAVEN MONUMENT.

### Imposing Ceremonies at the Dedication of Soldiers' Memorial.

More than 100,000 strangers, not including the military, navy, war veterans, and invited guests were in New Haven, Conn., on Friday, to witness the exercises of the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at East Rock Park. It was the greatest holiday New Haven has ever known. Business was almost entirely suspended. All the public buildings were profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and so were thousands of private dwellings, not only along the line of march, but in localities far distant from what any of the imposing ceremonies took place.  
Opening exercises commenced Thursday night with a reception to Gen. Sherman, Sheridan, Terry, Schobed, Sickles, and other soldiers by the local G. A. R. posts. The reception was attended by thousands of people. During the evening there was a brilliant pyrotechnic display in East Rock Park.  
The parade was the finest ever given in New Haven by far, and many say it was the best ever seen in New England. More than ten thousand men were in line, commanded by Brevet-Brigadier General Edwin S. Greeley, United States Volunteers, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

After a march of five miles the procession reached the Rock, where it was greeted with a salute by the artillery. The exercises at the Rock included an opening address by President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, who presided; invocation by the Rev. Dr. Harwood, rector of Trinity Church; an oration by the Rev. Newman Smyth, pastor of Centre Church; short addresses from General Samuel B. Merwin, Town Agent Reynolds, and Mayor York. National airs were sung by the Memorial Guard and a large chorus.  
The monument was erected by the town and city of New Haven in honor of her heroes of the Revolutionary war, the Mexican war, the War of 1812, and the civil war. The height of East Rock, where the monument stands, is 405 feet, and the height of the monument 110 feet, making a total elevation of 515 feet above the sea level. On the corners of the pedestal are bronzed figures of Prosperity, History, Victory and Patriotism, nine feet in height, and the shaft is capped with a bronze figure of the Angel of Peace, eleven feet high. Between the statues and on each face of the masonry are bas-reliefs commemorating the four great American wars.  
The monument is of Hallowell granite, and cost \$50,500.

### A TEXAS TRAIN ROBBED.

Passengers Forced at the Pistol's Muzzle to Surrender Their Money and Jewelry.  
A dispatch from Houston, Tex., says: The most daring train robbery that ever occurred in Texas was perpetrated a short distance this side of Schulenburg on the Southern Pacific Railway. As the train drew up at the station two men with drawn revolvers mounted the engine, covered the engineer with their weapons and compelled him to pull the train out to the open prairie a few hundred yards to the east, where a fire was burning, around which stood eight or ten men armed with Winchester rifles. The two robbers on the engine stood guard over the man at the throttle while the others went through the mail, express and passenger cars.  
Nearly all the passengers were asleep and did not know what was going on until they were aroused by the robbers. The first man tackled by the thieves was W. Newburger, of New York, who they struck on the head with a revolver. They secured from him seventy-five dollars in cash and several diamonds and a gold watch, valued in all at about \$1,000. Lou Mayer, of Cincinnati, was relieved of thirty-five dollars. R. L. Armstrong, of New York, gave up \$20. He had a larger amount of money with him but it was hidden in the sleeping car. A gentleman from Mexico whose name could not be learned, lost \$400. All of the passengers lost what valuables they had, and it is difficult to form an estimate of the amount of money and jewelry secured. It is reckoned however, at \$5,000. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express car was also gone through, but the amount of money taken cannot be ascertained. No mail route agent was on the train, but the through mail pouches in the express car were all cut open and their contents appropriated.  
The total amount secured by the robbers is put down at \$8,000 or \$10,000, but when a careful revision of the matter is made the figures may be changed. There is no doubt that considerable booty was secured, and the gang made off with it successfully. The whole country is aroused and in arms. Several parties have gone in search of the robbers.

### FIGHT WITH A MADMAN.

He Tried to Kill His Wife, and then Attacks His Brother-in-Law—A Struggle for Life.  
A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says: Jas. B. Molecow, an insane patient, escaped from State Asylum No. 2, and made his way to his home near Grover, twenty miles distant arriving there about eleven o'clock. His wife had retired, but her brother Mr. Allen, was up. The crazy man silently entered the rear door, struck Allen a terrible blow on the head with a bar of iron, producing insensibility. Next he entered his wife's bedroom and awoke her. He had a pistol, which he presented to her head and bade her follow him. The frightened woman obeyed, and he led her to the orchard. He commanded her to take a position with her back against a tree. The woman complied. The man then drew from his pocket a number of stones, which he picked up on the way, and with a revolver in his left hand pointed at the woman, began to pelt her with them. When she turned to run into the house the man opened fire on her with a revolver, but did not succeed in hitting her. In the meantime Allen had returned to consciousness, and hearing the shooting, rushed to the spot armed with a Winchester rifle. It was very dark, and before he knew it, the maniac was within ten feet of him and began firing. Allen raised his rifle and fired, Molecow falling to the ground with a shot through the thigh. Thinking he had fatally injured the man, Allen dropped his rifle and went to his assistance. Just as he was stooping to raise him up, the maniac caught him about the neck and then ensued a life and death struggle. The great strength of the crazy man soon overpowered Allen, and just as he was giving up, Mrs. Molecow came up and struck her husband on the head, knocking him senseless. Soon after the sheriff arrived and ironed the maniac, who is now safely lodged in the asylum hospital.

## CONFEDERATE FLAGS.

### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND REVOKES THE ORDER FOR THEIR RETURN.

### A White House Statement as to the Origin of the Order.

A Washington special says that the extraordinary outburst of public sentiment throughout the country, condemning the return of captured Confederate flags to the Governors of the respective Southern States, had an immediate result at the White House in the issue of the following letter from the President to the Secretary of War:  
"I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented to me the action of your department directing letters to be addressed to the Governors of all the States offering to return the flags in the manner thus contemplated. It is desired that the Union flags captured during the war of the rebellion by the Confederate forces and afterwards recovered by Government troops; and to the Confederate States the flags captured by the Union forces, all of which, for many years, have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar and attic of the War Department. I am of the opinion that the return of the flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by existing law, nor justified as an Executive act. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter, except to examine and inventory these flags and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress. Yours truly,  
GROVER CLEVELAND."  
Prior to the issue of this letter dispatches from G. A. R. veterans and others came pouring into Washington protesting against the original order, and legal proceedings in behalf of the State of Ohio—or at least of the Governor of that State—were pending. The Secretary of War, in carrying out the injunction against the carrying out of the order, Governor Foraker transmitted to the President a telegram he had received from the Ohio Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, said to represent 37,000 ex-soldiers protesting against the order, and added for himself: "In transmitting this message I desire to set on foot to secure an injunction against the carrying out of the order. The patriotic people of this State are shocked and indignant beyond anything I can express. I earnestly request you to revoke the order that has given such unqualified offense."  
The Governor also sent the following to General Boynton at Washington: "Get the best legal advice, and if action can be maintained have appropriate legal proceedings instituted to enjoin the return of the rebel flags, especially those captured by Ohio troops. If this outrage must be committed it will at least help us to endure it with great or patience to know that all lawful means have been used to prevent it. All expense will be provided."  
General Boynton, acting upon Governor Foraker's instructions, engaged ex-Secretary George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Judge Shellabarger, of Ohio, as counsel to institute proceedings to enjoin the Secretary of War from carrying out the order. The matter would have been brought before the Supreme Court of the District Territory of the United States if it had not been disposed of by public property without authority of law.  
The following statement with regard to the President's action concerning the proposed return of the battle flags was made at the White House to a representative of the Associated Press: "When the question was proposed to the President by the Adjutant-General an important feature suggested was the return to the loyal States of the flags which have been captured by the Confederates and retained by our army at the time of the collapse of the rebellion. They, with such Confederate flags as had been captured from the enemy by our troops, had, it was represented, for a long time laid uncared for and neglected, packed away in boxes, in the car of the War Department, and had been removed to the attic as a better place for their safekeeping. The disposition of the flags, which seemed to be answering no good purpose where they were, was the main point, and the consideration was presented to the President that some flags had been retained by the State upon their request in individual cases, and the rest, if desired, might as well be returned together. The return of the Confederate flags which were with the others in the department was suggested, but there was not the slightest thought of interfering in any way with the captured flags now held by any State. The fact, apparently received in favor by the country, that lately in one or more cases Northern troops visiting their late antagonists at the South had returned to them flags which had been captured in battle from those whose hospitalities they were receiving, the further fact that northern troops who within a short time had been visiting Southern battlefields had spoken in the warmest terms of the kind and hospital treatment they had received from former Confederate soldiers, and the fact, too, that soldiers from the North and South were just gathering at Washington to meet in friendly competition at the national drill, seemed to indicate that if the Union flags were returned to the loyal States which had lost them in battle it would not be inconsistent with the fraternal sentiment which seemed to be prevalent to offer, at the same time, to the Governors of the States formerly in rebellion a return of the flags which we had taken from their soldiers. The right of the department to make these returns being questioned by the President, such right was distinctly asserted and proved, as alleged, and thereupon his assent was given to the proposed action. The matter was dismissed from his mind until comment thereupon within the last day or two brought it again to his attention, when, upon personally examining the law and considering the subject more carefully, he satisfied himself that no disposition of these flags could be made without Congressional action; whereupon he directed a suspension of operations by the letter made public this evening."

### ELEPHANTS ON THE RAMPAGE.

A Panic in a Circus—One of the Lady Performers Injured.  
A dispatch from Chicago says: During the performance of a circus at New Lisbon, Ohio, Saturday night a panic occurred. An elephant which was performing became unruly and attacked a clown, injuring him seriously. The trainer, who was coming into the ring with another elephant, hastened to the clown's assistance, when the larger animal also started on the rampage, causing a stampede. The confusion for a time was terrible, men, women and children yelling and crowding for the entrance. When quiet was restored, it was found that one young lady's leg had been broken, and several women and children badly bruised. One of the lady riders was asserted to have been precipitated from the four horses she was riding, and was terribly injured about the head and chest. Her condition is precarious.

## A FALSE MARRIAGE.

### The Heartless Trick of a Gang of Sharpers on Poor Serving Girl.

A dispatch from New York, says: Jennie Schneider called at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, in New York city, to get a transcript of her marriage certificate. She said she was married on Sunday, June 5, but there was no record of any such event. Miss Schneider came from Riga, Russia, seven years ago. She gives her age as twenty-five. She has worked as a servant. She had saved \$125 by the first of the present month. On the morning of the day on which she claims to have been married a servant, Mett Ann Sammet, a friend, who induced her to take a walk down-town. In the course of their ramblings Jennie and Annie called on Annie's brother, Adolph Sammet, who lives at No. 9 Avenue B. There Jennie was introduced to Adolph. Adolph asked her if she was not tired of being a servant. She said she was, and would like to get married. "I know just the man for you," Sammet replied. Then he went out and presently returned with a man whom he introduced as Adolph Bannet, a cutter in a large wholesale house on Broadway, who, he said, had an income of \$25 a week. The men set about arranging for the marriage. Once. An alleged rabbi was summoned. The knot was tied, and the bride was given a certificate in Hebrew, for which she paid the rabbi \$5. Sammet demanded \$10 as a brokerage fee, which Jennie paid without a murmur. Then the groom asked his wife for money with which to buy furniture. Jennie turned over to him \$101. As Bannet was about to leave to buy the furniture, Sammet demanded the settlement of an alleged board bill, amounting to \$50. Bannet paid it out of the \$101. Then he told Mrs. Bannet that \$51 was not enough to begin housekeeping, on and asked her for her rings on which to raise money to secure a home. Jennie gave four gold rings, valued at \$25, followed her money. Bannet failed to materialize the next day, and there was a great howl in the rooms on Avenue B. He turned up on Tuesday and told Mrs. B. that he had secured rooms at No. 49 Tillary street, Brooklyn. Accompanied by the Sammets, the pair proceeded to Tillary street. Jennie gave Bannet \$25 for water, and while she was gone he cleared out the trunks and left. For a week Jennie hunted for her fugitive husband, and on Wednesday turned up at the Essex Market Police Court, where she sought a warrant for his arrest. She never discovered that she had been victimized until Thursday.

### CYCLONE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Five Persons Killed and Fourteen Seriously Injured—Property Destroyed.  
A dispatch from Grand Forks, Dak., says: This city was visited with a destructive tornado Thursday afternoon. Twenty-five or more buildings, including the Catholic church and the University of North Dakota were blown down. The laboratory and museum in the university were almost totally destroyed, besides hundreds of smaller dwellings, storehouses and sheds. The following were killed outright: Mrs. Follett and her mother, Mrs. Davis; Cora Starbird, aged 12 years; a man named Gummerson, in East Grand Forks.  
The seriously injured were: A Starbird and child, Mrs. Ed. Tierney and two children, Mrs. J. Andrews and two children, Mrs. Tait and two children, Mrs. Guyot and daughter, at the University of North Dakota.  
In East Grand Forks fourteen business buildings were destroyed. Both bridges across the river were swept away. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000. The storm was local. The train from the North was blown from the track about four miles out and rolled over a couple of times. No one was killed, but many persons were seriously injured.  
During the storm Halver Deland, of Wales township, was killed. The storm is reported quite severe at Marvel and Ardock, where buildings were blown away. The Andrews family had their house torn to pieces and cleared 100 feet. Ed. Tierney's house was overturned and his wife injured. The children were carried 150 feet and not hurt. One of them, aged 6 years, was carried across the railroad track and lay there during the whole storm. C. A. Myerstrom is dangerously hurt about the head.

### SHOOTING BY A BOY.

A Jealous Lad Mortally Wounds a Comrade—Search for the Assassin.  
A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says: Young Albert Brummell some weeks ago had a difficulty with a lad named Michaelstag. The latter threatened vengeance, but it was thought to be only a boy's foolish utterance. Friday evening while Brummell was engaged in playing ball in the eastern part of the city a shot was fired from a clump of trees and the lad fell to the ground with a bullet in his abdomen. The rest of his playmates became frightened and scattered in all directions. The police were notified and responded immediately and took the boy to the city hospital.  
Brummell is only 16 years of age, a son of a prominent and wealthy German. It is understood that the quarrel occurred concerning the jealousy of young Michaelstag, who imagined that Brummell was trying to usurp him in the affections of a certain young German school girl. There is great indignation in German circles and every effort is being made to capture the supposed assassin. Young Brummell is at the point of death. There is little hope of his recovery.

### A THIEVING SERVANT.

She Stole Three Wagon Loads of Goods From Her Employer.  
A dispatch from West Chester, Pa., says: Three wagon loads of valuable goods have been recovered in the house of Emily Spence, a colored woman, who had stolen them at various times from her mistress, Mrs. Mary Jones, a wealthy invalid residing in the borough.  
Mrs. Jones received an anonymous note a few days ago saying that she was being systematically robbed by her servant. A warrant was procured and Emily Spence's house was searched. There were found five carpets, fine bed and table linen, brick-a-brack, silverware and silks to the value altogether of about \$600. The woman confessed and said the thefts had extended over several years.