

# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

London icemen are pushing work in their harvest.

Rev. M. Decelles, parish priest of Sorel, Que., has been made a bishop.

The contributions to the building fund of Wesley College, Winnipeg, now reach a total of nearly seven thousand dollars.

The total value of buildings erected in Montreal during the year 1892 was \$2,598,825, as compared with \$3,358,400 the previous year.

A train loaded with wheat left the track on Tuesday night at Wabigoon, and the contents of ten cars were spilled at the bottom of an embankment.

C.B. Welton and Dr. Randall have been sentenced at St. John, N.B., to five years each in Dorchester penitentiary for their connection with the graveyard insurance cases.

Information has been received in Winnipeg from Ottawa that a consolidation of the Dominion Land agencies in Manitoba has been decided upon, and that the consequent changes will be made on April 1st.

The Presbyterians of Paris, Ont., have decided to build a new \$30,000 church.

The temporary loan secured last June by the Quebec Legislature has all been repaid.

Mrs. Rachel Colvin, an inmate of the Protestant Orphans' Home at Ottawa, is 102 years old.

Mr. D.R. Wilkie, cashier of the Imperial Bank of Canada, has been unanimously elected president of the Toronto Board of Trade.

A despatch from London says it is definitely decided that Lord Aberdeen will succeed Lord Stanley as Governor-General of Canada.

The Montreal Patrie quotes elaborate statistics to show that the English-speaking race in the Province of Quebec enjoy an unfair share of the public patronage.

Commandant Booth, of the Salvation Army, is in Montreal arranging to convert the old Joe Beef canteen on the water front into a shelter for the poor.

St. Thomas and Port Stanley people are moving in the matter of having the harbor of the latter place dredged so as to give 16 feet of water at the wharf.

C. William Eddington secured a room at the Grand Pacific hotel, Winnipeg, on Sunday night. Next morning the smell of gas issuing from his department led to an investigation, and it was found that he had been asphyxiated.

Senator Perley, commissioner to the World's Fair for the North-West Territories, states that the Territories will send to the exhibition samples of coal from the several districts, specimens of grasses, grains, and vegetables, and also an educational exhibit.

Hiram Heath, a miner employed at Talville, St. Lawrence county, was ascending a shaft on Saturday, and had nearly reached the top when an accident happened which hurled him down 100 feet, where he broke through a platform and fell 60 feet further. His injuries were fatal.

The rumour that Mr. John Costigan, Secretary of State, was to become Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick before Parliament met, is discredited by the fact that it has been arranged that he will be Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries during Mr. Tupper's absence in England.

It is said that Mr. Joseph Pope, who was for several years Sir John Macdonald's private secretary, and is now Assistant Secretary to the Privy Council, will shortly be appointed Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and that Mr. William Smith, the present Deputy Minister, will be superannuated.

Mrs. Parsons, a resident of Kingston, Ont., and mother of Mr. John Hagerty, who was murdered in Duluth, Minn., recently, expected to receive her son's effects, including the amount of a life insurance policy. She has just been informed that a young woman, to whom her son was engaged, has laid a claim to them.

Mr. G. W. Ross, Ontario Minister of Education, has returned after a five months' tour through England, France and Germany. While he went for the benefit of his health, he found time to secure considerable information relating to schools and the school systems of those countries.

The recent order issued by Major-General Herbert that in future no provisional appointments be made to a higher grade than that of second lieutenant in the Canadian Militia, is looked upon by Ottawa military men as intended to seriously hamper, if not wipe out of existence, all the rural battalions.

BRITISH.

It is announced in London that Prince George of Wales will marry Princess Mary of Teck during the second week of April.

Ben Tillett, the English labor leader, has been committed for trial at Bristol on the charge of inciting to riot.

Arthur Black, a teacher, killed his wife and son and committed suicide at Hove, a suburb of Brighton, England, the other night.

James Francis Egan, the released dynamiter, says the system pursued towards the political prisoners at Portland prison is most brutal.

A demonstration in favour of granting amnesty to all political prisoners and exiles was held in Limerick on Sunday.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, charged with having been fraudulently implicated in the Panama scandal, was arrested in London on a warrant issued on the demand of the French Government. His physician stated that he was too ill to be taken to prison, so he was placed in charge of a detective.

The situation in Egypt is becoming very serious. The Sultan of Turkey has written to the Khedive approving of the stand he took against English dictation as to his Ministry, and sent him as a token of approval a present of six horses. Lord Rosebery is firm in his decision to maintain British influence in Cairo, and at a prolonged Cabinet Council held Monday it was decided to increase the English army in Egypt.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Phillips Brooks died suddenly in Boston Monday morning from heart failure. He was fifty-eight years of age.

It is said no action in reference to the deep canal project will be taken at the present session of the U. S. Congress.

A despatch from Cheyenne, Wyo., says business on the Union Pacific railroad seems paralyzed.

Fifteen prisoners, including one sentenced to be hanged next Friday, confined in Springfield, Mo., gaol, overpowered the gaoler on Friday and effected their escape.

It is expected that Archbishop Corrigan of New York will receive a severe admonition from the Pope in regard to his opposition to Archbishop Satolli and Archbishop Ireland.

Mrs. Elizabeth Coates, of Philadelphia, was burned to death from her clothes taking fire, and her five-year-old son, who bravely tried to beat the fire out with his little hands, was badly burned.

It is expected that the President will send a message to Congress in a few days, suggesting a plan by which Canadian railways, especially the Canadian Pacific, can be deprived of the bonding privilege.

Typhoid fever is epidemic in the State prison at Jackson, Mich. On Saturday the second convict died from the scourge, and several new cases developed, making nine typhoid fever patients now in the prison hospital. The prison physician can find no cause for the prevalence of the epidemic.

Mrs. Samuel K. Langrell, of Denton, Maryland, and her three children were buried in one grave on Wednesday. The mother and little ones were taken down with measles a week ago, and all died Tuesday morning.

Daniel Coughlin, one of the men sent to Joliet penitentiary in connection with the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago, is to have a new trial. Coughlin protests his innocence and is joyful, as he says he will be a free man if he gets a fair trial.

Charles Hoffman, seventeen years of age, living with his parents at Menominee, Mich., committed suicide on Friday by shooting himself through the heart. To despondency, the effect of prolonged illness is attributed the deed.

Fred McDermott, who was convicted of aiding and abetting false registration in Albany at the recent election, was on Saturday sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, to pay \$100 fine, and the cost of prosecution, which will amount to \$700.

Fred Paterson, a young Swede, living in Menominee, Mich., upon being rejected by the girl of his choice, resolved upon committing suicide, and decided upon accomplishing his end by starvation. After sixteen days' abstinence from food and drink he died.

GENERAL.

An ice field 40 miles wide and 200 miles long extends from the mouth of the Danube to the north-eastern coast of the Crimea.

A mob yesterday attempted to loot a baker's shop in Amsterdam, but were dispersed by the gendarmes after a sharp conflict.

A special cable despatch says the wife of Dr. Schward, of Berlin, eighteen married women of good families, and twelve girls of the better class, are involved in a sensational trial for child murder.

Prof. Armenius Vambery, the well-known Oriental traveller, is of the opinion that the visit to St. Petersburg of the Ameer of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva is a prelude to the Czar assuming the title of Emperor of Asia as an offset to Queen Victoria's title of Empress of India.

## The Troubles in Egypt.

An incident took place this week at Cairo which had not Lord Rosebery been permitted by Mr. Gladstone to treat the young Khedive with rigor, might have wrecked the Liberal Government on the re-assembly of Parliament. The Khedive Abbas suddenly dismissed his Ministers, without obtaining the consent of his British protectors and replaced them with a Cabinet headed by Fakhri Pasha, who is notoriously opposed to the English occupation of Egypt. Lord Cromer, the British representative at Cairo, finding his protest unheeded, telegraphed the facts to London. At the Cabinet council, which was immediately called, a prolonged discussion took place, but the decision ultimately reached is plain enough from what followed. Lord Cromer, having received instructions from the Foreign Office, presented an ultimatum to the Khedive, demanding the dismissal of the new Ministry in twenty-four hours. Thereupon, at the Khedive's request, the objectionable Premier, Fakhri Pasha, resigned, and the incident was over. As the present Khedive is said to be a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, it is not likely that he would have taken the step referred to unless he had received assurances that he might take it with impunity from the representatives of France, Russia, and Turkey, all of which powers are, for different reasons, anxious to expedite the British evacuation of Egypt.

He was told that the course adopted would cause the English to hasten their departure. In giving such assurances these diplomatists argued correctly from false premises. They knew that Mr. Gladstone had expressed the opinion that England ought to keep the promise made to the powers and withdraw from the Nile country now that peace and order seem to have been restored there. They also took for granted that he would enforce his views on his Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In this assumption they were mistaken. It was reported at the time when Mr. Gladstone formed his Cabinet that Lord Rosebery would not accept the Foreign Office unless a free hand were given to him in regard to Egypt. By a free hand he meant, of course, permission to act upon Lord Salisbury's conviction, which he is known to share, that a retention of the Nile land, on one plea or another, is essential to the safeguarding of England's communication with India.

Mr. Gladstone considered Lord Rosebery's co-operation in the Liberal Government indispensable, both because, with the exception of Lord Herschell, he is the only speaker of ability on the Gladstonian side in the upper House, and because his influence is relied upon to overcome the reluctance with which a good many old-fashioned Liberals are expected to receive the Home Rule bill. The Prime Minister's willingness to waive his personal ideas and feelings in a matter which he deems of secondary importance, is only an additional proof of his whole-hearted devotion to the cause of self-government for Ireland. No doubt, Mr. Labouchere and other Radicals would condemn Mr. Gladstone's refusal to profit by a convenient pretext for withdrawing the British troops from Egypt, and will accuse him of

repudiating his own public professions and the declaration of principles and intentions put forth at the great Liberal Convention in Newcastle. Yet nothing is more probable than that, had Mr. Gladstone carried out the wishes of the Radicals with regard to the evacuation of the Nile country, he would have been subjected to a vote of censure in the House of Commons. The Unionist coalition would be solidly arrayed against him on the Egyptian question, and the Liberals who agree with Lord Rosebery as to foreign policy must be numerous enough to extinguish the small Gladstonian majority. It is settled then, so far as the London Foreign Office can settle it that the Khedive Abbas, like his father Tewfik, is to be a ruler only in name, and that his Ministers are to hold themselves accountable not to him, but to his British protectors. This is not the administrative theory that would be enforced if there were any prospect of an early evacuation of Egypt. The French may rage, and Mr. Labouchere imagine a vain thing, but the principle, *J'y suis, j'y reste*—is still to be acted on by England.

## MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

When Mr. Bowser came up to luncheon the other day and saw a goat nibbling away at a piece of stovepipe in the back yard he caught his breath and exclaimed:

"Well, of all the silly things you ever did this is the worst! Got a goat, eh? Probably paid \$10 or \$12 for him—and of all the mean and useless animals on the face of this earth a goat is the climax! If you are ever left a widow you'll run through every dollar in three months!"

"Mr. Bowser," calmly replied Mrs. Bowser, as the goat left the stovepipe to hunt for fish bones, "do you remember when you bought a horse for \$250?"

"What of it?"

"Nothing, except that in about ten days you sold him for \$100 and was tickled to death to get rid of him. You bought him for a sound horse, but it turned out that he was wind broken, spavined, ringboned, nearsighted, vicious, 20 year old, and—"

"It didn't turn out anything of the sort! I do get afraid to ride him, and what could I do but sell him? And what has a horse got to do with a goat? Of all the silly, senseless things a woman ever did this is cap sheaf! I'll bet \$100 to a cent you paid as much as \$15 for him?"

"And after the horse came a cow," quietly observed Mrs. Bowser. "I coaxed and argued, but you were bound to have a cow. You paid \$10 for a red cow. She was guaranteed a new milk cow. The seller guaranteed that she would give ten quarts of milk a day. In one week—"

"In one week, Mrs. Bowser, you drove me into parting with her! You were obstinate and determined. You used to go out and annoy and torment her till she was half crazy. I sold her for \$20 to save her life, poor brute! Look at that goat chewing an oyster can! Of all the fool things in creation a goat takes the cake! I can get a car load of goats for \$2 apiece, but I suppose you paid \$20 for this one."

"And after the cow a pig," continued Mrs. Bowser with a sigh of regret. "You paid \$12 for a \$3 pig, went to an expense of \$5 for a pen, and in four days you sold the pig for \$2.50 and smashed the pen into kindling wood. You thought it would be homelike to have a pig. You figured out a profit of \$30 in three months, but—"

"But what!" shouted Mr. Bowser at the top of his voice. "You were down on that pig from the hour that I got him. You used to go out and pound him with the hoe handle and throw boiling water on him! I found marks on him where you knocked him down with a crowbar! I sold him out of a feeling of mercy, and you know it! Whatever put it into your head to pay \$20 or \$25 for a good-for-nothing, squint-eyed, sap-headed brute of a goat?"

"Then came chickens, Mr. Bowser—\$25 for chickens and \$10 or \$12 for a coop, to say nothing of poultry books and patent food. You wanted to hear your own roosters crow in the morning. You wanted fresh eggs from your own coop. You were going to make enough profit in three months to pay for everything. In ten days you—"

"Yes, in ten days I had to sell what few hens remained alive for a quarter apiece, but why was it?" he almost yelled. "Who went out to that coop with a baseball bat and pounded those poor fowls into the earth? Who sneaked out and mixed Paris green with their food? Who jabbed 'em with the clothespole until the neighbours threatened to have her arrested? I lost money, but why? And what's that miserable critter of yours trying to do now bucking ag'in the barn in that fashion? Of all the silly, idiotic things I ever heard of in my life this buying a goat sweeps the board. If I'd even paid \$2 for him you'd have brained him with a spade."

"And then you bought a dog," continued Mrs. Bowser, with a little pathos in her tones. "He was a setter. He sat and howled all night. Then came a patent fire escape, which escaped \$30 out of your pocket. Then you bought some microbe killer and almost killed the cook, and had to pay her \$50 damages. Then some one told you to sleep in a hammock, and you fell and broke your leg. Was it after that you started in to disinfect the house and set it afire, and caused us a loss of \$800?"

"That was an awful dose for Mr. Bowser. He gulped, and swallowed and turned pale, but he felt that the goat was the key to the situation. Just then, as if to favor him, the animal got a beef bone stuck in his throat and opened a circus performance of the funniest kind.

"Behold your purchase, Mrs. Bowser! Isn't he funny? Why don't you laugh? Better send up word to the idiot asylum and have about 100 of the inmates come down and enjoy it with you! I suppose your next purchase will be a baby rhinoceros or a five-legged giraffe! If I hadn't more sense than to—"

At that moment a neighbor's boy called to get the goat, saying he was much obliged to Mrs. Bowser for keeping it for an hour while he was making a pen. The girl also announced that luncheon was on and further conversation was suddenly dropped. It was nearly night before Mr. Bowser could figure up results with any satisfaction to his side, and even as he chuckled a little he felt bound to caution himself.

"Mighty close shave, that was! I made my mistake in jumping onto the goat too soon! Curious woman, Mrs. Bowser! She can remember every little thing clear back to the flood, and I've got to hold the reins of government with a tight hand or she'll get the better of me some day!"

## A DESERVED PUNISHMENT.

### A Prisoner Flogged at the Central Prison Until He Roars With Pain.

George W. Roberts, otherwise known as the "Cowboy Evangelist," was flogged at the Central prison, Toronto, this morning for gross indecency, of which he was convicted on December 24 in the County Court and sentenced to one year in the Central prison and to receive ten lashes at the expiration of one month of his sentence. About 11.30 o'clock yesterday forenoon a small party, composed of Warden Massie, Deputy Warden Logan, several reporters and one or two medical men, gathered about the prisoner to see the lash applied. Warden Massie read the warrant, Dr. W. T. Aikins examined the unhappy man and pronounced him able to undergo the punishment. The prisoner's back was then bared for the cat. Guard Mills, who was chosen to apply the whip, looked almost as apprehensive as the victim, but with coolness took his place on the left of the prisoner. Deputy Warden Logan called out "One," and the nine thongs of the scourge descended with a swish, leaving a red mark to show where the first stroke fell. At the second stroke the lash flew off the whip handle and made a stroke, that one easier to bear. Another whip was quickly procured. At each stroke the victim pitched his voice to a higher note of agony until the last, when it became almost a roar and his body was quivering. As the pain of the last stroke disappeared the prisoner turned his head and scowled at his castigator in a manner that showed anything but Christian love for stripes. As he was being unfastened the fellow turned to the guard who had administered the punishment and said, with a sneer, "You did your duty well, Boy." Roberts was given the option of going back to work in the woodwork factory or taking a half-holiday. He preferred going to work. Instead of the old triangle, on which it has been customary to flog prisoners, Warden Massie has invented an apparatus which was used yesterday for the first time, and which prevents the victim from turning his body so as to receive a blow on the chest, Roberts has still 11 months to serve, but the dreaded part of the punishment is over.

## Revival of the Crinoline.

It appears from our London despatches of Sunday that a dress reform movement which seems to be of real promise and importance has begun in England. It is directed against the revival of the crinoline, or hoop petticoat, supposed to be intended by the Parisian despots of feminine fashion. A pledge of rebellion against this particular dictate of fashion has been sent out by a No-Crinoline League, and it is receiving many signatures. The feminine subscribers pledge themselves to do all in their power to prevent the wearing of crinoline. Very properly and necessarily the organizers of the movement have appealed to the Princess of Wales for support. She has not yet granted their petition formally, but it is understood that she is strongly opposed to the threatened fashion; and there is probably good reason for believing that such is the case. The vast majority of women of all sorts and conditions must be of that mind, for the new fashion is both unbecoming and inconvenient, and the present feminine costume is of great beauty and remarkably comfortable. Even if the crinoline started with a moderate extension of the circumference of the petticoat, past experience indicates that the tyranny of fashion would carry it to an extreme before it was abandoned. The hoop skirts of thirty or forty years ago began with constructions of hair, which puffed out the petticoat to a comparatively slight extent, but they were succeeded by patented devices of steel hoops which rendered their size prodigious. During their reign a manufacturing concern in this city made a great fortune by producing the elliptical skirt, as it was called, and every household was embarrassed by the necessity of getting rid of the huge constructions when they had become damaged or had been discarded. A man accompanied by a woman dropped no physical insignificance alongside of her vast proportions as increased by the hoop skirt. A score of women would fill a large sized room. Two of them would fill a carriage and their entry into it required much dexterity.

The remembrance of this past extravagance is confined to the older people of this generation. Men who have not passed what is called middle age know of it only from hearsay, and hence we infer that the violent English rebellion against the revival of the crinoline has started with women who have come down from a period whose distance makes them no longer youthful. Recalling the hoop-skirt as it was in the long-past days of its dominance, they tremble at the thought of its reappearance, for it must have made the chains of fashion peculiarly galling for them. We observe that some English husbands are threatening violent retaliatory measures if their wives adopt such a fashion again, no matter how arbitrary its authority. They make a mistake. It is useless for men to undertake to interfere in the business. If there is to be a rebellion, it must be conducted by women solely; and it is very doubtful whether it will be successful under any circumstances. If the mandate that crinoline shall be worn is promulgated, even the rebellious may yield rather than submit to reflections of the singularity of their dress, for with crinoline prevalent the closing draperies of the present would provoke ridicule. The English demonstration, however, may have a deterrent influence on the Parisian tyrants of fashion, the more especially if it has the sympathy and countenance of the Princess of Wales; but if the fashion is once really introduced, no matter to what extremes it may go, it is likely to be followed by women generally.

The great hope is in the manifest superiority of the present draperies both aesthetically and reasonably. The dress reform movement started in England is chiefly interesting and important as an indication of the growing spirit of independence among women which distinguishes this period. They are making bold to assault even the citadel of fashion, and though they may be beaten in the first encounter, they are bound to triumph in the end. Probably it may be assumed that now they will be successful so far, at least, as to restrain the crinoline within sensible limits. It may be the beginning of the great dress reform which will be advocated and exemplified by self-sacrificing women at the Chicago Fair.

## BANK BURGLARS BAULKED.

### Attempted Robbery of a Toronto Loan Office.

#### Masked Men Again at Work in the City in Broad Daylight—The Would-be Thieves Pluckily Frustrated—The Police in a Quandary—How Long Will This Thing Go on Without a Clue Being Obtained?

A Toronto despatch says:—Is this Toronto or is it Deadwood City? Another daylight robbery was attempted Friday afternoon by four armed men at the Home Savings and Loan Company's office on Church street, within a stone's throw of police headquarters, but in this case the pluck of the clerks prevented the desperadoes from getting away with any money or valuables. About 4.15 o'clock Major Mason, manager of the Home Savings and Loan Company, left the office, as the day's business was finished. Four clerks and the office boy were left behind to finish and close the doors. Mr. Wellington Wallace, the cashier, was in his cage getting his cash ready to lock up in the vault. On one side of him was Mr. R. E. Street, working at the books, and on the other side was Mr. James C. Mason, also busy entering up his part of the day's business. About 4.20 a well-dressed young man entered the door, levelled a couple of revolvers at Mr. Wallace's head, and commanded him to hold up his hands. At the same moment

#### A COUPLE OF OTHER MEN ENTERED,

all with revolvers, but Mr. Wallace thought it was some joke and did not elevate his manual extremities as requested. One of the men proceeded to climb over the counter to try the door of the cashier's cage, which was locked on the inside. It then became evident that no joke was intended, so as quick as thought, Mr. Wallace snatched a chair and held the seat between himself and the robber to prevent the scoundrel from getting a good aim at any vital part. While this was going on it struck Mr. Mason that it was time for action, so he piled into the man that had climbed the counter. There was a probability that one or more of the gang would be captured, but

#### THE THIRD INVADER

struck the plucky young man a blow on the head with the butt of the revolver that laid him on the floor stunned, and that cut his scalp open. Mr. Street then took a part in the melee, and received a severe cut in his hand. It became evident to the robbers that the best thing to do was to run for it, and as soon as possible they broke away, all three making off, the door having been guarded by a fourth. In the rear office John De La Haye and Peter Lynar, two clerks, had been engaged. When the intruders made their intentions evident, Lynar ran up the back stairway to the law office of Foy & Kelly, where he telephoned to the detective office for assistance, which was at the office in the person of Detective Cuddy within two minutes, but the birds had departed. They left no trace behind except a loaded revolver, cartridge of 32 calibre, which lay on the floor. When they ran out of the front door Mr. Mason and Mr. De La Haye tried to follow them, but Mr. Mason could not go far on account of

#### THE INJURY TO HIS HEAD.

Mr. De La Haye pursued the men to Adelaide street, where they separated, two going east and two west. He followed the two who ran toward Jarvis street until they gave him the slip. In about five minutes several detectives and policemen were on hand at the office and searching for any clue that might have been left. Mr. Wallace then opened his cage, which he had very wisely kept locked lest the thieves should get in to the cash. No one seems able to give a good description of the men who had taken a leading part in the melodramatic performances of the moment before. One of the robbers was described as a young man 23 or 24 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, thin featured, dressed in a light overcoat and black christie hat. The only description that could be given of any of the others was that one of them wore a fedora hat. A strange part of the affair is that

#### NO ONE SAW THEM

running away, which could not have been the case, but Mr. De La Haye shouted while he was pursuing them. Mr. Mason received a very nasty cut on the side of his head from the blow he received, but Dr. Britton, who dressed the cut, does not think it very serious. It is quite probable the villains timed their visit to fall when Major Mason would be absent, thinking it would not be likely that a man who had smelt powder would hold up his hands or surrender the money without a fight. They were also mistaken in their judgment of the clerks in the establishment who showed the greatest pluck in refusing to give up the money and making a fight for it, although if a book or any other article had been thrown through the window a crowd would have collected and the villains would have been caught. Or if the cashier had had a revolver in his compartment he could have shot one or all of the party before they could have hurt anyone. Inspector Stark was asked by an Empire reporter if he had anything to say about the affair, and he replied: "This is no time to talk; we have got to work." The detectives have absolutely no starting point at which to begin work, not even a good description of

#### THE MOST DARING ROBBERS

that have ever worked in Toronto since it was Toronto. A prominent public official gave a bit of good advice which should be followed by any one who may be held up in the same way. He said, "Keep a revolver handy and use it if necessity arises. If it should not be within reach shout with all the lung power you have and those robbers will get right out at once without shooting which would draw a crowd at once. If any heavy article is handy throw it through the window, and in less than 10 seconds several people will be looking in to see what is the matter."

Four young men registered at the Palmer house yesterday morning as coming from Buffalo. Their description tallies with that of the robbers, and, as they did not return to the hotel last night from their visit about the city, it is suspected that they are the men who attempted to operate at the Home Savings and Loan Company's office.

The cholera in the Neittichen lunatic asylum in Halle grows worse. The total number of cases since the outbreak is 84, of which 38 have proved fatal.