

MR. VACHERON'S CASE.

Actual Terms of the Indictment Made Public.

ASKING AND ACCEPTING A BRIBE

District Attorney Burlingame Will Oppose All Efforts to Put the Trial Over to the Next Term of Court. Says No Delay Is Necessary.

ALBANY, May 20. — District Attorney Burlingame has prepared his case and will move the trial of Assemblyman Eugene Vachon for bribery before the circuit court at the term beginning on June 4. He says he will oppose any attempt of counsel to put the matter over until the next term, as the charges are specific, and plenty of time has elapsed since the indictment was found to prepare a defense. The indictment is here given for the first time:

On April 14 a proposed law known as assembly bill No. 2419, entitled, "An act to prohibit the harvesting of ice for commercial purposes from the Hudson river between the southern boundary line of the counties of Albany and Rensselaer and the state dam at Troy," was duly introduced in the assembly of the state of New York, read once and referred to the committee on internal affairs.

Eugene F. Vachon, being then and there a member of the said assembly of the state of New York on April 14, and whilst the said bill was yet pending before the said assembly, unlawfully, wickedly and corruptly did feloniously ask and agree to receive the sum of \$3,000 in money from one George N. Best, upon an agreement that the vote, action and official proceedings of the said Eugene F. Vachon should be thereby influenced, and that his vote, etc., concerning the said bill should be in opposition to the same and in favor of its defeat, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the state of New York and their dignity.

Second count: On April 15 a proposed law known as assembly bill No. 2419, entitled, "An act to prohibit the harvesting of ice for commercial purposes from the Hudson river between the southern boundary line of the counties of Albany and Rensselaer and the state dam at Troy," was duly introduced in the assembly of the state of New York, read once and referred to the committee on internal affairs.

Eugene F. Vachon then and there, a member of the assembly of the state of New York, duly elected and qualified, on April 15, whilst the said bill was yet pending before the said assembly, unlawfully and wickedly and corruptly did feloniously accept and receive from one George N. Best the sum of \$3,000 in money upon an agreement and understanding that the vote and action of the said Eugene F. Vachon concerning the bill, so pending before the assembly, should be thereby influenced, and that his vote and action as such member of the assembly should be in opposition to the same and in favor of its defeat, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the state of New York and their dignity.

INHERITS A PRINCELY FORTUNE.

Heir of a Candy Shop Finds Himself an Heir.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 22. — Mrs. Sarah Stephan, an aged widow of this city, has reason to believe she has become the rightful heir to a fortune which is estimated at \$20,000.00. For the last eight years she has kept a small candy shop on Broadway here.

ANOTHER RACE FOR HOMES.

Opening of the Kickapoo Indian Reservation to Settlement.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20. — A special from Guthrie, O., says: The publication of the president's proclamation opening the Kickapoo Indian country to settlement created great excitement in this section. Although everybody was expecting the news, its sudden announcement came as a surprise.

To say that all is excitement in towns surrounding the new Eldorado and everything from a horse to a bicycle is being got in readiness for the coming race for farms, which bids fair to equal the great rush to the Cherokee strip, is no exaggeration.

No Trace of the Missing Men.

Sodus Point, N. Y., May 22. — Nothing new has developed in the case of the mysterious disappearance of Jay Davis or Fred Fisher, the two young men who disappeared after going out boating on the bay. B. O. Condon was put on the trail, but with no result. Opinion is divided as to whether the boys were drowned or have left the vicinity.

Democratic Editorial Association.

New York, May 20. — The conference and meeting of the State Democratic Editorial Association of the state of New York will take place Thursday and Friday of this week. The responses already received indicate that there will be at least 100 editors in attendance. The headquarters will be the Hotel Normandie.

La Gasconne Again Overdue.

New York, May 21. — The French Assembly La Gasconne, Captain Baudouin, which sailed from Havre at noon on Saturday, May 11, and was due to arrive here on Sunday morning last, has not been sighted.

ADMIRAL MEADE'S TROUBLES.

Secretary Herbert Dictates an Official Statement of the Case.

WASHINGTON, May 18. — Secretary Herbert, in response to inquiries, dictated an official statement concerning Admiral Meade, in which he states that at the navy department it was learned that the department had addressed a letter to Admiral Meade stating that it desired to know if he was willing to answer whether he had or had not authorized what purported to be an interview with him published in the New York Tribune and that he had replied, acknowledging the receipt of the letter and declining to answer the questions.

ADMIRAL MEADE.

In relation to the failure of the department to grant Admiral Meade's request to have the Cincinnati ordered to the New York yard instead of the Norfolk yard, he says that this vessel was ordered by the department to go to the Norfolk navy yard for some necessary repairs, but upon a second request from the admiral he had intended to order the Cincinnati to New York.

He also directed orders to be made out to Admiral Meade notifying him of this change, and orders both to the admiral and to the ship were written and ready to be signed when a letter came in the noon mail from Admiral Meade asking to be detached from the squadron, which request the secretary granted.

This constituted all the information that could be obtained, and gives the inference that the action, if any, to be taken against Admiral Meade is not yet determined.

BOMB FIEND IN PORTLAND.

Supposed Attempt to Blow Up Thomas B. Reed's Residence.

PORTLAND, Me., May 18. — This city is excited over the discovery of evidence which leads the police and many citizens to believe that some crank planned to blow up the residence of Hon. Thomas B. Reed and Mayor Henry Baxter.

While patrolling the streets near the Reed and Baxter houses, Policeman McCormack found on the sidewalk an envelope containing three vials filled with a dark fluid and wrapped with cotton batting.

It was first thought that the mysterious package had been placed on the walk by some joker, but when a druggist pronounced the fluid in the vials to be nitroglycerine the police began to look at the matter seriously.

When the discovery was reported to Mayor Baxter he failed to see the joke, and as he requested the entire police force began an investigation, which has as yet developed nothing.

Policeman Williamson Not Murdered.

NEW YORK, May 18. — An autopsy was made under the direction of coroner Fitzpatrick on the body of Policeman Williamson at his late residence. The results of the autopsy was to dispel the question of murder, it having been supposed that Williamson had been assaulted and killed by two unknown men. It was found that the corpse had been ruptured. The lungs and the body were found by Dr. Donlin to be full of blood. The doctor found no marks of violence on the body. The neck had not been broken as was at first supposed and the skull was unharmed.

New Professor For Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 18. — The trustees of Cornell University elected to an assistant professorship of mathematics, Dr. E. C. Rittner, one of the foremost of the younger mathematical scholars of Germany. Dr. Rittner was a pupil and assistant of Professor Klein of the university of Göttingen, one of the most eminent German mathematicians living, and in 1892 received the degree of doctor of philosophy with the grade "Summa Cum Laude," being the only person upon whom this distinction has been conferred under Professor Klein.

Monsignor Sattoli's Reply.

AUBURN PARK, N. J., May 15. — Monsignor Sattoli has made answer to the Christian Endeavor's memorial adopted recently at a meeting held at the residence of the Rev. Dr. E. C. Rittner, one of the foremost of the younger mathematical scholars of Germany. Monsignor Sattoli, after expressing regret at the attack of Father Phelan of St. Louis on the Christian Endeavor societies, suggests that the petition that the priest be unfrocked be referred to the archbishop of St. Louis.

Police Chiefs in Session.

WASHINGTON, May 16. — Chiefs of police from many of the principal cities of the United States and Canada met at the Elbion House for the second annual session of the organization. Benjamin F. Eldridge of Boston was elected president of the organization and Harvey O. Carr of Grand Rapids, Mich., was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The business meetings will be devoted mainly to discussions of improved methods of organization and management of police forces.

Fatal Wreck in Missouri.

SILES, May 16. — The southbound passenger train on the St. Louis and Hannibal railway was derailed by a broken rail two miles from here, and thrown down a 30-foot embankment. Very few of the passengers and train crew escaped injury. C. Meyer of St. Louis was instantly killed and the following injured: Eugene Sullivan, engineer, Hannibal, Mo., probably fatally injured; Perry Wood, attorney for the road, New London, Mo., dangerously injured.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 15. — The treasury deficit has passed the \$50,000,000 mark, the exact amount of the excess of expenditures over the receipts since July 1, 1894, being \$50,434,887. The deficit for the 13 days of the present year is \$5,105,517. This is the second year since 1885 that the expenditures of the government have exceeded its revenues. Last year the deficiency was \$49,803,989, making the aggregate deficit since July 1, 1893, \$100,238,877.

General Electric Company Changes.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 15. — At the annual meeting of the General Electric company the annual report was accepted and the resignations of F. H. McKay Twombly and D. O. Mills were accepted as directors. Mr. George B. Gardner and T. J. Cummins, Jr., both of Boston, were elected in their places.

WONDERFUL GOLD LEAF.

How It Is Manufactured and Some of Its Peculiarities.

The process by which gold is made into thin leaves is called gold beating. As yet the use of machinery for this purpose is very limited, nearly all gold leaf being beaten by hand.

First the gold is cast into oblong ingots about three-fourths of an inch in width and weighing two ounces each. These ingots are passed between polished steel rollers and flattened out into ribbons of about an eight-hundredth of an inch in thickness. The ribbons are softened by heat and cut into pieces an inch square.

One hundred and fifty of these pieces are placed between velvet leaves, one piece above another, and the entire pile is inclosed in a double parchment case and beaten with a 16 pound hammer until the inch pieces are extended to 4 inch squares. They are then taken from the case, and each square is cut into four pieces. The pieces thus obtained are then placed between gold beater's skins—a delicate membrane prepared from the large intestine of the ox—made into piles, inclosed in a parchment case and again beaten, but with a hammer of lighter weight.

Still the leaves are not thin enough, and one more each leaf is cut into four pieces and again beaten. This last quartering and beating produces 3,400 leaves, and the thickness of each leaf is about one two-hundred-thousandth of an inch. Gold is so malleable that it is possible to obtain a still greater degree of thinness, but not for long.

These thin leaves are taken up with wood pinchers, placed on a cushion, blown out flat and carefully cut into squares 8 1/2 inches in size. The squares are placed between the leaves of paper books, which have previously been rubbed with red chalk to prevent adhesions of the gold, each paper book containing 25 squares or leaves of gold, and in this form the leaf is sold, not by weight, but by a superficial measure.—Philadelphia Times.

WHY DOGS BARK.

A Writer Attempts an Explanation as Given to Him by an Indian.

In writing of the native dogs of Central America, Frederick Boyle brings forward a theory as to how dogs form the habit of barking. He was discussing with an old resident of the country some traits of the coyote, as the native wolf is called, but which more nearly resembles the dog.

Dogs will never go wild so long as they can find a master to serve, and more especially trained dogs. The coyote never barks, and only gallops when pursued.

"Why don't these coyotes bark like other dogs?" I asked an old Indian, pointing to one I was trying to reclaim. "And why do they only howl and the pups grunt?"

His answer was, "He won't learn." "Not learn?" said I. "What do you mean?"

"No," he replied, "not learn, for if he were of an honest breed he would bark to try to imitate his master, or at all events, the other dogs, but all barking proceeds from dogs imitating their master's shout. The master shouts to drive in cattle to the corral, and the dog barks also. In fact, the dog imitates his master when he barks; he tries to speak, but cannot."

I give this curious observation as the only attempt I ever heard to account for the barking of our tame dogs. No wild breeds make any noise except howling and snarling, nor, under the best circumstances, will they learn to bark until the third or fourth generation.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Glass Houses.

There were whole streets in Tyre entirely covered by glass works, and it is stated that the first glass houses were erected in Tyre. The glass houses of Alexandria were highly celebrated for the ingenuity and skill of their workmen and the extent of their manufacture.

Layard, in writing about his discoveries among the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, says: "In one chamber were found two entire glass bowls, with fragments of others. These bowls are probably of the same period as the small bottle found in the ruins of the northwest palace during the previous excavations, and now in the British museum. On this highly interesting relic is the name of Sargon, with his title of king of Assyria, in cuneiform characters, and the figure of a lion. We are, therefore, able to fix its date to the latter part of the seventh century B. C. It is consequently the most ancient known specimen of transparent glass."—Boston Herald.

A Bit of Black.

Nothing is complete without its bit of black. It is a bit of cunning the French have taught us and is most valuable, for it immediately adds the touch we have striven for. No matter what the color or material if not pointedly offset by black, a luscious black chon, bands of ribbon or pipings of satin are used. There are no end of means of decoration, and all most effective too. So universal has this fashion become that neither frock nor blouse escapes it.—Boston Traveller.

Heavy Sermons.

Mason—Why does Jason prefer taking a walk on Fifth avenue on Sunday morning to going to church?

Payson—He says he likes to read sermons in stones rather than to listen to sermons from sticks.—New York Herald.

Alcohol was first distinguished as an elementary substance by Alchemists, in the twelfth century.

The strait of Juan de Fuca was named after an old Greek sailor who explored its shores in 1592.

Hundreds of patents have been issued to inventors of water gas.

A MODERN NAVAL GALLEY.

The Spectacle Is a Grand One and the Performance Terrific.

A layman has no conception of the awful nature of battle in modern naval vessels. Even the cruisers have steel sides, and the air of the inclosed spaces is very confined. The din made by the impact of a heavy projectile against these metal sides is awful beyond description. I wore cotton in my ears, but in spite of that, am still deaf from that cause. The engineers in the Chen-Yuen stuck to their work even when the temperature of the engine room was above 200 degrees F. The skin of their hands and arms was actually roasted off, and every man was blinded for life, the sight being actually scared out.

Late in the action, after my hair had been bumped off and my eyes so impaired by injected blood that I could only see out of one of them, and then only by lifting the lid with my fingers, I was desirous of seeing how the enemy was delivering his fire. As I groped my way around the protected deck a hundred-pound shell pierced the armor about 18 inches in front of my hand. In a second my hand touching the steel was so burned that part of the skin was left upon the armor. That shows how intense is the heat engendered by the impact of a shot and how rapidly the steel conducts that heat.

One shell struck an open gun shield of the Chen-Yuen early in the action, and glancing thence passed through the open port. Seven gunners were killed and 16 wounded by that shot. Early in the fight the maxim gun in our foretop was silenced. The holes pierced by a shell could be seen from the deck. After the fight was over the officer and men on duty there, all dead and frightfully mangled. That one shell had wrought the havoc.

The detonations of the heavy cannon and the impact of hostile projectiles produced concussion that actually rend the clothing off. The Chinese soldiers deserve all credit for their courage and obedience in that action. No duty was too difficult or dangerous. When the Chen-Yuen's foremast was ablaze from Jap shells, I ordered several officers to cross the shell swept place to fight the fire. They shirked that duty, but when I called upon the men to volunteer to follow me they did it promptly, and the ship was saved. It was while on this duty that a shell passing between my legs threw me aloft and let me down upon the deck with such violence that I became unconscious and was out of the fight. All of the officers, however, were not cowards. On my ship were several who had been educated in this country, and they were as brave and devoted as men could be. Others, however, were in the safest place they could find amidst ships.—Captain McGiffin in Mail and Express.

Inconvenient Lamp Cleaner.

Many people blame the central station for the poor light from their incandescent lamps, while the fault is really their own. They allow their lamps to be dirty. It has been shown that one day's accumulation of dust on incandescent bulbs cuts off 5 per cent of the light, so the result of a few days' neglect can easily be guessed. As a means of removing to a great extent the frequent complaints of poor light a central station recommends the use of a lamp cleaner which greatly facilitates the process of dusting the bulbs. To a foot handle is attached a strong wire framework, which carries a number of felt mittens. By forcing the frame over each lamp and giving the handle a few turns the dust on the glass is removed, leaving the bulb as clean as when it left the factory. Each cleaner is provided with a set of rubber friction pads that will, when suitably placed on the mittens, remove and replace burned out lamps. The handle can be extended so as to reach lamps at any distance. This device makes the cleaning of lamps a very quick and easy task.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Regret That Came Too Late.

The London Musical Herald tells a queer story about Jack Wilson's tomb in the Little Cloisters at Westminster abbey. Wilson was Shakespeare's tutor. He was probably the first to sing "Blest Be the Tie that Binds," and he died at the age of 78, in 1876. The inscription on his tomb at the abbey was much obliterated, and under the direction of an antiquary a man was employed to recut the letters. The antiquary stood looking over him, so that he should make no mistake, and to make the time go pleasantly he expatiated at great length to the workman upon the grandeur and merits of the deceased. The man eventually stopped his work, and looking up at the antiquary said, "I wish, sir, we had known that he was such a swell before we ran that there drain-pipe through him."

A Very Honest View.

The young man whose salary wasn't long enough by several longings to reach to all the points he wanted it to had been harassed that morning by numerous persons with bills and bills and bills. About noon, at which time he had lost count of them, his landlady's husband appeared with another for the past month's provender.

Woolens.

Never put away for the summer a woolen garment of any kind that is spotted with grease or soiled with mud. Grease is astonishingly attractive to moths, and all the unbrushed clothes "age" rapidly. Antimony for all black goods, and a delicate mixture of ether, ammonia and castile soap for colored ones, may be advised.—Philadelphia Ledger.

How's Got Around in Time.

Tommy—Do you say your prayers every night?

Jimmy—Yes.

"And does your maw say so?"

"Yes."

"And does your paw?"

"Now, Paw don't need to. It's almost daylight when he gets to bed."

Chicago Tribune.

As a Gentle Remedy.

Dimpleton—My father-in-law has a birthday next week, and I must give him something.

Briggs—Have you decided what it shall be?

Dimpleton—Yes, I think I shall send him a motto with the words, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."—New York Herald.

Fatal Collapse in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 18. — Three men were buried under a brick wall which collapsed at the Globe Molding works, Sangamon street and Fourteenth place.

One of the men, William Nangle, was so badly injured that he died within a few minutes after being taken to the hospital.

Of the other two, James Carbine received a fractured skull, and will possibly die, and Thomas Burns, who was badly burned up about the body, will recover.

The building had been burned a short time ago and the injured men with slight others were engaged in tearing down the walls.

Two Children Married to Death.

NANTUCKET, Pa., May 18. — George and Arthur Watkins, aged 8 and 5 years respectively, were burned to death in their home. The children were by their father's side, and the mother was in the house. They could not be rescued. The Watkins family had been in the house for some time, and the children were found dead. The loss will be about \$1,000.

A World's Cycle Record Broken.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 18. — Bruce Lacey, a local rider, lowered the time for a competition race world's record, held by L. S. McIntire, made at Chicago, Aug. 18, 1894. Lacey's time was 1:04:02.4. The record held by McIntire was 1:04:02.4. Kroll Ulbrecht was second.

Mrs. Mack Entertained.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 18. — Mrs. Mack, whose extradition was sought by the United States authorities for complicity in a large postage stamp counterfeiting, has been taken across the border by Canadian agents of Washington.

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TOWN SWEEP BY FIRE.

St. Albans Town a Large Number of Houses Destroyed.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 20. — A firestorm has swept St. Albans, destroying dwellings, business blocks, public buildings, and a large amount of other property. The loss will amount to thousands of dollars.

The loss will exceed half a million dollars.

The Mosquito coast received its name from the Spaniards in allusion to the pestiferous abundance of this pestiferous insect.

Caffarelli thought so much of his voice that once when challenged to fight a duel he refused on the ground that he had no right to expose to any risk the life of so great a singer.

Early Mass in Boston.

HALLOW, May 18. — Boston was the scene of a 900,000 man, and thousands of women's worth of insurance on the property destroyed. The fire started on the corner of the railway's long wharf by the fire shed.

The property was owned by the Boston government and, consequently, was insured.

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