40 Nc

SOUGHT THE NORTH POL

Professor Andree Who With Two Others Started in - a Balloon.

HEARD FROM ONLY ONCE

A Report of the Finding of Their Bodies by Indians in North Siberia.

It is Prebable the Daring Explorers Have Landed From Their Balloon and Perished With Cold and Hunger-The Message Found in a Bottle-Andree's Great tourage and Popularity.

According to dispatches recently recelved from Krasnovarsk, Siberla, it appears that a tribe of Tungesos, ining to a balloon. Close by were the badky crushed. Around them were a musber of instruments, the use of which were not understood by the Tungosos, and it is believed that the bodies were those of the aeronaut. Herr Andree, and his companions.

Whether or not Andree reached the North Pole must remain the subject for conjecture until his papers are found and examined. He may have been blown to this unreached spot. and then by a freak of the wind carried toward the Siberian coast. On the other hand, when his bulloon rose from Dane Island it swept in a north easterly direction, somewhat toward the spot where the natives report finding bodies. From the vague report it is probable that the explorers had hided from their balloon, one being injured, and built a but, where they perished from cold and hunger.

Professor Andrew and his two assist ants. Strindberg and Fraenckel, start ed on their sensational nertal search for the North Pole on July 11, 1897. The start was made from Dane's Island, of the Spitzbergen group, in the specially equipped balloon. Le l'ole Nord (the North Poles, which was provisiomed for three years,

Two steamers from Tromsoc, Nor way, had taken to Dune's Island, be sides the explorer and his assistants. a party of enthusiastic scientists. In their presence the side of the balloon house was removed, and inflated Shiere attached to the car that was to bear the voyagers on their perilous mission, and without further ceremony the ropes were cast off and the balloon rose gracefully, floating off to the morthward, followed by the cheers of the spectators.

Ancirce's last words to the world be and left heblids scribbed on a page of py family was again united side of the car, were:

The the name of our colleagues, I country and friends."

sea. When they could no longer see home port. the car of the voyagers or the sphere that unheld it. Andree's friends were suddenly aware that they were, in all probability, winessess of one of the great tragedies of the century

Only one authentic message from Andree was over received. The explorer took carrier pigeons with him. and for several months after his departure there were periodical reports one of a message found in a bottle, but only one of these was verified.

The message was wrapped in a



PROFESSOR ANDREE

water-proof by a wax covering. On the roll was written in Swedish the Collowing instructions:

Open the roll from the side and take out two letters. The letter written in regular script please wire at once to Attonbladet. The shorthand

captain of the Aiken did not ad the letter mentioned, but the othmessage was found. It said:

From Andree's Polar expedition to Afton bladet, Stockholm, July 18, 12:80 P. M., 82 degrees 2 minutes north latitude, 15 degrees 5 minutes east longitaide; fine trip to the east 10 degrees Everything well on board. this is my third message by carrier

Professor Andree was an engineer and chief examiner of the Royal Patent Office in Sweden. He was a delegate to the geographical congress held in Lordon in July, 1895, and at that Time first made public his purpose to solve the North Pole problem by means Ma Dalloon voyage. His announceaent was greeted by a storm of incollies from the savants present, the bate being especially spirited beween the seronaut and General A.W. It ended in applause for An-

PUSSY'S WAIT FOR HER SHIP

Hundreds of Other Venels Arrived, But She Missied Them Not.

An instance of remarkable sagacity displayed by a cat in connection with the off tank steamer Bayonne is just now the prevailing topic of conversa tion among officials of the Custom House and the employees of the Atlan tic Refining Company. It is a true story and is vouched for by the crew of the Bayonne, the hoarding officers and all others having to do with the veskel.

When the Bayonne was at Philadelphia some weeks ago it had a pet, au, ordinary black and white pussy, whose birthplace was far beyond the Italian Alps. The cat was a present to Capt. Von Hugo and had accompanied him on several voyages.

While the big oil tanker was load ing its eargo at Point Breeze, to the horror of the captain and the consternation of the steward, who was clarged with its keeping, the animal disappeared the day after presenting to the ship four beautiful kittens. Well organized parties searched the tanker habiting the Timur Peninsula. North from stem to stem and thoroughly ex-Siberia, found a cabin constructed of plored the streets and wharves around cloth and cordage, apparently belong the oil works, but all to no avail. Pussy was gone, and with much regret bodies of three men, the head of one Capt. Von Hugo was obliged to make sail without his old companion.

> Two days after the Bayonne left the prodlgal returned. Running down on the wharf, it cast anxious glauces at the big bark Sternbeck, which now ocupled the pier formerly held by the Bayonne. Visiting in succession every ship in the vicinity, the instinct of the cat forbade it boarding any of them. and, finally, giving up in despair, it east its lot in the watchbox of Watchman Manly, seemingly reconciled to the fact that it must await the appearance of the absent oil ship. During the six weeks in which the Bayonne was on its voyage to Savonia. Italy twen ty other steamers came in, and each was carefully inspected in turn by the abandoned tabby. Strange to say, a survey from a distance seemed to satisfy the cat. It was obvious that its former home was not recognized.

> At last the Bayonne returned, and then was manifest are unparalleled exhibition of animal instinct. When the oil ship was still far down the stream pussy took her position on the end of the wharf, showing by a thousand an ties that the or, oming craft was the one so anxiously awaited for so many weeks. I unecessary to say, perhaps, that the recegnition was mutual, from 'npt. Von Hugo on the bridge to the big black dog barking on the poop deck, and there was no need to decry the absence of an eulhusiastic welcome. To cap the climax, when the Bayonne was yet twelve feet from the pler the ent's impatience reached the limit. With one flying leap it cleared the intervening space, and, to the surbrise of the crew, ran directly to the place where her kittens were formerly domiclied. The latter were still on board, and in a few moments the hap

Captain Von Hugo will now have a pleture painted of his celebrated pet. which will ornament his private cabsend you our warmest greeting to our in, and on his return home will have For about an hour the balloon was family and friends concerning the visible to those on Dane's Island; then phenomenal instinct of pussy, which It varished into the base of the polar has already become well known at the

Mr. Millohell's Tarne Wildon.

The oddest pet ever heard of probably may be found at Gallatin, Tenn. It is a wildent, owned by Charles Mitchell, a clerk for John Fry. The antmul was captured in Cumberland Mountains and brought to Gallatin by some deer hunters not long since. It of messages returned by pigeons, and is not fully grown, but is quite large for its age, being about 4 feet long, 21 inches high and weighing forty pounds. Mr. Mitchell has succeeded straw paper roll, which was made in domesticating this victous animal, land values him very highly as a pet. The house cats and dogs stand in perfect awe of the new-comer, although it never shows fight unless antagonized. The wildcat gambols about the house in a frolicsome way and is quite fond of Mr. Mitchell. It spends a greater part of the time in the house, lying before the fire, but readily obeys when ordered out of the room. Although the cat has a house "built to order," it has been permitted to remain in Mr. Mitchell's bedroom during the cold spell, remaining in a corner of the room all night and never making any ilsturbance.

The cat is a great deal more active than the domestic cats, and enjoys lumping from limb to limb of the trees, from the bousetop to the ground. it has a peculiarly sounding voice which can be heard a great distance. It was apt in learning several tricks which its owner taught it. Another strange thing about this cat is that it has no inclination to rove around—one of the peculiarities of the wildcat-and is never seen out of the gard only when following Mr. Mitchell, which is often the case.

This is the only instance known where a wildcat has been tamed, and letter mall by earliest post to the Mr. Mitchell is very proud of his ichievement.

Liquor-Drinking Children. Bonn on the Rhine has been investi rating the liquor-drinking habits of its small school children. Out of 247 chiliren, seven or eight years of age, in the primary schools, there was not one who had not tasted been or wine, and but a quarter of them had not tasted brandy. Beer or wine was drunk regularly every day by 25 per cent of the children, while 8 per cent., including more girls than boys, received a daily glass of cognac from their parents to make them strong, and 18 per cent. would not drink milk because it had

Is Not a Hobson. Don Lorenzo Perosi, the priest composer, is more sensitive than Lieut. Hobson. Milan went wild over him recip, the United States Arctic ex- after the performance of his "Resurrection of Lazarus" in the church of Sant' Ambrogio, and the Lombardia, Sant' Ambrogio, and the Lombardia, Trenchman present as to what he in describing the scene, stated that a would do it his balloon collapsed and number of ladles of the aristocracy without made a rush at the composer and the co made a rush at the composer and kissed him. This statement Perosi leclares to be false and an offense to his dignity as a Driest. He has there fore brought suit against the Lom-

Pernicious Influence the Dowager Exerts in All Affairs of State.

DEPOSED THE EMPEROR.

Manner in Which She Thwarted All of His Liberal and Progressive Plans

His Decrees Favoring Many Beforms Were Blocked By This Unscrupulous Woman-He Was Placed in Close Confinement and She Forged an Edict Placing Herself Upon the Throne.

Few have more reason for dreading woman's rule than the Chinese. We mekin vain in the history of China for a Zenobia or a Victoria, but we find in l their stead the cruelty of a Mary or the wantonness of a Cleopatra. In every case, so far as we are able to discover from history, where she has had control of the Government she has abused it. Extravagance, cruelty and murder have been the principal characteristics of her reign.

Last it be understood that what we have said applies not to one empress dowager alone, but to any or all of those who have usurped, or attempted to usurp, the government.

The usurpation of the present Em press Downger is more remarkable than that of any of her predecessors, or, as they have been called, her great prototypes. It is remarkable because the represents the conservative party which is bostile to all the interests of their government, and she is thus stopping the progress which the world has been expecting China to make for at least half a century, and this at the moment when she had started upon the road to progress. In witness of



DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

this fact we refer to a few of the steps the strangest of tales to relate to his laken by His Majesty during the months of June, July and August. On June 13, 1898, the Emperor Issued decree commanding "the establishment of a university at Pekin." On the 20th he ordered the Tsungli Yamen to report on the necessity of "enoraging art, science and modern agriulture." On the 23d he abolished he "literary essay as a prominent part f the examination." On the 26th the Ministers were consured for their "de-

ay In reporting on the proposed Pekin iniversity," and it was ordered that the Lu Han Railway should be expedlited." On July 4 he commanded the estab-Ish ment of agricultural schools in the provinces to teach the farmers imtion of "patent and copyright laws."

proved methods of agriculture. On the th the Emperor ordered the introduc-On the 6th the Board of War and the Foreign Office were ordered to report on the proposed reform in the military examinations. On the 7th special rewards were promised to inventors and authors." On the 14th the officials vere ordered to do all in their power o encourage trade and assist merchants. On the 29th the establishment of school boards was ordered in every eity in the Empire.

On August 2 the Bureau of Mines and Railways was established, with Wang Wen-Shao and Chang Yun-huan as high commissioners. On the 10th Jung Lu and Liu Kunyi were directed o consult on the "establishment of naval academies and training ships." On the 14th the Ministers and provincial authorities were urged to "assist the Emperor in his work of reform.' On the 22d it was ordered that schools should be established in connection with the Legations abroad for the "henefit of the sons of Chinese living in foreign countries." For more than a year previous to

he issuing of these decrees the young Emperor had been purchasing every book on religion, science, government and general education that had thus far been published in the Chinese language. Two years before he had been laily reading portions of the Scriptures. Four years earlier he had begun the study of the English language. No pains were spared to secure every. thing that would be helpful to him in the present crisis. When we consider that all this was done by a young man who has been brought up in a conservative country, by old conservative women, and in opposition to their wishes, we can but wonder what he might have done with fair opportunlties and national and domestic sympathy. What now has the Empress Dowager done? She has deposed the Emperor Kuang Hsu and has him at the present moment in close confinement, and has forged an edict placing berself on the throne. She has beheaded or banished his eunuchs and has executed five of the brightest young men of her empire for no other reason than that they were in favor of reform. She has burned all the books which the Emperor bought and banished the ennuch that bought them for She has an inordinate love for spending money. In 1887 it was deided to set aside thirty million tacks for the creation of a navy. After providing for the payment of five battle-ships, she appropriated the remainder in the repair of the Bho Park Gardens.

DESERTED CITY OF MARBLE.

Bridgewater, Ont., is Without Inhabitants to Admire Its Spienglor.

In the county of North Hastings Ont, is a described town called Bridge water, which is built entirely of mar ble. About twenty-five years ago a farmers wife was searching in the woods for a pig that had strayed away. In a particularly dense part of the forest she found a cold spring of erystal water, and stooped to drink from it. As she did so she slipped on a round stone and fell into the water. Attracted by the peculiar color of the stone, she fished it out and took if home. Investigation showed it to be a twenty-pound nugget of almost pure

Within six months the wilderness had blossomed into the thriving town of Bridgewater, with five thousand inhabitants. There were old Forty-niners from the Pacific Slope, amateurs from Great Britain and the United States, prospectors from every field Shafts and tunnels were driven by the hundreds. In the sinking of a shaft a mile south of the town, on a claim of B. Flint, of Belleville, who is now a member of the Canadian Senate, a veln of white marble was discovered. At the suggestion of Flint, who wanted little or nothing for the material. the town of Bridgewater was built of solid marble. It has even to this day a Courthouse, school, church, hotel, stores and private dwellings construct ed wholly of this material.

While the town was booming the entire country round was prospected. Some of the shafts and tunnels were driven more than a hundred feet in depth, but remarkable as it may seem, there was never enough gold found to pay the cost of a single mine in the

The place where the original nugget was found was christened "Aladdia's Cave," and the land in its yielnity sold at fabulous prices. One farmer whose farm adjoined the cave sold five acres to an English syndicate nephew was doubtless benefited by for \$100,000 cash. The syndicate spent another \$100,000 in developing the claim, but never obtained an ounce of free gold. An aged Irishman at Bridgewater, Patrick Keough, received an offer of \$125,000 for his farm, which consisted of a hundred acres of rock piled, barren land. He refused the offer, holding out for \$150,000. which he never got. To day anyone could buy the property for \$1 an acre. Within a couple of years it became apparent that all the mining in Bridgewater would never pay and the prospectors and etthens departed, leaving the marble town to settle down to a futureless desolation.

A GIANT RACE

Romantic Story of One Found in the Sol-

omon Islanda When Captain Freeman, of the Britlsh man-of-war Mohawk ieturned from a slx months' trip among the Solomon Islands, on the occasion of annexing 14 of these islands to Great Britain, he told of his strange experience that he took from the natives in the name of Queen Victoria. It was the island of Tocupa, 500 miles from the next nearest island of the Solomon group. It is a land without a history, and Capt. Freeman says he thought of Darwin's theory of the submerged continent and believed that theory when he looked upon the 800 tribesmen of the mountainous island of Tocupa. When the company of 20 blue-Jackets landed on the shore and Capt. Freeman began to read the Queen's proclamation, the islanders began to come down from the hills in hundreds. expecting an attack. So huge were they in size, and fearless, the Gatling guns were wheeled into line, but the ceremony went on just the same Soon the Union Jack was unfuried, the proclamation buried in the sand and a salute of 21 guns fired, but at the first noise of the guns the natives again field to the hills, and it was only with the greatest persuasion that they could be induced to appear again. By and bye they became less shy and were induced to talk by signs, and

submit to being measured, examined and felt. Who were these people? Who but the interesting remnant of i glorious ancient race, probably in their prime superior to the ruces that at present dominate the world. The men were not the least like any of the tribes inhabiting the Solomons or any of the South Sea groups. They were all glants. The average among a company of 100 being measured, he moved the stick placed on a level with his head against an upright tree at six feet ten, and was massive in proportion, measuring 43 inches around his bare chest. His muscles, however, were soft and as round as a woman's. But this giant was as handsome as an Adonis and wore his flaxen hair long in curls over his copper-colored shoulders, like the rest of the men in his tribe. Strange to say, the women wore their hair short, close to their heads. The soft muscles of the men was explained by the fact that these 300 men, women and children are not a fighting race, having never been to war, and do not possess a single fighting implement. They live by snaring wild animals in their mountain bome, in fishing and cultivating delicious fruit by grafting and domesticating the wild products of the island. An nterpreter was found on the Mohawk. A man who had before seen the tribe nade some headway with one of the trange vace, who had been taught a Sciomen Island trade jargots by his uda 25 rears before.

ther who had visited one of the isl-He learned that the Tocupians were sentimental, poetical race, conformmy strictly to the rules of their religon strangely resembling Christianity. They studied monogamy rigidly, beause they argued that when a hushand or wife died he or she went to the spirit land and waited for the partner left behind on the island, which meant to them all the earth. If the surviving mate lived one hundred years, the other was still waiting to be united in the spirit land if a second wife was taken home, or a second husand, the better half gone before would make it hot for the other partner when they were united in the great beyond. This was their bell.

The women were five feet ten inches and six feet tall, appeared in public as their sister Eve in the Garden of Eden at her first home, and were formed like

Prominent Citizens Who Rallied to His Aid When His Trial Took Place.

REMARKABLE SCENE.

Incidents Showing the Skillful Manner in Which the Defense Was Conducted.

The Old Bandir's Son Who Was Accused of Robbing a Train Just Like His Father Moral Support From Eminently Respect-Grouping. Jesse James, Jr., has been acquitted

of the charge of robbing a Missouri

Pacific train at Leeds Station, seven

miles from Kansas City, on the night

of Sept 23 last. His trial was remarkthie on account of the character of the men who lent him their moral support to free him. These included the Clerk of the Jackson County Court, the ashier of one of the strongest banks of Kansas ('ity, the venerable Judge | of a division of the Circuit Court, a leading member of the Kansas City School Board, the head of one of the largest departments of a great packing company, the County License in spector and the former county prose uting attorney, who drew the original indictment against him. In addition. Frank James, ex-bandit, but now prominent, was conspicuous at all times. While his influence might not ount for, but against, the prisoner in an Eastern Court of justice, the Missouri sympathy with the James boys

James. The value of this display of respectability was especially great, as the State's strongest link in its chain of dreumstantial evidence was the testimony introduced to show that the associates of Jesse James, Jr., were men of notorious criminal instincts if not of criminal deeds. One incident which articularly illustrates this play of the lefense to obtain moral support ocsurred during the direct examination of young James. The court room was packed to suffocation and every ear was strained to hear each question and answer, when a commotion ocurred at the private entrance to the toom. Those standing moved respect to one side, and those seated made haste to remove their chairs from the path of a venerable appear ing man who had just entered Straight through the crowd within the lock he went until he had reached the side of Frank Walsh, leading counsel for the defendant, who was then conlucting the examination. A whispered onversation followed, after which the attorney turned to the court and said. with great impressiveness, that Judge John W. Henry, of the Circuit Court, lesired, with the consent of the proseoutor, to have the privilege of hearing the defendant's testimony, although he was to be a witness himself. As Judge Henry was merely a good character



the request. And as a result a leputy marshall secured a chair, carded it to the elevated platform upon which was seated the trial Judge, and nvited Judge Henry to sit there. From this prominent place Judge Henry heard young James to the end. The Judge was then called as the next witness, and testified concerning the early childhood of the defendant as well as to his honest manhood.

Directly to the left of the jury box. and not five feet away, sat the sister of the defendant, a young woman fair of face and form, with downcast eyes, pleading and tearful. To the left the aged grandmother of the prisoner, a woman whose steadfast love for her pandit sons when they were accused of the crime of train robbery-just as was now the grandson sitting in the lock before her-made her as famous is were her children; her right sleeve was empty- a constant reminder of the night when her arm was torn from ner body as the result of a bomb thrown at her feet by detectives as she nursed an infant son in her Clay county farm home. To her left was one of the sons she had protected—the once hunted, now prominent, Frank James. To her left and some eight feet in front, sat the prisoner on trial. Young James is 23 years old, and does not appear to have reached his malority. He is mild-mannered, and his face, when in repose, is that of an intelligent, honest, law-abiding motherboy; but a different expression at dimes comes over his features, and it s set off by the sinister gleam of a pair of peculiar blue-steel gray eyes. The face of Jesse James, Jr., is very much of the cast of his father's before aim. A casual observer might pro-sounce his head to be well shaped. A threnologist would doubtless say that the crown was too wide and too high compared with the low forehead.

Jesse James has been legally acquited. But there remains the undoubted fact that he is now a free man largely through the moral influence of men who stood by him and with him because why? Was it a belief in his inaccence, or was it the old-time inbred and inborn spirit of the Missourian who condoned train robbing as a passusiness, rather than as what it is?

BABIES FROM THE CLOUDS.

The Assival of Two Infants in the Basket of a Runaway Baloom.

Mr. William Harvey and his gister. Miss Mary, living about six miles east of Richville, Ill., tell a very interesting story of themselves, which happened a number of years ago.

They were quite small, the boy being

about 5 and his sister 7 years old. Dur-

ing the year 1856, while the State Fair was being held at Central City, Ill., an seronaut of Chicago made an ascension in a balloon at the State Fair on Saturday morning, and his balloon came down about six miles from here, near the country residence of William Harvey, Sr. The owner of the balloon, feeling chilled, went into the farmhouse to warm, and tied his balloon to a rail fence near the barn. Litthe Willie and Mary were playing near the barn. They noticed the balloon able People-Some Very Effective Family tied to the fence, and, as they had never seen a balloon, they walked up to have a look at it. Seeing that it Would go up by a few feet, and then back again, they thought it would be fun to get into the basket and ride. Mary helped her little brother in and then she got in. The balloon went up and down awhile; then all at once it gave a lunge and pulled itself loose from the fence. To and up it went, with the little Harvey children in the basket. The mother was looking out of a window, and seeing the balloon going up told the aeronaut that his balloon had got away from the fence. and they all went out to see it. The mother came, and as she watched the valloon going up, she noticed some one in the basket. Not once did she think it was her two little children, nor could she believe it to be her two children when her husband told ber the children were nowhere to be found. A search was made all over the farm

for the missing ones, but without result The father at once drove to itome, a short distance from his farm, and their former band of outlaws still and told the story. At once people folexists in Jackson county; hence the lowed after the balloon. It went north about five miles, then turned west, gohaving an active champion in Frank ng over Central City. Every one at the fair, thinking the aeronaut was making his return, cheered and cheered as the balloon went over. Soon a telegram was received at Central City stating that the balloon contained the wo little children of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, and to keep a lookout them But it as growing late and he balloon was traveling fast. Soon was impossible to see it. It went outh passed through Centralia, Ill., hen turned west again and went over Mascoutah, Ill., and then turned and vent over East St. Louis.

The little boy began to get cold and ommenced to cry. Mary untied her pron and put it around Willie's head, nd he went to sleep in Mary's lap. hout 7 o'clock the next morning the calloon came down in a large tree on farm southeast of Mount Vernon, II. The owners of the farm, seeing the balloon in their tree, the lady of the house cried out to her husband. "Oh, John, God has sent us some chil-

John got the children out of the tree. took them into the house, and after they were warmed asked Mary who her parents were. She told them and the farmer took them bome.

Many of the visitors to the State Tair in 1858 will remember the above story, and may be pleased to know hat the little children who made this trip are now living and delight in telling it.

Disgrace of a Hearse.

The town of Holden, Me., is the owner of a hearse that is out of a job. It is a good hearse, only six years old, clean, bright, and as good as new; but in spite of its apparent attractiveness. and in spite of the fact that it cost the town \$ 50, it has not carried a coffin or led a funeral procession for more than four years.

Until five years ago it was the most popular and widely employed hearse n northern Hancock county, and was nired by people in Eddington, Dedham and Clifton. One day the driver, having taken a body to Brooklin for interment saw a chance to turn an honest dollar by bringing back a load of salt ash. Then the trouble began. The fish didn't harm the hearse any, and the hearse didn't hurt the fish, but when the story got out the usefulness of the hearse was gone. Those who and friends to bury sent to Bangor, ten miles away, and paid ten to fifteen lollars for a hearse sooner than have the local hearse for nothing. The town had the hearse newly painted and varnished, hoping to remove the prejudice, but the fish story held on, and he village boys threw stones at the hearse house to show their contempt. In a year or so the feeling against the learse became so strong that men delared in their wills that their beirs hould be disinherited in case the tesators were carried to the grave in the Holden hearse. Those who didn't wish to mention the hearse got around it by lemanding that their bodies should be conveyed in a hearse from Dedham or Bangor. These wills were filed in the probate office in Bangor, and before the property could be divided the heirs were obliged to prove that the request regarding the hearse had been ful-

The affair has caused no end of trouole and expense, but in spite of the time that has elapsed the feeling is stronger to-day than it was five years ago. There is now an article in he town warrants "to see if the own will vote to sell the hearse." will be adopted.

A Remarkable Murder.

Biddenden, a quiet country village in Kent, was recently the scene of a remarkable murder. The rector's daughter, a middle-aged spinster, had quarreled with several parishloners, and wrote to six of them to meet her at thurch on a certain Sunday, as she wished to make up. It happened to ain, so that only one of the persons iddressed, a funday-school teacher, ttended church. After the communon, of which both partook, the woman invited him into the vestry and asked the curate to be a witness to the reconillation. She then drew a revolver and that the teacher dead. She had several mare cartridges on her person, so that is inferred that she intended to thoot all the persons to whom she and written. She was perfectly calmi time and viewed it as a legitimate lifter her act and has kept silent about