TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN.

Bonds Purchased.

NEW YORK, Aug.4.—Proposals to sell bonds to the government aggregate $6,398,900. The secretary of the treasury accepted $2,500,000 at 12.36 for sixes of 80, and 104 56¼ to 104 60 for sixes of '81.

Races Postponed.

The rain here and at Saratoga again make necessary the postponement of the races.

Railroad Accident.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3.—A car loaded with naptha in the eastward bound frieght train, jumped the track at Rochdale, on the B. & A. Railroad to night, and 14 cars loaded with merchandise, three of which with the naptha were burned, the naptha taking fire when the accident occurred. The road was blockaded for two hours and a new track around the debris had to be built to open the road. The loss will be about $20,000.

Salt Manufacture.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug.3.—The report of the state salt inspector shows that for eight months of the season since Dec. 1st last the Michigan salt wells produced 1,498,461 barrels, being an increase of 397,403 over the same period last year.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The extensive works of the St. Louis Sewer Pipe Company, owned by Issac L. Downes, situated on Austin street, between 15th street and Tryon avenue, was partially burned to-night; loss, $35,000 or $40,000.

eriously Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—During the progress of the fire in the mattrass factory on North Second street last evening Elizabeth Oglesby and Emma Barnes leaped from the third story window to the ground, the former sustaining injuries which will probably prove fatal. Miss Barnes escaped with a cut on the head and a few burns.

Jail Delivery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—At Hamstead a party of sixteen broke into the county jail and released all the prisoners. A negro prisoner proceeded to the house of the sheriff and informing him of the escapade, returned to his quarters in the jail.

Desperado Killed.

MONTAGUE, Tex., Aug. 3.—W. W. Taylor, deputy sheriff, attempted to araest Martin L. Minnot, a notorious desperado of this county. Minnot thrust a pistol to Taylor's face and fired, but missing, Taylor shot him three times, killing Minnot instantly.

Army of Occupation.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Information comes up from Texas that what is known down there as the General Army of Occupation, an organization whose object seems to be the invasion of Mexico under Gen. Dalrymple, is assuming considerable proportions, 300 men are enrolled in Austin and vicinity, and the first regiment of Texas cavalry, Col. Armstrong of Austin, commanding, has 300 members and recruiting going on. Gen. F. W. Sames, a general of the Texas militia, will be given command of the department embracing Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. He has apaointed a staff and consultation has been held, but the results have not yet transpired. The movement is attracting a good deal of attention, and the belief is expressed that if the government does not interfere, serious trouble will result.

Two Days More.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The most noticeable trait in Tanner's condition to-day is his extreme irritability. He complains of weakness at intervals, but is buoyed up by the knowledge that the task is nearly ended. He suffers frequently from nausea and retching, during which small quantities of mucous are ejected. Vigorous rubbing is resorted to brighten him up and accelerate the action of the heart. At noon the 38th day ended. About 1 o'clock he was resting quietly.

Murder and Lynching.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—A Flemingsburg, Ky., special reports the fatal shooting of Perry Jefferson at May's lick on the 3d of August, by two negroes, and the subsequent lynching of the negroes.

Better Send Shotguns.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 5.—Father Rowlette, of the Indian commission started by Mrs. General Sherman, made an address asking the co-operation of the Catholic temperance convention of the United States in forwarding temperance education, industry and Catholicity among the Indians.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—A train of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific was ditched eight miles from Moberly this morning. Wm. Titman, fireman, was killed. Frank Benville, engineer, was dangerously scalded, and his brother, who was riding on the engine, was seriously scalded.

The Benders Again.

OMAHA, Aug. 4.—Mr. Stewart, a railroad contractor, of Blair, went to see old man Bender to-day at Fremont, and on seeing him he said, "That's old Bender." Stewart saw old Bender before the family left the place in Kansas and knew him well. He has no doubts that the prisoner is Bender. They did not speak to Bender about Stewart as it gets him so excited to mention Kansas or the name of Bender to him. Crowds have been to see both the old man and old woman to-day, and he is very excitable, remaining cross and nervous two or three hours after conversing about Kansas. He frequently asks for a knife and persists that he will not be taken to Kansas alive.

Creeks and Cherokees.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.— Private advices from Vinta, Indian territory, referring to the recent disturbances between the Cherokee Indians and negroes belonging to the Creek nation, say a compromise had been effected, the Creek Indians agreeing to surrender the negroes who killed young Cobb and wounded young Cowen, two Cherokees, a few days ago.

Arrested at his own Riquest.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 4.—U. S. Marshal Wilcox arrived from New York to-night with W. H. Cushman, defaulting president of the First National Bank of Georgetown. The bank failed in 1878. An investigation disclosed the fact that Cushman had embezzled the funds of the institution. He was indicted by the U.S. grand jury, but suddenly disappeared, and has been at large until a week ago, when Marshal Wilcox arrested him at New York. His whereabouts have been an open secret during three years, but no efforts were made to secure his arrest. It is said that he is now desirous of clearing up the matter and that the arrest was at his own request. Influential parties have given bail to the amount of $5000.

A Large Purse.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 4.—The Park Association has arranged with the managers of Maud S and St. Julien to give an exhibition of speed on August 12th. The horses receive $20,000 each if the best record of 1:12¾ is beaten.

Coney Island Races.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—In the one mile race, Bowstring first, Rosalie second; time, 1:48¼.

In the mile and three furlongs, Startle first, Weertoe second; time, 2:31.

In the mile and and a half, Bayard first, Alice Berry second; time, 2:51.

In the steeple chase, short course, Buster first, Gallagher, second; time, 3:11.

End of the Fast.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—At high noon to-day, when the time was up and task finished, the crowd cheered Tanner enthusiastically. About one thousand persons were in the hall, and an immence uumber on the sidewalk. The doctor drank a glass of milk and called for a Georgia water melon. This he tapped, dug his hand into it and ate heartily. When remonstrated with, he asked to be left alone saying "No, my lord; I am running this now." When he placed a glass of milk to his mouth, he remarked, "Gentlemen, you can't believe that's good." The signal for the expiration of the fast was a whistle from the factory in the vicinity. When it blew, Tanner had a peach in his hand, but before he could put it in his mouth somebody snatched it away. In response to the plaudits of the assemblage, Tanner, who was sitting upon a chair placed on a table, waved a bandkerchief over his head. At a quarter past 12, Tanner got down from the table, and left the hall in charge of Dr. Gunn, who took him to his own residence, where he will receive careful medical treatment. Dr. Tanner weighed at the end of the fast 121½ pounds. He lost 36 pounds in 40 days

It is estimated that about 2000 persons visited the hall during the day to see the faster

NEW YORK, Aug 7.—At 3:30, Dr. Tanner drank an ounce of light wine, after which he ate a small slice of water melon. At 4:30, he was eating with great relish a piece of beefsteak. He did not swallow the fibre, but only partook of the juice of the meat. The doctor saw no visitors during the evening, and it was reported he was in excellent spirits.

Partaking of Beefsteak.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Dr. Tanner spent the day quietly and saw very few visitors. His physicians say he is improving as well as can be expected after such a long fast. During the early part of the morning he chewed half a pound of beefsteak, only retaining the juice, and also ate some milk toast and wine. Shortly before noon he ate half a pound of beefsteak and some stewed potatoes. He was then weighed and turned the scales at 126 pounds. About every hour he partook some nourishing food or drink, which included watermelon, milk, potatoes stewed in milk, ale, beef tea, bread, and wine. About 6 o'clock his weight was again taken and was found to be 130 pounds. He was quite lively to day and frisked about his room like a school boy. His physicians say his rapid recovery from the effects of his long fast is something remarkable.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Lost Mathilde.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The French bark General Chauzy arrived at this port last evening, 39 days from San Jose de Guatemala. Captain Raymond, her commander, reports that on July 7th, in latitude 15°8 north and longitude 111° 22 west, he passed the forward portion ot a vessel lumber laden, and with foremast standing. He passed close to it but saw no sign of life. The vessel had a wooded figurehead painted blue, and it is considered very probable that it was the Mathilde, abandoned some time since.

Fumigating.

The work of disinfecting Chinatown has been begun by a corps of seven fumigators accompanied by two police officers. The work will be carried on systematically.

Schroeder Habeas Corpused.

On application of Rev. Dr. Stebbins Justice McKinstry, of the supreme court, his issued a writ of habeas corpus commanding the sheriff of Alameda county to bring Edward F. Schroeder before Judge Evans, of the superior court, at 10 o'clock next Friday morning. The object of the writ is to have the prisoner admitted to bail.

Burke vs. Flood et al.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Judge Sullivan to-day tendered a decision overruling the demurrer in the case of John H. Burke against Jas. C. Flood et al and allowing defendants twenty days to answer plaintiff's complaints. This action was commenced about eighteen months ago to recover $10,426,000, the value of Consolidated Virginia stock alleged to have been appropriated by defendants while directors of the Consolidated Virginia Company. Demurrers were interposed by the defendants pleading the statute of limitation and laches, acquiescence and want of capacity in the plaintiff to sue. Judge Sullivan decides all of these points against the defendants and in favor of the plaintiff. The case now rests entirely on questions of fact.

Dividend.

SAN FRANCISCO. Aug. 7.—Con Virginia declares a dividend of fifty cents.

Annual Regatta.

The annual regatta of the San Francisco yacht club to day was won by the sloop Annie, beating the schooner Chispa forty-nine seconds on time allowance.

Masonic Banner Consecrated

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The grand standard of the Knights Templars, about to leave for Chicago to attend the conclave of the order, was consecrated today at Grace church with imposing ceremonies. The Knights, with the standard furled, marched to the door of the church, where they were met by the rector, Rev. Dr. Platt, and a formal request preferred for consecration of the standard. The procession marched to the alter, where the usual ritual was performed, the Knights making several and general confession kneeling, followed by absolution. This was succeeded by the anthem "Venite Exultemus Domino" and the doxology. The rector then read a lesson for the occasion, followed by the "Te Deum Laudamus," Creed and Collects. After the hymn, "Soldiers of Christ, Arise," the rector, descending from the pulpit, duly consecrated the banner with an address. "Gloria in Excelsis" was then rendered, and the grand commander received the standard from the rector. The Knights saluted it, and singing the "Recessonal Hymn," marched forth to the front of the church. An unusually large congregation gathered to witness the ceremony.

Suicided.

SAN ANDREAS, Cal., Aug. 7.—J. C. Numish was found to-day hanging by the neck from a pine tree in the Catholic cemetery. His decomposition showed that he had suicided several days ago.

Sentence Commuted.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 7.—Gov. Perkins has respited Sprague, of Ventura county, under sentence of death, on the petition of Creed Haymond and W. A. Cheney, attorneys, who desire to present evidence to the governor to warrant a pardon. The respite extends until the 27th inst.

FOREIGN.

Troops for Candahar.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Gen. Roberts' force for Candahar starts on Sunday. It includes three British infantry regiments and one cavalry.

A new brigade formed in Bengal, which consists of one regiment of British infantry and two regiments of natives, has been sent from Bombay to Southern Afghanistan.

Burrow's Officers.

Of 53 officers of Gen. Burrows' force 21 are killed or missing, 8 wounded and escaped and 12 arrived at Candahar. This leaves 12 unaccounted for, and it therefore may be presumed that though nominally attached to Gen. Burrows' brigade, they did not accompany him.

Burrows to Blame.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The *Times* commenting on the disaster to Gen. Burrows' command, blames that officer and declares that the Bombay Sepoys are inferior to Ghizis as soldiers.

Retirement of the British.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A Bombay correspondent telegraphs the retirement of the British forces from Cabul, which will follow the departure of Gen. Roberts with his command for Candahar. It is not considered expedient to prolong the occupation in the face of heavy expenditures and the possibility of fresh complications.

Turkish Barbarity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4—An American missionary and his American servant, while on the road to relieve the famished population, were found with their throats cut near Ismedt.

Peace Will be Maintained.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Negotiations between the Russian government and the Chinese Embassador, have been opened and the Russian press express hopes that peace will be maintained.

Crushing Defeat.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The defeat of the reactionaries in the elections for the councils general is crushing. The irreconcilables were also defeated at Lyons, Toulouse, Lille, Besancon and other large towns which they contested. They won a seat at Bourges. Gen. Chauzy and several other moderates, are supplanted by advanced republicans.

Le Temps says: If the Bonapartists were ignominiously defeated, the clericals were even worse treated. The distinguishing character of the elections was anti-clerical. The attempt to move constituents by representing the religious decrees as an attack on liberty signally failed.

Amnestied Communists.

One hundred and two amnestied communists arrived from Brest yesterday. One hundred policemen were at the railway station, but scarcely 250 persons had assembles to greet the communists. Henri Rochefort was present. Twenty-four other communists arrived later in the day.

Satisfactory Though Slow.

LONDON, Aug.5.—Gladstone passed an excellent night, and is making satisfactory though slow progress.

The Compensation Bill.

In the house of commons to-day, in reply to the inquiry of Parnell, the chief secretary for Ireland said: I deeply regret the rejection of the compensation bill. I do not think we can bring in another bill on that subject this session. The government will protect the officers and courts in the execution of the law. I hope a plentiful harvest will alleviate the sufferings of the farmers. Members of all parties of both houses should use their influence in maintaining and assisting the government to maintain order in Ireland.

Improving.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Gladstone continues improving.

Gladstone.

LONDON, Aug 9.—Gladstone has arrived at Windsor and will return to London on Friday.

Crop Prospects of Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug 9.—Harvest prospects in Ireland are again causing anxiety. The rains during the last fortnight have been excessive Potatoes are generally sound, but blight is visible in many fields. Green crops promise an abundant yield.

An Irish Outrage.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A fearful outrage was perpetrated last night near New Ross, Ireland. Thomas Body, crown solicitor for county Tipperary, and his two sons, were fired at by masked assassins armed with guns and bayonets. Body was severely wounded in the arm, one son was shot through the lungs and there are hopes for recovery. The other son received a slight wound in the leg. Three men have been arrested on suspicion of committing the outrage.

A later dispatch from New Ross says that Body, sr., is dying from his wounds.

Tranquility.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—The country has never been more tranquil than now. The danger from organized bands of agitators and fenians is no greater than it was in former years.

Popular Rising.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The *Times* in an editorial says: There will be a popular rising where there are troops ready to suppress it.

Report Denied.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Herr Hasselmann, the German scientist, writes to the Cologne *Gazette* denying that he has taken flight to America.

Russia and Corea.

BERLIN, Aug 8.—A correspondent asserts that Russia has ordered two corvettes to proceed to Corea, where they will demand permission to remain in a Corean port. The assistance of the Washington government has been asked for commercial negotiations with Corea.

Cannot Advance.

ATHENS, Aug. 8.—It is admitted that the Greek army cannot advance with saiety before spring.

The Greek Army.

A correspondent at Athens reports that reserves are flocking in rapidly, and that soon the Greek army will number 20,000.

Preliminary Measure.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—The cabinet council has decided to send troops to Dulcigno. This is understood as a measure preliminary to ceding Dulcigno to the Montenegrins.

Strategical Objections.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—Captain Swaine, British military attache, and Coloon Rauh, the Austrian military attache, have left for the districts awarded to Greece to examine the strategical objections raised by the porte against the frontier, proposed by the Berlin conference.

The European Powers.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In the house of commons the under foreign secretary stated that England, France, Austria and Germany early in July dissuaded Greece from mobilizing her army, but later in July England finding all other governments had withdrawn their objections, withdrew hers also.

French Naval Movements.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The maneuvers of the French fleet at Cherbourg began yesterday. President Grevy was welcomed by Admiral Rifourt, marine prefect, The fleet comprises six of the largest and most powerful iron clads, forming a squadron of observation under the command of Vice-Admiral Gomnito. A flying squadron is also assembled under the command of Rear Admiral Galibert, and a sub-marine or torpedo squadron, under the orders of Rear Admiral Baron Grivel.

Second Ballots.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—In the second ballot thus far known for the councils general, the republicans elected 26 candidates, conservatives 10. A republican gain. Leon Say is chosen.

Whining Nobility.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The opposition press comments strongly upon the royal decree in the official intimating that if a son is born to the queen he will take the title of prince of Asturias, but if the child should be a girl the title will be infanta of Spain.

Navigation of the Danube.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Leipsic *Grenzboten*, supposed to be inspired by Prince Bismarck, says: A dispute has arisen between Austria and England regarding the navigation of the Danube Austria, it says, proposed the formation of a permanent commission of riparian states under an Austrian presidency for the control of the river between Galatz and the Iron Gates. England is opposed to the plan, urging that such commission should consist only of representatives of the states bordering on the lower Danube. Germany supports Austria.

Notable Death.

Sir Peter George Fitzgerald, knight of Kersy, died at Valencia. He was especially renowned for the interest he took in the success of the Atlantic cables. The queen recently conferred the baronetcy upon him.

Quiet in Afghanistan.

A Cabul dispatch says the whole of northern Afghanistan is fairly quiet, as are also Kohistan, Wardock, Ghelzar and the country around Jellalabad. The ameer's chances of maintaining himself in power have certainly been increased by Gen. Roberts' march through that part of the country most hostile to him.

The Cause of the Defeat.

A Cabul dispatch says the Indian press and public are unanimous in attributing the British defeat in the first place to Gen. Primrose, and the panic-stricken telegrams sent by him to Bombay are pointed to as further instances of his want of judgment.

Incompetency.

Gen. Burrows' hesitancy in dealing with the wali's mutinous troops at Girishki seems to establish a pretty strong case of incompetency against him.

The March to Candahar.

It is doubtful whether Gen. Roberts or Gen. Phayre will reach Candahar first, but there is every reason to hope that one or the other will reach Candahar by the end of August or the beginning of September. To retire from Cabul at this moment in another part of the country, while our prestige has suffered a severe shock and to leave on the throne an ameer little better than a puppet, would be taken through the length and breadth of Afghanistan, as an admission of our weakness. It will require all of the ameer's power and influence to keep the Tubes off of our retiring army, and the probable consequence of the short-sighted economy which dictates this policy will be that within the next few years it will become necessary to send another army and expend more millions of money

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THE LATEST SNAKE STORY.—There has been some solicitude of late among men who note the signs of the seasons about the unusually long time that has elapsed since the last snake story, but all apprehensions are now happily set at rest by the arrival of a new story, the extreme bigness of which explains satisfactorily why it has been so long on the way. It is said that during the late flood caused by the breaking of levees on the Upper Mississippi a farmer was rambling moodily over his acres in a rowboat, when a little snake, whose ancestors had probably handed down the story of how the family escaped annihilation by the great original flood, darted into his boat. Then another, who presumably had heard the Noah's ark story, invited himself in, and others followed thick and fast until the owner of the boat had not as much room in the boat as he desired for himself. Besides he had not provisioned his boat with reference to any such passengers; so, fearing that the reptiles might be tempted to eat him instead of each other, he went overboard and managed to get ashore. The boat was afterward found drifting about filled to the gunwales with snakes, most of whom were taken ashore—the narrator inadvertently fails to say how—and killed. This is certainly the champion snake story of the year, but there is one trouble about it. There are distilleries in Illinois, and between snakes in boats and snakes in boots there is only the difference of a letter.

THE BEGGARS AND VICTIMS OF CHARITY.—It is impossible to calculate the waste of time and of money with which this whole irregular machinery of public charity is kept at work. Persons are induced to give to objects of which they know nothing. They give, and they fancy they have done with it, until the claimant, in due course, reappears, as importunate as ever, and with something of a prescriptive right on his side. Begging is fast becoming a profession. It has its well-known rules and cautions, its literary style and manner and tone of voice, its various methods of approach to suit every case. Its victims proper would not feel flattered if they knew how their faults and weaknesses, their virtues and their vices, are described, when the soft-spoken applicant is off duty, or how they are kept on record for his future guidance. Each may be sure that in some phrase or other he has been duly written down an ass. There is no malice in the description; there is scarcely a bare flavor of half unconscious contempt. Of course the man is an ass; he would be of less use otherwise for the professional beggar's purpose. To the rest of the world he may be a well-to-do 'squire, or a wealthy banker, or a merchant tradesman who has retired with a fortune larger than he knows how to employ. But all these are disguises which the professional beggar very soon strips off. His concern is with the man under them, and he differs from his fellows in the degree of skill and assurance with which he manages to reach this.—[London Times.

DETAILED HORRORS.

Old Bender Confesses and Tells the Story of his Frightful Crimes.

TWO CHILDREN BURIED ALIVE.

Fiendish Work by Kate and Maggie—Too frightful to Believe.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—The Benders admitted to Daniel Condon, who is the man who gave the information leading to their arrest, that the man named Holbrook, uncle of Wm. Smith, a lumber dealer at Plum creek, had been murdered at Bender's place. When described by Condon as a lowset, dark, small man, they told all about him, and said he had about $2000 on his person when murdered. In 1878, an aged couple answering the description, and who are supposed to have been old Bender and wife, with one small child, occupied the house in the outskirts of Kearney. They seldom went out, made no acquaintances, and made few purchases, paying cash for what they did buy. Some suspicion was aroused at that time when suddenly they disappeared. The house was discovered locked up, and a strong oder issuing from it. The sheriff burst in the door and found every evidence of a hasty departure. A cat was found dead on the floor in an advanced state of putrefaction. The breakfast table remained uncleaned, the dishes still containing the remnants of food. A few articles of apparel still hung on the hooks; the furniture was left as it had stood, and even the bed remained unmade, as if flight had been sudden and unexpected; the lamp had burned on the table. No traces of their whereabouts could be learned, and the sheriff finally sold out the goods at auction. The manner in which this couple departed from Kearney is exactly the same in which the Benders left their home in Cherryville, Kansas.

Dan Congdon, who has been in the vicinity of Avoca, Iowa, for two or three days searching for young John Bender's outfit, was in town again to day, and says the party are quite sure to be arrested before Sunday, as several persons saw them in Avoca on last Monday. They are being followed by officers from Avoca. As it has been shown that Bender's right name is McGregor, there is still another identification. Old woman Bender admits that young John and Kate, supposed to be man and wife, are full brother and sister, and have been living all the time as man and wife. Kate has four children by John, 8, 7, 5 and 3 years old, born while they have been wandering around the country.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—Bender made the following statement: My name is Alexander Mcgregor; was born in the state of New York; lived there till I married my first wife; when I married I had one child called Wm. Houck, begotten in adultery; after being married two weeks John Bender, his son, was born; then I moved to Illinois where Kate was born Kate and John were good children, but ran away when 17 years old and went to Kansas; my first wife died in Illinois with consumption; after two years I married my second wife; she had three children; her name was Nancy Peasly; he children all died; I had no children by my second wife. While living in Illinois I committed my first murder; the killed was a short, dark haired man; I sent him down cellar through a trap door. I got some money from him; buried him back of the house two rods; the old woman helped me bury him. Went to Independence, Iowa; worked on a farm at my trade (blacksmithing) there. After a while I went to Kansas—had heard from Kate and John and they wrote for me to come on. I went to Kansas to live with John and Kate; Maggie, his cousin, was there at the place called Bender's hotel. After being there a few days, I helped John to make a trap door the same as I had in Illinois. The first man I killed wouldn't get on the trap door. He and Kate slept together, and she killed him with a butcher knife. She showed me the knife. I buried him near the house. The only man I ever killed alone in Kansas was a peddler. I hit him on the back of the head with a stone-hammer; hit him only once; got a good deal of money from him; don't know how much. I remember others that were killed. One man John killed and put him under. The two little children, both girls, were buried alive. The children were seven or eight years old. The parents were killed the day before. I used to stand behind the curtain and push the trap door. Kate and Maggie always went down in the cellar to cut the victims' throats. I often heard them whetting the knives. John and Kate used to sleep together. Leander Smith was Kate's lover; Justice Grimshaw used to be Maggie's man. After leaving Kansas we went with the Indians. We thought this spring that we must go to Illinois to die. I started with the old woman, Kate, John, Maggie and four children. The old woman and I left them at Schuyler. They had the team, one bay and one gray horse, and an old wagon.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 6.—To-day Mrs. Bender was visited in jail at Fremont by an Omaha reporter, to whom she said the first murder ever committed by her and her husband was in Illinois, on their farm near Jacksonville. The victim asked for lodging and supper, and in paying for the same in advance exhibited considerable money. While eating supper, Bender cut his head in two from behind, and he was dumped into the cellar through a trap door arranged by Bender, who got the money. The corpse was buried next morning back of the house. A few weeks after this they went to Iowa, remaining eight months; then went to Indiana, living on the murdered man's money; then to Kansas, where Bender's children, by his first wife (John and Kate), were living, together with their cousin Maggie. They kept a resort for travelers, and called it Bender's hotel. They had committed no murder prior to the old folks' arrival; but, in course of time old Bender arranged a trap door, and then murdering operations began. Kate, at one time, had a man in bed with her and she cut his throat and slept till morning beside the corpse. His money was divided. She never injured horse thieves or cut throats who came to the house, but entertained them well with her cousin Maggie. No murders were committed by the family after they fled from Kansas. Old Bender has confessed, believing the old woman has escaped. His story tallies with his wife's exactly. He relates his story of the family and their crimes.

Off for Kansas.

FREMONT, Neb., Aug. 6.—The sheriff of Lafayette county, Kansas, arrived last night with a requisition for the return of the supposed Benders, here in custody, to Kansas. He is confident that the old man is the original John Bender, and departed with both prisoners to-night. The old man declares he will not be taken to Kansas alive.

Sarah Bernhardt's Expectations.

Sarah Bernhardt is said to have the highest expectations of her professional and social success in this country. She may not be disappointed in the former, though she will be very likely, in the latter. Her reception at the best houses, as they are considered, in London, and the vogue she otained there will hardly be repeated here. We are very fond of novelty, we love the sensational, and affect the eccentric, but it is questionable if we ever allow any disposition of this sort such latitude as our English kinsmen have. They have undergone a marked change from the constitutional conservatism within a few years. The fact that the French actress is the mother of four children of probably different paternity and yet not a wife, and that she proclaims her contempt for marriage, appears to have been a recommendation to English society, which certainly acted very foolishly about her, and humored her caprices to the top of her bent. However we may admire her on the stage—and she is well worthy of admiration there—we shall be apt to restrain our enthusiasm for a woman who defies the conventionalities, and many of the decencies of life, not so much from impetuosity and impulse as from a desire to arouse attention and advertise herself. We must overlook all moral offenses for the sake of art, as they often do in Paris, especially when we know that the artist, as in Bernhardt's case practices charlatanism for pecuniary ends. If she will surrender her hopes of being socially lionized in the republic, and turn her mind exclusively to her dramatic triumphs, she may save herself considerable disappointment. She boasts of being a spoiled child, and she gives herself all the airs and oddities of one. But her spoiled childhood is deliberately assumed. The is thirty-five or thirty-six, and her over youthful and transparently affected ways are now, if they ever were, no longer graceful. We understand perfectly that she goes to "barbarous" America for financial reasons, and we are entirely willing to patronize her handsomely. We prefer to draw the line there. While we are charitable enough in opinion, we do not consider arrogant and actively promulgated incontinence in an actress as an additional and stronger claim upon our favor. Most European performers count this as a land of dollars; but it is not of necessity, as many of them think, a land of dolts as well.

Garcock and Manfield.

Anything relating to the personal habits and predilections of the candidates is of extreme value, and it is in view of this that we take pleasure in recording here General Garcock's excessive fondness for base ball. "He has been known to go without his dinner many a time in order to secure a good seat at a ball match, and is particularly fond of getting as close behind the catcher as possible, in which position he sometimes, in cases of foul, receives the ball with acute relish on the end of his nose. It is this practice which has given to that feature its peculiarly heroic and indomitable aspect. The general has a large piece of furniture at his house, containing innumerable small drawers, in which are pigeon holed a vast number of facts concerning base ball players and base ball statistics of its growth and its influence on the politics and commerce of the country. This is accompanied by an elaborate system of indexes referring to the knowledge thus accumulated. It is expected that when the general takes his place in the executive chair, a White House nine will be formed from members of the cabinet and their assistants; another composed of senators, and still another in the house. This will open quite a new field in national politics, and it is probable that many embarrassing differences and dead-locks will be settled at the bat, instead of in debate, with greater expeditiousness and a marked improvement in the health of the political world."

"Hanfield is an enthusiast in the use of the lawn-mower. It is a glorious sight in these warm July days to see him moving along at a rapid but steady pace over a large expanse of grass, shaving off the superfluous half-inch of vegetation with an unerring hand, while the perspiration pours in musical rills from his brow. Cincinnatus at his plow was not a more exalted type of a bucolic statesman than Hanfield trundling the lawn-mower. When he has shaved a strip of lawn with especial success he is as pleased as a boy with the achievement, and will pause to gaze at it with an air of satisfaction, uttering a hearty laugh at the same time, such is his innate simplicity and goodness of heart. The general is also passionately fond of bicycling, but on account of its tendency to make the rider round-shouldered and knock-kneed he indulges but rarely in this sport. As a mode of salubrious exercise he considers practice with the lawn mower superior to riding on a bicycle. It is supposed, however, that if elected he will go to the inauguration ceremonies mounted on a 'silent steed,' with delegations from the leading bicycle clubs of the country accompanying him. An artillery company, temporarily armed with lawn-mowers instead of cannon, will form the guard of honor on that occasion. It is pleasant to reflect that, whichever candidate receives a majority of the electoral vote in November, these simple out-door sports will be well represented in the government.—*G. P. Lathrop in Boston Courier.*

Why Should She Not Sit Down?

Go into almost any shop you please, and ask the young woman who serves you, and looks as if she were ready to drop from sheer fatigue, why she does not take a seat while she is sorting out the article you want. She is sure to reply that the rules of the shop do not permit her to sit down while serving a customer. In the telegraph offices, again, very strong and healthy young women have suffered permanently and gravely because the telegraph machines were put in such a position that they could only telegraph standing, and the very slight change necessary to enable the telegraph clerk to receive and transmit messages sitting had never been authorized. Neither of these tyrannies is, properly speaking, an injustice. The shopman and the telegraph clerk alike contract freely to do what they find so exhausting, and can throw up their engagement if they find it too exhausting. But on the same principle you might justify keeping your doctor or your nurse standing during their attendance on you.

The only result would be that you would get worse doctors and worse nurses and have to pay more for them. And so it is with the shop women and telegraph clerks. If you keep them standing while all their work is done, you take a great deal of energy out of them for no useful purpose—since the recognition of superiority or cast is no useful purpose—and only get the remainder for your use. You necessarily limit the class at your disposal to people with strong legs and strong backs, and exclude those who, with nimble minds and sufficiently strong bodies, have yet no great power of endurance in relation to physical fatigue. And you spoil the relation between employer and employed, and injure that between customer and attendant, even more than you lessen the quality of the service you buy. Nobody can feel the same to an employer whose very name calls up the recollection of organized tyranny, as he feels to one who is considerate for his feelings as well as useful to his purse.—*London Spectator.*