

In his great oration of fifty years ago on the occasion of the completion of the Banker Hill monument Daniel Webster laid stress upon the influence of America upon Europe. At that time this country had its own original and distinctive national character, sharply defined and firmly compacted. It was in a sense a stupendous Krapp gun, throwing its projectiles across the ocean and dealing out death and destruction to monarchial ideas and institutions. A few years later a general uprising in favor of popular liberty revolutionized Central Europe, Germany especially. Mr. Webster lived to see the influence he pointed out in 1843 enlarged beyond anything he could have anticipated.

But great as was America's influence on the German-speaking people still greater has German influence in America proven to be, and all within less than half a century, says the *Inter Ocean*. It is true that the state of Pennsylvania early received a large accession of Germans, and that they were a very considerable and distinct factor until the furnace fire of civil war fused them somewhat into our common nationality, but the Pennsylvania Germans cannot be said to have had any appreciable influence upon the American people in their ideas and mode of life. The same may be said of the Dutch founders of New York. That city and state took on the Yankee character so completely that the Knickerbocker type was submerged, living only in tradition. No so with the Germans who came to this country after the revolution of 1848. They have made a marked impression upon the country generally, especially, perhaps, at the south and in New England.

The German influence was first felt in politics. The Republican party found in the Germans of the north-west a powerful and impetuous reinforcement. For the most part they were young men who had come here from a love of liberty. They were in full sympathy with all our institutions, slavery alone excepted, and the organization of a party based on anti-slavery principles commanded their support. About the same time the know-nothing craze broke out. It was largely composed of men who hated slavery and had been increased by the Irish support of the pro-slavery Democracy. It was not until the Republican party was clearing its decks for its first national contest that German influence asserted itself, and that in preventing the party from being a second edition of know-nothingism. It was in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri that the German Republicans made themselves specially felt. They had a hard fight, but they won a great victory.

All through the sixties German influence in Republican politics was conspicuous. The Germans were intense in their loyalty and through their determination to incorporate the results of the war in the constitution of the United States. It was not until after those war issues were relegated to the rear that minor questions could produce any effect upon the German Republicans.

But German influence in America has not been confined to politics. The same general tendency which made Martin Luther the arch heretic of his day and the recognized founder of the Protestant church, is plainly seen in the Germans of to-day. They may be Catholics or evangelical Protestants of the stricter sort, and still there is a suggestion of Luther, rather than Torquemada or Savonarola. Luther could compose and sing a song, as well as a hymn. He seemed to have his feet squarely on the earth, albeit his hands were stretched toward heaven. That type of Christianity has sensibly modified the austerity of American puritanism. John Fisk insists that the Scotch-Irish and other Presbyterians of the south and west were as truly puritans as the pilgrim fathers, and is largely right. The America of half a century ago was very different from the America of to-day, and the change is largely due to German influence.

But in nothing has the German influence been felt more profoundly than in music. The American people have moved to a higher plane within the last generation, appreciating and demanding music which is really classic. For this musical education we are mainly indebted to the Germans.

EDUCATION.

The annual commencement exercises of different colleges in the country have been held during the past week, and thousands of graduates have been given diplomas signifying their literary, scientific or other attainments in different studies. As far as mental drill is concerned these men and women are considered possessed of the proper training to enter upon the active duties of life. Some will enter the learned professions and others will follow more practical pursuits. That a college course is an advantage to all persons, whether in humble callings or in those in which master minds are required, no one will deny. The well-disciplined brain is better adapted to think and act than the one that has not been brought under training influences; and a knowledge of the arts and sciences, and of Greek and Latin literature, does not constitute a complete education. After the person leaves the university he is supposed to be qualified to grapple with the great questions which are now agitating the world; but if he desires to keep in the line of advanced thought he must still continue a student. He has received the necessary preparation, to enter the arena of thought; but development and expansion can only come from constant exercise. After the athlete

THE LIZZIE BORDEN TRIAL.

The trial of Miss Lizzie Borden for the murder of her father and step-mother, which has been in progress for some days at New Bedford, Mass., and which has been a subject of great interest in all portions of the country, came to an end yesterday by the jury rendering a verdict of "not guilty." This case has elicited considerable attention because of the social standing of the accused and the atrocious manner in which the crime was committed. Miss Borden is a young lady of education, a member of the Congregational church, and highly esteemed by those with whom she associates. The weapon used in the commission of the crime was an axe or hatchet, and the bodies were hacked and bruised beyond recognition, presenting a most sickening sight to all who beheld them. Bridget Sullivan, a servant employed in the family, and the young lady were the only persons known to have been at the house at the time. It was near the hour of 11 o'clock, August 4, 1892, when the step-mother was killed, and the father was murdered about an hour afterwards, on his return from Fall River. Miss Borden gave the alarm, and the circumstances surrounding the homicide were such that she was held for the murder. It was proved that she was not on very friendly terms with Mrs. Borden; but nothing was introduced in evidence to infer that she was in any way at variance with her father. She knew that her father had willed half of his property to his wife, and this with her dislike towards Mrs. Borden were considered sufficient motives for the double murder. Not a half hour elapsed from the time Borden was killed before she gave the alarm, and there was no evidence in her demeanor that she had perpetrated such a terrible tragedy. There were no traces of blood on her clothing, and the act could not have been done without the garments of the murderer showing some stains. During all the time since her arrest she has not given the least sign of guilt; but has appeared perfectly composed up to the hour when the verdict was rendered.

It may have been possible that Miss Borden could have committed the deed, removed all evidences of the crime from her person, and by the exertions of almost superhuman will-power assumed an expression of innocence; but the moral and physical probability of such being the facts is very remote. The astuteness and ingenuity in destroying all traces of guilt are found only in hardened criminals, and have never been known to exist in persons whose environment have been the church, Sunday school or the peaceful home. Dick Turpin or Johnathan Wilde might plan a murder or a robbery with all the cunning possible; but it is hardly presumable that a young lady, who has led a spotless life, should display the same diabolical art in covering the usual traces of an atrocious act.

Circumstantial evidence is very convincing when the chain is complete; but there must be no other reasonable supposition to account for the facts proved than the guilt of the prisoner. This is the way the law is laid down in the authorities; but frequently attorneys for the state attempt to supply the deficiency by deluding the jury's minds into the belief that every link in the chain is connected, and the verdict is more often the result of the successful argument of the lawyer than an honest conviction of guilt. In the Lizzie Borden trial the links in the chain of evidence were far from being connected, and there were many reasonable suppositions for the circumstances other than that she killed her step-mother because she did not like her, or was the murderer of her father, or for the reason that he left half of his valuable property to his wife.

The verdict will be approved by all fair-minded men, and it is to be hoped that other juries will hereafter exercise their own judgment, from the testimony produced, in rendering their verdicts, and not be influenced by popular prejudice or by the sophistries of hired attorneys.

The dispatches contain accounts of bomb-throwing in Spain and socialist riots in Austria, and these may be read with no apprehension of danger by the citizens of this country. It must not be forgotten, however, that these classes are enemies to all form of government, and are equally dangerous in America as in Europe. The electric current brings the bomb-thrower in Madrid in close relationship with the dynamite in the United States, and these outbursts of violence are very contagious. Life and property are not safe anywhere when the vicious mob wreak his vengeance and successfully hide his name. Laws, even in a republic, cannot be too stringent against the criminal classes who apparently delight in the most malicious mischief, and who fancy wrong when they do not exist. Financial depression has done far more to suffer by banks and business houses; but it will not be confined to these. Its results will be felt soon among wage-earners, and then when the poor are rendered desperate by starvation, dynamite bombs will be the disconcerted and vicious will be powerful engines of destruction. For such an emergency we should be prepared, and should close our gates against the immigrant from the old world who would not only increase the suffering among our own citizens, but would teach anarchy to them as the only remedy for their ills.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Democrats last year desired a change for the sake of "reform." After three months of Cleveland and his cabinet, the people now desire a change for the sake of change.

And now comes a Democratic exchange and says the reason for the dull times and low market for wool is

THE HARMONY AMONG OREGON DEMOCRATS.

The number of voters at Chicago. Would it not be well to say it was the late spring and high water in the Columbia.

The harmony among Oregon Democrats has not been increased by the late appointments by the president. There will be no Democratic cyclone in Oregon in 1896.

The railroads have begun reducing rates to the east, and the Union Pacific is the last to enter into the competition. If this continues a person will not be forced to spend a fortune to visit the world's fair.

Uncle Sam is so poor he has but \$93,000,000 in gold and \$500,000,000 in silver in his treasury, but it really seems as if he ought to be able to keep his clerks in something else than "death traps" while they take care of the treasury.

President Hill, of the Great North-west, is the great railroad king in the north-west at present. There was a time when Henry Villard had flowers scattered in his pathway; but his sun has set in this portion of the country. Will Mr. Hill share the same fate?

Gold is returning to the United States from Europe, and this may help financial matters somewhat; but complete confidence will not be restored to business and capital until it is known whether the Chicago platform on the tariff will be followed by the Democratic party.

Chief Justice Fuller has decided that the world's fair should be opened on Sunday, and it will be in order those Boston religious fanatics, who wanted President Cleveland to call out the military and force Sunday closing, to try to suppress the U. S. supreme court.

Washington is attracting the attention of visitors at the world's fair by reason of her building and exhibit, and she will reap the benefit of the money expended. Oregon has some fine fruits, but is hardly known on the grounds. This state would have been amply reimbursed in the near future, if she had appropriated a quarter million to advertise her resources.

Every bank that has failed so far, according to the notices posted on the outside, is able to "pay all depositors every dollar," and one has even been so liberal in its statement as to say it would pay "every dollar on deposit with a surplus." If this "surplus" goes to the individual instead of to the banking institution, the failure is evidently a success for all concerned.

Since Duke Veragua's visit to the United States a lineal descendant of Columbus has been found who is a native American, and now, if we do not honor the title more than the man, this citizen should receive the greater respect. The free institutions of this country are not to be despised on the ground of nobility; but a live duke or prince will always find war hippies in the United States.

The Republicans of Ohio have appointed their campaign committee and are preparing for an aggressive canvass. The Democrats are still looking for the man who is willing to retire the lists against McKinley. The Ohio Democrats had more courage a year ago than they have now. It is not a spotless man is naturally diffident about offering himself as a sacrifice when he thinks of the drubbing he is sure to receive.

Senator Dan Voorhees in a speech in the senate in 1864 is on record as saying: "Let each eye which now beholds the sun take its last look at scenes of plenty and prosperity. Our land is full of wealth and unlimited resources to pinch and shrunken poverty and covering bankruptcy is as certain under our present policy as the fall of Lucifer, the morning star, from heaven." But the fact still among the Democratic prophets.

Senator Stanford, one of the wealthiest men of California, and one of its greatest benefactors, is reported to have passed quietly at his home at Palo Alto, at 1:20 this morning in the seventieth year of his age. As a citizen his only aim was the public good, and as a millionaire his wealth was used to bless his fellow men. His name is not to be forgotten, always by his beneficiaries, and the institution he founded will perpetuate his name and generosity to coming generations.

When Ben Holladay ran his pony express across the plains, before the era of railroads, he made very rapid time between Council Bluffs and Sacramento, and the thousand mile race of the cowboys will be nothing to him. He was a man of credit, his name with making the trip in forty hours, but some allowance must be made for a wild range of imagination with wire. At any rate, Mr. Holladay did good service for the Pacific coast people of the Pacific slope; but he kept a relay of ponies at every station, while the cowboy rides the same horse. Ben Holladay's pony express has gone down in history, and so will the cowboys' race to Chicago.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Lizzie Borden Free. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 20.—At the opening of the Borden trial this morning, District Attorney Knowlton resumed his argument in behalf of the commonwealth. He addressed himself to the motive for the murder. He pointed out the course of Lizzie toward her stepmother as a sufficient motive for her murder, and said her killing necessitated the killing of her father, a stern and kind man, who had loved and allowed his wife. The only way for Lizzie to possibly escape punishment lay in killing her father. It is the only one which would consistently account for the double murder taking place over the period of an hour and half between the two murders.

The speaker continued, arguing that the silk dress produced by the defendant was not the dress worn at the time of the murder. The two versions of the burning of defendant's dress were irreconcilable. He discussed defendant's conduct since the murder. He declared the story of the quarrel, told by Matron Rogo and afterward denied by her, about a quarrel between the Borden sisters was true. He said the production of the lavender soap part of the government's case. He closed with an eloquent appeal to the jury. The court then recessed. One reason for bringing the defendant was given an opportunity to speak. She said: "I am innocent, but I will leave my case in your hands and let the verdict speak for itself. Justice Dewey then charged the jury. He defined the different degrees of murder, and stated the presumption of innocence was increased by defendant's character. There must be a real and operative motive.

The jurist then charged the jury to weigh the evidence to see whether the defendant's permanent state of mind should be a motive for the crime. Every material allegation in the indictment must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt; that is, to a moral certainty. He said the failure to prove the essential fact would be fatal, but the failure to prove a helpful fact might not be fatal. The government's case was discussed at length. He said they were satisfied they were false. They had proved that she was not guilty. They were not to conclude by expert testimony that she was not guilty. A reasonable judgment. They might convict if satisfied the act was done by another party, but that defendant was present. They were not to convict if defendant did not testify should not influence them against her. The justice concluded his charge to the jury at 3:10. The jury has acquitted Lizzie Borden of murder.

Deaths in a Jail Fire. DELUTH, Minn., June 23.—An afternoon paper says it is reported that three men were put in jail at Virginia the evening before the fire. They were never released from jail and their charred remains are among the ruins of the jail. It is reported that the day after the fire a woman saw two men drive up to the jail site with a wagon full of lumber. A man, whose name may be divulged later, had curiously enough to make an investigation. He said he saw fresh sawdust scattered over the ruins of the jail. The sawdust he found a human head. Another witness visited the place, and the search of human flesh was so bad he nearly fainted away.

A Mine Explosion. WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 23.—At a late hour this evening, while eight men were at work in No. 9 slope of the Susquehanna Coal Company, a terrific explosion of gas took place which hurled the victims of their feet and scattered them in all directions, killing four men and a boy, and seriously injuring several others. The bodies of the dead are: Abram Walker, married, leaves three children; William Short, an unknown Polisher. The injured are: John Gwent, who is in a serious condition, and two others names unknown. Both are badly burned.

A Drunk in Holland. THE HAGUE, June 23.—The drouth continues throughout Holland. The municipal authorities have been instructed to take steps to provide drinking water, which in some villages costs a penny a pail. The death of water is greatest in the northern districts, where a fodder farm has caused the sale of livestock at its price. In spite of the drouth, however, winter crops of wheat and rye are satisfactory, especially in Limburg. Grain crops are fairly good in the northern provinces. Oats are very backward. Of potatoes there will be a small crop of good quality. Even with copious rainfalls now the hay crop will prove deficient.

Two Banks in Santa Ana. SANTA ANA, Cal., June 23.—Two banks of this city closed their doors this morning. The following notice was posted on the door of the First National: "Owing to the heavy withdrawal of deposits from the office of the bank, and on our securities, the board of directors of this bank has decided to temporarily close the office of the bank, and to sell assets, and will pay all depositors as soon as collections can be made." A similar notice was posted on the door of the Commercial Bank. Large crowds thronged the street in front of the banks, and considerable excitement is manifested.

The Mail Carrier Robbed. BOISE CITY, Idaho, June 23.—Word reaches here that June 14 the mail was robbed two miles from Houston, in Custer county. The mail carrier was driving a light cart, two bandits came upon him at midnight and drove him away from his conveyance. They then took the cart and rifled the mail, finally leaving the horse, which was found in a postoffice in Houston. The letters were all opened and put back in the sacks. The sacks were laid under the steps of the office of justice of the peace, and it is not known whether or not anything of value was secured.

An Epidemic of Suicide. YERKENA, June 23.—A suicide epidemic has broken out in Buena Vista and other Hungarian towns. Several cases of suicide were reported at Buena Vista yesterday. Cases of insanity are increasing. The insane asylums are full. This is attributed to the drinking poisonous concoctions substituted for wine, which become scarce through the ravages of phylloxera. Ignatz Aheles, a Jewish recruit, committed suicide at Yerken yesterday on account of ill treatment to which he was subjected by police officers. The author writes having ordered an inquiry into the matter.

Will Hunt the Murderer. FALL RIVER, Mass., June 23.—Lawyer Jennings has no theory which he can sustain with proof as to who committed the Borden murder. Nevertheless he says Miss Lizzie Borden and her sister will leave no stone unturned to discover, if possible, who the murderer are. The hunt is already on and will continue.

The Boy Murderer's Examination. JACKSONVILLE, Or., June 23.—The preliminary examination of George Caldwell for the killing of James McGuire was had before Justice Dunlap today. Caldwell waived examination and was committed without bail.

Eleven Years in Charge. OF the package department, Boston & Maine Depot, Boston, Mass. Miss Helen Jones says: "I was a sufferer from general debility, biliousness and water brash for several years, and life seemed almost a burden to me. After using almost everything, Sulphur Bitters cured me."

THE LARGEST AND FINEST HOTEL IN OREGON. Free Omnibus to and from the Hotel. Fire-Proof Safe for the Safety of all Valuables. Ticket and Baggage Office of the UNION PACIFIC Railway Company, and Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, are in the Hotel.

You Want Your Dry Goods. We keep the Largest and Best Assorted Line in the city of Dry Goods and Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Clothing, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes.

We Want Your Patronage. Of course we will put Prices to suit. Always do that. Nobody undersells us. Come around and investigate.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

An American Compelled to Flee. CORINTH, Nicaragua, June 23.—Mr. Penney, an American citizen, who represents the United States in an open boat from Amposla. Mr. Penney has been chief of Ezeta's staff, but was compelled to flee from San Salvador to escape a visitation of the wrath of the executive. Penney recently brought in a large consignment of arms for the government of San Salvador, but the arms for which he had been paid had not yet been paid. Penney says Ezeta trumped up a charge of fraud against him. He had been clothed with the duty of equipping the troops and it was in connection with this transaction that fraud was charged. When this charge was brought forward, Penney fled because he was afraid he would be imprisoned, if not put to death. He has gone to Managua to lay the case before United States Minister Baker.

First Blood for Sacramento. SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 23.—Judge Grant, of Yolo, this morning died his decision in the capital removal case of H. P. Livermore vs. Secretary of State White. The court was in open court and the case at length, and concludes that the senate constitution amendment No. 28, which proclaims San Jose the seat of government, is unconstitutional. The case at length, and concludes that the senate constitution amendment No. 28, which proclaims San Jose the seat of government, is unconstitutional. The case at length, and concludes that the senate constitution amendment No. 28, which proclaims San Jose the seat of government, is unconstitutional.

A Cyclone in Kansas. PERRY, Kan., June 23.—A fearfully destructive cyclone passed through Williamson and the adjacent country half a mile wide and six miles long, accompanied by a down-pour of rain and the darkness of midnight. The dead bodies are already discovered, and it is known that at least five more were killed. The dead are: E. J. and Emory E. Baker, John Hutchinson, Samuel, Clara, Sadie, Walter, Eva and William Kincaid, and Samuel Swearingen. All were horribly mangled, and some were so badly injured that they died before they were taken to the hospital. The cyclone knocked down and trampled upon, while others had been suffocated by the pressure of the great throng of terror-stricken people. The bodies of 120 women and ten men were taken from the church, nor was this the total number of victims, as several other persons had been killed and twenty fatally injured by leaping from windows thirty feet from the ground.

Indian Troubles. ST. PAUL, June 21.—A Pioneer Press special from Miles City, Mont., says: There is trouble at the Cheyenne Agency. An enlisted Indian at Fort Keogh got permission to visit his agency. He overstepped his time and a detachment of Indian troops went after him. He refused to return and his Indian friends declared they would take him. The commanding officer at Fort Keogh requested Agent Tully to make the arrest, but Tully declined. Last night Lieutenant Marshall, with the Indian cavalry troops, was ordered to make the arrest. Orders were sent to a company at Lamester to aid if necessary. The orders are to make the arrest, and call for all the troops necessary. Rumor has it tonight that a fight occurred, and five Indians were killed at the agency, but the Indian authorities at Fort Keogh refuse either to affirm or deny it. It is certain something has occurred.

Victims of the Accident Rotted. NEW YORK, June 21.—Although no other victims of yesterday's railroad accident at Parkville, L. I., have died, Andrew J. Bartholomew is not expected to live. The other wounded men are reported to be doing well and will recover. It appears that some victims of the accident were robbed and one body, that of John Quimby, of Utica, N. Y., who had \$800 in his possession, has entirely disappeared. Quimby was seen lying in an express wagon and a doctor with an ambulance offered to take him, but the man in the wagon said he was a doctor and was going to take Quimby to the Norwegian hospital. He never arrived at the hospital, and it is being tried to find the body. William B. Hutchinson, of Chicago, who was killed, had several hundred dollars in his pocket, and when the body reached the morgue only \$15 was found.

A Village Swept Away. FREDERICKSBURG, N. B., June 21.—Eighty dwellings, six grocery and general stores, two churches, the railway station and round-house were destroyed by a fire which swept the town of Gibson, directly opposite this city, yesterday afternoon. The fire started at 3 o'clock and is believed to have originated from a little child who was playing with matches in his father's barn. One hundred and thirty families were rendered homeless, and were sheltered in Gibson and this city. The loss to the city, mechanics and laborers. The destruction of property will amount to \$2,000,000. There is very little insurance.

Disasters Thunder Storm. RIVER FALLS, Wis., June 21.—A terrific thunder storm raged here this afternoon. Just as Ringling's circus had begun a performance and the people were passing out a terrific bolt of lightning struck one of the center poles of the tent and more than 50 people were prostrated. Eight were killed instantly. Many more were injured and the balance are now regaining the use of their limbs, which were temporarily paralyzed by the shock of the storm. The scene of devastation which followed the bolt surpasses description, and a serious panic was narrowly averted.

A Train Saved by a Woman. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 21.—What might have been a most disastrous wreck on the Illinois railway was prevented by a woman. The New Orleans least-limited passenger train, bound for Chicago with eight loaded coaches, when near Eastford, running at a high rate of speed, was struck by a woman. As soon as the train came to a stop the crew were informed that a short distance ahead of them a train had been derailed. The passengers made up a handsome purse of money and presented it to the woman.

Sixteen Buried to Death. ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—A terrible calamity occurred today in the Brozki chemical works at Odessa, resulting in the loss of 16 lives. A large quantity of benzene exploded and the burning fluid was thrown in every direction. A number of men were at work close to the place when the benzene had been stored, and they were covered with the liquid fire. Among the number was the director. Some of the men managed to escape by the policy of jumping out of the building, including the director, were burned to death.

A Robber in the College. NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21.—If the local police are right in their idea, students have been committing the many thefts from the rooms of students in the Yale dormitories. Yesterday several thefts were reported from North Middlesex. Miss L. on two diamond pins, Burdashed a valuable gold watch and chain, and another student \$40. Robberies have taken place during the last few weeks in all the dormitories at Yale except West and East Divinity.

Damage Wrought by a Cyclone. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 21.—A destructive cyclone passed just south of this city late this afternoon. At Lake Co. a summer resort, several houses were destroyed and growing crops badly damaged. The cyclone tore down and carried away the grandstand and nearly all the people, was burned after midnight. Four dead bodies have already been taken out. It is believed three more are in the ruins. The dead are: Mary Ford and her son Robert, Elizabeth Mayer and her daughter Oelia. Money loss, \$40,000.

Demands of Silvers. WALLACE, Idaho, June 20.—At the noon hour today the carmen and short-haul men at the Erieau and Idaho roads per day, instead of \$3. Joe McDonald, manager of the mine, refused their demands, and the mine closed down. The Erieau mine also closed down at noon. Manager McDonald has offered to put the men back to work at the same wages. The men are holding a meeting in Gem county, and are demanding that the mine will resume on these conditions, notwithstanding the market is very low. Should the proposition be accepted, it is estimated that a general shutdown will follow. The morning mine at Mullen is making preparations to close down indefinitely on the 1st of July, and to re-open on the 1st of August. A demand was made today upon Colburn, manager of the Tiger mine at Borke, that the hoisting engine work at Borke, instead of 12 hours, twenty-four hours notice is given that if the demand is not accepted a strike will be ordered.

Dynamiters in Madrid. MADRID, June 20.—A large dynamite bomb was exploded at midnight 150 feet from the house of Oroposa del Cas rito, the ex premier. The explosion was so violent that it was felt in the city. The date district was shaken as if by an earthquake. Three policemen ran to the spot and found the dismembered body of a man crawling down the street on his hands and knees. When arrested, the man refused to say the name of the explosion, but complained he was severely wounded. One of his legs was broken, his scalp torn and his face covered with wounds. He was taken to the hospital and identified as one of the three who were seen standing near Corrova's house just before the explosion. Many houses in the neighborhood were badly damaged.

Ex-Senator Edmunds Talks. NEW YORK, June 21.—An interview with ex-Senator George F. Edmunds is printed, in which he says: "I have no objection to the proposed repeal of the Sherman law, but I do not believe it is a wise policy. I voted for the Sherman law to prevent a financial crisis or a free-silver bill. I voted in the caucus that the operation of the act be before Justice Dunlap today, but the amendment was not accepted. I think it would be well to go back to the currency law as it existed before the bank law. Gold was coined at the mint free of charge, silver was also coined by payment of seigniorage by the owner of the coin, and if I had enough for the needs of currency was presented the secretary of the treasury to issue a free-coinage law. I voted for the Sherman law to prevent a financial crisis or a free-silver bill. I voted in the caucus that the operation of the act be before Justice Dunlap today, but the amendment was not accepted. 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