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The Tri-Weekly Kentucky New Era, December 3, 1885

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

Two Tramps Slaughter of Thirty-four Prussian Peasants.

The road between Bredegar and Marsberg, two small towns in Prussia, on the frontier of the little State of Waldeck, was the scene of the most horrible and heinous crime committed for long years in a civilized country. In the morning of October 18th some travelers were killed by a sight they will never forget. From a little forest two miles below Bredegar up to the town limits of this place the road was covered with men, women and children horribly butchered and mutilated, some of them dead, some lying yet groaning with intense pain. From twenty to twenty-five people were lying on the road, and every one treated the same way. The abdomen was cut open with a sharp instrument and then the skull knocked in. The sight was such a frightful one that even the oldest police officers and police men, who were summoned as soon as the fact was known, shuddered and declared emphatically that in all their life-time they had never witnessed a sight like that.

Imagine thirty-four persons lying open, their intestines hanging out and covering the ground, blood flowing in streams, intermingled with the brains of some of the victims. The faces of those who were dead showed the terrible agony they had to undergo before death came as salvation. There was a cattle fair the day before the bodies were found in Marsberg, a little town about ten miles from Bredegar, and the peasants of the surrounding villages had driven their cattle and sheep there to sell them if possible. Returning home they were overpowered by two assassins, who both had served terms in the penitentiary, and one by one they were butchered as described. The deed was done with a plow-share, and so quick that the victims had no time to utter a cry, which might have warned those who followed them. One by one they were knocked insensible by a terrible blow on the head, and then the abdomen cut open with the sharpened blade of the plow-share. They did not spare anybody. Old and young men, women and children fell under their blows and met their horrible fate without a murmur. Some of the bodies were fearfully mangled. The heads of some were so crushed that identification was only possible by their clothing. Some of them had their limbs broken, probably in resisting the murderers. The physicians found fifteen of the injured yet living, but in an almost hopeless condition, and sent them to the hospital. Seventeen were found dead.

But those thirty-two were not all. After the news of the horrible deed had been spread around the country, the shepherds appeared, who were also attacked by the assassins, but who fortunately escaped badly injured, and leaving their flocks behind them. The two shepherds identified two tramps who afterward were arrested, known as desperate fellows, who would be liable to commit any crime. The crime seems to have been prompted only by a love of blood. They made no effort to rob, as the cattle of the victims were found afterward dispersed on the meadows and fields, and their valuables were taken from them, but it was a morbid desire for bloodshed, and nothing else.

LINCOLN'S FIRST DOLLAR.

The Story as Told to Mr. Seward—A Most Important Incident.

W. D. Kelley in New York Star.

One evening when a few gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Seward, had met in the executive chamber without official business, and were telling of the past, the president said: "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?"

"No," said Seward.

"Well," replied he, "I was about 18 years of age, and belonged, as you know, to what they call down South the scrubs. People who do not own land and slaves are nobody there, but we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient product, as I thought, to buy my freedom. In taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion I had got the consent of my mother to go, and had constructed a flat boat large enough to take the two barrels of things we had gathered down to New Orleans. A steamer was going down the river. We have, as you know, no wharves on the western streams, and the cargo, if passengers were at any of the landings, they were to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new boat and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any part, when two men came down to the shore in canoes, with trunks, and looking at the different boats, one of them said to me: 'What do you own this?' I answered modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you,' said one of them, 'take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' 'Certainly,' said I.

I was very glad to have the chance of earning something, and I supposed that each of them would give me a couple of bits. The trunks were put on my boat, the passengers seated themselves on them, and I sculled them out to the steamer. They got on board and I lifted their trunks and put them on the dock. The steamer was about to put to sea again when I called out: 'You have forgotten to pay me.' Each of them took from his pocket a silver half-dollar and threw it on the bottom of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. You may think it was a little thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifle, but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, the poor boy, had earned \$1 in less than a day, that by honest work I had earned \$1 the world seemed wider and farther before me. I was glad, no longer a thoughtless boy from that time."

A Smatter of French Cynicism.

From a Recent American Novel.

"The first twenty-five years of life we are taught morality. The second twenty-five we try to forget what we have learned. The third twenty-five we preach it to others. After seventy-five years we begin to doubt it."

"Spend half your life in making friends; the other half in robbing them; gain a reputation so that you may live as though you did not possess one. These are maxims that every newophyte upon the Stock Exchange should master."

"One can't succeed in the world unless the women are his allies. Conquer the wives; the husbands will be vanquished also. To a man you can never be more than somebody; you may be all the world to each one of a hundred women."

"Decide to be a woman, what strength is to man. The wife who never deceives her husband in anything must turn her dress twice too often."

Practical Sympathy.

New York Sun.

Sympathizing Friend (to Smith, whose wife has just eloped with the coachman): "I feel for you, old fellow, deeply. It is difficult for me to find words which will express my sympathy for you, in this your hour of affliction, but if there is anything I can do—"

Smith (with suppressed emotion): "Make me an offer for the horse, carriage and two sets of harness—just as they stand."

Making Men Taller.

Brooklyn Union.

"Talking about 'reconstruction,'" said Commissioner Revere, "reminds me of a fellow I met in the force by the name of 'The Little State of Waldeck.' It was in the time of the Metropolitan police, and he wanted to get on. He went to New York, right up to the top of the Empire State building, and he asked me if I would be interested in the man who had told him I was."

"That's all right," said he, "I'll tell you how to fix that."

"Of course, I didn't believe it could be done, except by some trickery, but I thought I would listen to what he had to say, any way. He told me to get an order for measurement, which I did with his assistance, the applicant for following day. 'Now,' he said, 'when we had got the order, you take your man to some hotel near here, give him a bath, and put him to bed. Make him stay in bed until the next morning, to be measured again, and tell him to sleep all the while, if he can. If he is tall, he will be three-quarters of an inch taller, and come up to the standard.'"

"I didn't know what to think about the suggestion. My medical friend was not given to joking, but I thought, he said that my man should get on the force, and was willing to try anything. I told him to go to bed, and the next morning he came up to the standard, but was a little above it. We were both much surprised, and so quick that the victim had no time to utter a cry, which might have warned those who followed them. One by one they were knocked insensible by a terrible blow on the head, and then the abdomen cut open with the sharpened blade of the plow-share. They did not spare anybody. Old and young men, women and children fell under their blows and met their horrible fate without a murmur. Some of the bodies were fearfully mangled. The heads of some were so crushed that identification was only possible by their clothing. Some of them had their limbs broken, probably in resisting the murderers. The physicians found fifteen of the injured yet living, but in an almost hopeless condition, and sent them to the hospital. Seventeen were found dead."

Mrs. Stanford's Diamonds.

Philadelphia Times.

Few, even among the royal families of Europe, have more valuable diamonds than Mrs. Stanford, wife of Senator Stanford, of California. One cannot speak authoritatively says her diamonds are valued at \$1,000,000. Her husband bought four sets of diamonds for her when the valuables of Queen Isabella, of Spain, were sold in Paris, and paid upwards of \$800,000 for them. One set is of the stones known as "blue diamonds," as they emit violet rays by day; another has pink rays in the stones; the third set is of yellow diamonds, as yellow as topaz, and the fourth is of flawless white stones. Each set has a tiara or necklace, pendant, brooch, earrings, from four to six bracelets and some finger rings, all of the same style and make and of corresponding stones. In addition to these Mrs. Stanford has some genuine black diamonds, cut pear-shaped, and numerous other diamond ornaments in a variety of styles. One necklace (not belonging to any of the sets above named) is valued at \$100,000 and its pendant at \$30,000. She has over sixty diamond finger rings, which she keeps on a string of black tape. To accommodate all these jewels she has a case which was made to order of steel, with cast-iron handles and burgundy-colored locks. The case has a separate drawer for each set of diamonds, and is, of course, nearly all the time deposited in a bank. Mrs. Stanford cares very little for these treasures, especially since the death of her only son, whom she idolized. On one occasion, before his death, she wore nearly all her jewels at once. It was when a dinner was given herself and her husband by Mr. William E. Dodge, of New York. She wore a black tulle dress, embroidered in silver, and its draperies were clasped with ornaments made of her smaller diamonds, which she had reset, especially for that occasion. She also wore tiara, necklace, pendant, earrings, brooch and other ornaments of diamonds.

Human Electrolytes.

Scientific American.

M. Kergovatz, a chemist of Bresl, has proposed a new method of disposing of the human body after death, which he considers preferable in every way to either burial or cremation. His system is an antiseptic one, much simpler and less expensive than the old process of embalming, and is nothing more than a new galvanoplastic application. The body is coated with a conducting substance, such as zinc, or it is bathed with a solution of nitrate of silver, the after-decomposition of which, under the influence of sunlight, leaves a finely divided deposit of metallic silver. It is then placed in a bath of copper sulphate, and connected for electrolysis with several cells of gravity or other battery of constant current. The result is that the body is encased in a skin of copper, which prevents further change or chemical action. If desired, this may again be placed with gold or silver, according to the taste or wealth of the friends of the dead. M. Kergovatz has employed the process eleven times on human subjects, and on many animals, and states that in all cases it is perfectly satisfactory. In spite, however, of his warm recommendation, the idea is repulsive. It seems a mockery to give permanence to the temple when all that once made it valuable is gone.

Ex-Minister Lew Wallace.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

It will probably soon transpire that Gen. Wallace has returned to Constantinople in response to a cable dispatch from the Sultan of Turkey. It is well known that during his recent residence as United States minister at the court of the Sultan he not only formed an intimate personal friendship with that monarch, but was honored with his confidence to such an extent that he became his counselor in important public affairs. It may be that the chief purpose of his present mission is to give his aid in the pending negotiations for peace, but his services will still be in more urgent demand in case of their failure.

Should there be an eastern war, which now seems inevitable, Gen. Wallace will no doubt be tendered a high position in the Sultan's service, and it is not at all unlikely that he will be commander-in-chief of the Turkish armies. Such an event would be in perfect consonance with his past career, which has been brilliant and dramatic in all its episodes.

The young lady from Coldwater, Mich., the only young lady student at the Boston University Law School, was called appropriately by the men law students their sister in law.

A son of Daniel Brann, of Norwalk, O., fell from a fence and broke his neck.

Mark Twain's Difficulties in Becoming a Confederate.

In his paper in the December Century, "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," Mark Twain says:

"Out West there was a good deal of confusion in men's minds during the first months of the great trouble—a good deal of uncertainty, of learning first this way, then that, to get our bearings. I call to mind an instance of this. I was piloting on the Mississippi when the news came that South Carolina had gone out of the Union on the 20th of December, 1860. My pilot-mate was a New Yorker. He was strong for the Union; he was with any patience, my loyalty was unshaken, to his eye, because my father had owned slaves. I said, in palliation of this dark fact, that I had heard my father say, some years before he died, that slavery was a great wrong, and that he would free the solitary negro he then owned if he could think it right to give away the property of the family when he was no longer straightened in means. My mate retorted that a mere impulse was nothing—anybody could pretend to a good impulse; and went on decrying my Unionism and libeling my ancestry. A month later the secession atmosphere had considerably thickened on the Lower Mississippi, and I became a rebel; so I said, 'We were together in New Orleans, the 25th of January, when Louisiana went out of the Union. He did his full share of the rebel shouting, but was bitterly opposed to letting me do mine. He said that I came of bad stock—of a father who had been willing to set slaves free. In the following summer he was piloting a Federal gun-boat and shooting for the Union again, and I was in the Confederate army. I held his note for some borrowed money. He was one of the most upright men I ever knew, but he repudiated that note without hesitation, because I was a rebel and the son of a man who owned slaves.'"

The Adventure of a Mouse.

A mother-mouse, when her children had nearly reached the age at which it became time for them to seek their own fortunes in the world, cautioned them particularly against the traps and dangers that would lie in their paths. "My children," said she, "the cheese looks very tempting, and is even sometimes toasted, but beware of it; for it will bring misfortune to you."

One time the whole family of younger mice came upon a trap. "This is a snare," said the eldest and wisest, "is the trap against which our mother so carefully warned us. And yet," continued he, "the cheese looks so very tempting. I doubt extremely if there be any real danger in it. And even if there be, I think that, by a proper amount of self-control and sagacity, one might avoid all consequences. Because some have been caught it does not necessarily follow that a like fate must overtake all. At least I shall inspect the trap to satisfy myself whether there is really as much danger in it as our mother said. You know, she is apt to be over-cautious very often." And with this remark, in spite of the urgent warnings of his brothers, the over-wise mouse deliberately entered the trap.

"I cannot see," said he, when he was caught, "that there is any real danger, and it is very pleasant here. One need not eat of the cheese, you know."

But even as he spoke the delicious smell of the cheese overcame his caution, he concluded there could be no danger in taking the smallest nibble. No sooner, however, had he touched the tempting morsel, than the trap fell and he was a prisoner.

"Alas!" said he to his weeping mother, who had hastened to the trap upon learning the fate of her son, "I now discover, when it is too late to repent, that the experience of age is safer than the presumptuous wisdom of youth."

—Christmas St. Nicholas.

THE MARKETS.

COMMODITIES BY CHARLES MCKEE & CO., HOPKINSVILLE, KY., DEC. 3, 1888.

Wheat, No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 70c; No. 5, 65c; No. 6, 60c; No. 7, 55c; No. 8, 50c; No. 9, 45c; No. 10, 40c; No. 11, 35c; No. 12, 30c; No. 13, 25c; No. 14, 20c; No. 15, 15c; No. 16, 10c; No. 17, 5c; No. 18, 0c; No. 19, 0c; No. 20, 0c; No. 21, 0c; No. 22, 0c; No. 23, 0c; No. 24, 0c; No. 25, 0c; No. 26, 0c; No. 27, 0c; No. 28, 0c; No. 29, 0c; No. 30, 0c; No. 31, 0c; No. 32, 0c; No. 33, 0c; No. 34, 0c; No. 35, 0c; No. 36, 0c; No. 37, 0c; No. 38, 0c; No. 39, 0c; No. 40, 0c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; 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