

WILD RACE FOR LIBERTY

**Convict Chased Forty Miles by**  
Ghosts Bloodhounds.

**Mesmer from His Guards and Makes a Most Remarkable and Desperate Run for Liberty—Rails Exhausted at Last.**

With a pack of bloodhounds at full cry at his heels and a half dozen guards heavily armed with shotguns and pistols in fast pursuit, Convict Willie Hart ran nine hours Saturday for liberty, covering more than 40 miles and finally falling almost from sheer exhaustion in a field in the remote corner of De Kalb county, Ga., where he was captured by Guard Milam. The attempt made by Hart to escape from the West Peachtree convict camp is one of the most remarkable and exciting that have ever occurred in the history of Fulton convict camps.

Two miles from the camp Hart changed his convict garb for citizen's clothes. At the negro cabin he secured an ax, and thus armed continued his flight. Over the hills and through the valleys he fled, not daring to stop, for even then he could hear the baying of the bloodhounds. At eight o'clock the man had passed the belt railroad junction of the Southern, followed the main line beyond for five miles and was heading a rapid retreat. He was running very rapidly and many saw the man in his hasty flight. At ten o'clock the dogs had gained, but Hart was covering up his tracks quite effectively, giving the pursuers much trouble.

In doubling back on his track Hart ran down Peachtree creek for two miles, crossing and recrossing until he had covered many miles in the swamps. Near the edge of the city the convict came, then turned and made a bee line for De Kalb county. Through De Kalb he ran, winding in and out to throw the bloodhounds off the track.

Late in the afternoon all the party in pursuit was left behind except Capt. Milam, whose horse was almost exhausted. Just as the sun went down Hart fell exhausted. Soon the bloodhounds were upon him, but the convict managed to beat them away with a club until Capt. Milam reached the place. Hart fought the officer, but under the cover of a pistol he submitted to arrest and was marched back to the camps, arriving late at night.

CAN MIX THEIR OWN FERTILIZER

**Valuable Information Furnished by the Agricultural Department.**

The second number of "Experiment Station Work," prepared under the direction of Director A. C. True, has been published by the agricultural department as a farmers' bulletin. It contains a great deal of information on topics of interest to the farmer, the most important of which probably is that relating to the value of common crops for forage and a discussion of the question whether farmers can mix their own fertilizers economically. On this latter subject the bulletin says the unanimous conclusion reached by the experiment stations, which have given the closest attention to the subject, is that it is entirely practical and economical under certain conditions for farmers to mix their own fertilizer.

**TEACH DANCING TO STUDENTS.**  
University in Galesburg Has a Novelty in Educational Matters.

A decided innovation in educational lines in addition to the curriculum of hard university has been announced.

Dancing lessons will be given to students weekly under the direction of a professional teacher in the university's new gymnasium.

The university is coeducational. It is supported by the Universalist church and designed largely for the education of ministers for that church.

It is said the college has nothing to do with the project, save permission was given to a number of students to use the gymnasium for these dancing lessons, given by a city dancing teacher in connection with the university.

President Nash could not be seen, but Prof. John W. Grubbs, a member of the faculty, was interviewed and said that the college had nothing to do whatever with the dancing. A dozen students, said he, had asked consent to use the gymnasium for the dancing lessons, and this had been granted, the students to pay for the expenses connected with using the gymnasium. The students pay the teachers also.

Lombard students' societies have held dancing in the gymnasium and the college authorities have never forbidden their holding the college hop.

**THINKS SHE WAS IN HEAVEN.**  
Aged Woman Says She Spent a Week in Celestial Realms.

Mrs. Eliza Wright, of Cardiff, a reputable lady of 86, awakened the other night from a fortnight's trance. She said she had been in Heaven an entire week, had seen the Lord and His angels, and received messages from God for many of her friends. Mrs. Wright tells startling stories about the great white throne and judgment seat, and says the music she heard while in the trance was something beyond the ears of mortals to grasp. Before her illness, as the attending physician calls it, Mrs. Wright's faculties were greatly impaired. Her sight was as bad as require the strongest spectacles, and she was quite deaf. Now her sight and hearing are as acute as they ever were. She reads fine print without glasses and converses readily with those about her. This is attested to by scores of her neighbors.

**ARSENAL TO BE ENLARGED.**

**Capacity of Uncle Sam's Gun Plant to Be Nearly Doubled.**

Extensive improvements at the United States arsenal at Watertown, Mass., are being considered by the government. This arsenal is one of the largest gun plants in the world and is worked to its fullest capacity. The improvements contemplate the expenditure of more than \$165,000. It is the opinion of army officials that the establishment should be double the present size, that there should be a much shop room and as many tools in reserve, so in case of an emergency double the quantity of work could be completed. The arsenal in three years behind its government orders.

**Rewarded for His Work.**

Prof. Leonard, of Heidelberg, who first discovered the cathode rays, has received from the French Academy of Sciences its prize of 10,000 francs.

TRACED TO A PAUPER'S GRAVE.

**Sad Story of Young Ohrenstich, Held to a Rich Inheritance in Hungary.**

The trail of an heir to \$400,000 was found the other day to lead to a pauper's grave at Dunning, near Chicago. Edward W. Ohrenstich was the name of the unfortunate. He was a young Hungarian, the son of wealthy parents, and came to this country in October, 1896. His family soon lost trace of him, and recently the police were requested to find him in order to put him in possession of the fortune left by his father.

N. J. Waldman, an attorney, who was a schoolmate of young Ohrenstich in Buda-Pest, called at detective headquarters and told the young man's story. He said Ohrenstich was married to one of the most beautiful women in Anstro-Hungary, but she deserted him and went to live with an officer of the French army. This trouble drove the young man to America. He worked awhile in New York for a bond broker—A. H. Hoerner—and afterward came to Chicago as agent for Hoerner. He had offices in the Adams Express building and lived at the Great Northern hotel. In a short time he called on Mr. Waldman, who said he was not in his right mind. Several times he was in difficulties and Mr. Waldman assisted him. Finally he was arrested and Justice Underwood sent him to the bridge under a fine of \$15.

He served the sentence without notifying his friend, and some time after his release he was again arrested, and on May 20, 1897, was committed to the Dunning insane asylum by Judge Brown. He was never violent while in the asylum, but was always moody and ate little.

PLAN AN IMMENSE WATERWAY.

**Americans and Canadians Seek to Incorporate New Canal Company.**

Application will be made to the dominion parliament at its next session, by a number of Canadian and United States capitalists who have a project for constructing a new waterway, for an act incorporating the Montreal & Lake Champlain Canal company. Capitalists look upon this enterprise with great favor, especially since the route has been heartily endorsed by the international deep waterways commission. It is contended that the Erie canal route from the west to the North Atlantic seaboard was made impossible on account of the excessive cost, and that with the completion of the Canadian canals to the depth of 14 feet the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain route would prove a great factor in the deep waterways system of the American continent. The capital of the company seeking incorporation is \$6,000,000. The new waterway is projected from the St. Lawrence river to either Longueuil, St. Lambert, or La Prairie, opposite Montreal, to Richelieu or near the town of St. Johns. As the difference in the level of the two rivers is only 73 feet, the promoters believe that the canal can be worked with two, or at most four, locks. It is claimed that the canal would result in the cheapening of hard coal at least 60 or 75 cents a ton. It is supposed that the Americans would deeper and widen the Whitehall canal for the 60 miles or so required.

LAWYER'S BIG FEE.

**Charges \$32,350 for Collecting \$101,350 for a Pittsburgh Orphan.**

In 1887 Charles Benser, a prosperous wagon manufacturer of Moline, Ill., went to Europe for his health. He died there, leaving an estate worth over \$150,000 to his adopted daughter, Edna. The estate was turned over to W. J. Robinson, of Rock Island, who had been appointed guardian.

In 1890 Mrs. Benser and her adopted daughter removed from Rock Island to Pittsburgh for permanent residence. On May 12 last the girl was under 18 years old, and being of age under the laws of Illinois decided to apply for her money. She engaged Robert B. Ivory, a Pittsburgh attorney, to collect it. While the young lady was of age in Illinois, she will not be of age in Pennsylvania until she is 21. Mr. Ivory had him appointed guardian in Pennsylvania and with Miss Benser went to Illinois to have the property transferred to him.

Mr. Robinson turned over to Mr. Ivory \$61,351.81. By agreement he was allowed to keep \$100,000 until April, 1898. For getting the \$61,351.81 and acting as trustee Mr. Ivory paid a bill for \$32,350.62, which the young lady refused to pay. She secured another attorney, Willis G. McCook. Mr. McCook has gone into the orphan's court and secured an order requiring Mr. Ivory to show how he earned such a large fee.

KITES TO CARRY LIFE LINES.

**W. Guthrie Says Every Vessel Should Be Equipped with Them.**

Using kites in rescuing sailors from boats that are in peril is suggested by W. Guthrie, who takes an interest in the lake marine system of extinguishing fires on boats, and who first proposed the new system now in use on the Goodrich steamers. His plan, Mr. Guthrie explains, would have worked more easily in landing the crew and passengers of the wrecked City of Duluth off St. Joseph, Mich.

"Instead of shooting a line over with a mortar," said he, "a large kite could have been sent ashore from the boat. It would have traveled with the wind, while the life-savers had to shoot against the wind and swim across the boat. Nearly always when there is a wreck the wind is toward the shore, and a large kite in a gale could be made to carry even a man across the water. I believe every vessel and steamer would do well to adopt the system and carry kites to use in an emergency."

**Another Balaklava Hero Gone.**

Another of the Balaklava heroes has just died in the person of Sergt. J. W. Buck, late of the Seventeenth lancers, who passed away at Southsea in his seventy-second year. He joined the Third Hussars in 1846, when the regiment was in the Sikkim war, and took part in several engagements, returning to England in 1853. On the outbreak of the Russian war in the following year he volunteered, and was transferred to the Seventeenth lancers, with whom he served at Alma and at Balaklava, where he was wounded in the famous charge, but recovered in time to take part in the final operations before Sebastopol.

**Earliest Complete Clock.**

The earliest complete clock of which an accurate record exists was made in the thirteenth century by a Saracen mechanic.

**Standard Works.**

It has been estimated that it would take a man 3,000 years to read all the standard works.

**Women Sailors Work the Ships.**

Women sailors are employed in Norway, Denmark and Finland, and are found to be excellent mariners.

BEAR CARRIES OFF STOCK.

**Beast of Great Size Troubles Farmers in West Virginia.**

Makes Way with the Largest of Hogs with Perfect Ease—Hunting Party Organizing to Kill the Monster.

For the last two months the inhabitants of the wild region of the upper Greenbrier in West Virginia have been troubled by a bear of unusual size and boldness even for this region. He comes at intervals from the upper stretch of the forest and works havoc among the hogs and sheep of the farmers. The marauder is a monster. Old hunters declare, after an inspection of his tracks, that he is the largest that they have ever encountered.

The first one to see the beast was A. H. Hoerner, a teamster. Just as he entered the black shadow of the hill and laurel bushes, looking down he saw the bear with a sheep in his arms. He lost no time in giving his frightened horses their head and in galloping out of peril.

A few days after this the animal took a hog from the pen of John Walkup, near Rupert. Davis Martin next lost a hog, and then the pen of Joe Prince, an old hunter, was visited. Mr. Price says his track looked like a rabbit bed, and the claws struck deep into the ground.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to kill the bear. A number of dogs have returned from the chase maimed so that they had to be killed, where they were left by the bear after a conflict with them. Once a hunting party located him in a deep laurel thicket, but were unable to reach him or to get him to leave his security. The dogs had a terrific fight with him, but without further results than the death of a number of them.

His last performance has been most remarkable. He visited the hog pen of Joseph Dietz and killed a hog that weighed over 250 pounds. The immense size and strength of the bear was indicated by the fact that he carried this fattened hog out of the pen, up a steep hill and over two fences, which he broke down, and several miles into the cliffs and broken timber of the ridges. He did not drag it. Men followed the trail and found the hog buried four feet under the leaves and roots of a fallen hemlock. It was half eaten.

A large hunting party is organizing to follow the trail and kill the monster. Old hunters for miles around are to join in the chase, and it is expected to prove the most notable ever held in the history of the state. They will go prepared to stay in the woods until the forest is rid of the beast.

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ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTES PAR LE SHERIF.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente de propriété de valeur et améliorée du Premier District.

Fondant l'encaisse des rues Callope et Liberté, borné par les rues Howard et Euphrasie.

Chas E. Lincoln, Sr vs Mme David C. Barnes, née Margaret Mooney.

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la paroisse d'Orléans No 56.119.—En vertu d'un arrêté du 11 juillet 1898, il est vendu à l'enchère le terrain appartenant au Dr. James Jackson, dans l'affaire ci-dessous intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'enchère publique, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune, entre les rues Camp et St-Charles, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUDEU 1er septembre 1898, à midi, de la propriété ci-dessous décrite, à savoir:

Un certain morceau de terre située dans le système d'Orléans à cette ville, dans l'île No 250, borné par les rues Vaillant, Lettre, Camp et Chestnut et dénommée comme lot No 10, 11, 12 et 20, et mesurant 100 pieds de long sur 100 pieds de large, avec toutes les basaines et améliorations qu'il y trouvera, située dans le district de la ville, dans l'île No 250, borné par les rues Anne, Vaillant et Lettre, et dénommée comme lot No 10, 11, 12 et 20, et mesurant 100 pieds de long sur 100 pieds de large, avec toutes les basaines et améliorations qu'il y trouvera, située dans le district de la ville, dans l'île No 250, borné par les rues Anne, Vaillant et Lettre, et dénommée comme lot No 10, 11, 12 et 20, et mesurant 100 pieds de long sur 100 pieds de large, avec toutes les basaines et améliorations qu'il y trouvera, située dans le district de la ville, dans l'île No 250, borné par les rues Anne, Vaillant et Lettre, et dénommée comme lot No 10, 11, 12 et 20, et mesurant 100 pieds de long sur 100 pieds de large, avec toutes les basaines et améliorations qu'il y trouvera, située dans le district de la ville, dans l'île No 250, borné par les rues Anne, Vaillant et Lettre, et dénommée comme lot No 10, 11, 12 et 20, et mesurant 100 pieds de long sur 100 pieds de large, avec toutes les basaines et améliorations qu'il y trouvera, située dans le district de la ville, dans l'île No 250, borné par les rues Anne, Vaillant et Lettre, et dénommée