

two weeks ago. The body is well formed, and the paunch extremely like those of the children in southern countries that are raised on bananas. The hands are human in shape, and so are the feet, except the toes, which are longer than a child's and more movable. Long red hair of a sparse growth is on the back and limbs, but the front of the body, which is of a tan color, is perfectly free from it.

Although much like a monkey or an ape in appearance, the animals have no tails, and there is no suspicion that there might have been one originally, which might have been amputated. They have been clothed in the latest Chatham Street style, and present quite a civilized appearance.

THE KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

THE Martin-Tolliver vendetta, which has run its lawless and murderous course in Rowan County, Ky., during a period of over ten years, culminated in a bloody battle in the town of Morehead, on the 25th of June last, when Budd Tolliver, the leader of one of the factions, was killed, with four of his followers. An account of this affair was given in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER of the date of July 2d. The outrage which precipitated the descent upon the Tollivers on that occasion was the killing of the two Logan boys while resisting arrest at the hands of Craig Tolliver, who held the office of police judge. After the sanguinary scene of vengeance on June 25th, a large convention of Rowan County men met at Morehead, and signed resolutions mutually pledging the maintenance of order and support of the civil authorities; but soon they were quarreling among themselves. About the end of July it was decided to send two companies of State Guards and a Gatling gun to protect the court and uphold the law. The troops were accordingly sent, under command of Major L. W. McKee, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., who reported to Judge Cole in the early part of last month. Meanwhile, Cook Humphrey, leader of the Martin faction and ex-sheriff of Rowan County, to whom Craig Tolliver's followers were opposed, returned to Morehead. He had left a year before in compliance with an agreement, formulated by Congressman Caruth, under which peace was to be secured by the exile, for life, of both Humphrey and Tolliver. Humphrey had been in the West ever since. By his return the fierce hatred between the factions was again aroused. The Tollivers denounced the injustice of Humphrey being allowed to come back when their leader had been slain for no greater offense. While the feud was thus being fanned to an outburst of fury the time for holding the term of the Circuit Court drew near, at which the trial of the men who killed Tolliver, as well as of the Tollivers who murdered the two Logan boys, were to begin. Judge A. E. Cole, of that court, asked for more soldiers, and Governor Knott in response sent Adjutant-general Castleman to Morehead to investigate. He returned with Boone Logan, the real leader in the slaying of Tolliver. His report was at first adverse to sending troops. He said: "These people who restored the good name and credit of the county then are now dividing on political matters and ready to quarrel among themselves. I still say, as I said in my report on

when the maskers opened fire on them; and after wounding John Taylor and John Vance and killing Elliott Martin, they rode off. No reasons were assigned for the killing save that these men's evidence could have damaged somebody connected with the murder of the young Logans. Finally, on the 17th of August, one John Keeton testified that Z. Taylor Young and his son had offered him \$100 to kill Howard Logan, and he refused to do the deed, but that he did carry the money to John Trumbo, who attempted to kill Logan. He said Taylor Young told him that Judge Cole had said that there would be nothing done with the man who would kill Howard Logan. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty."

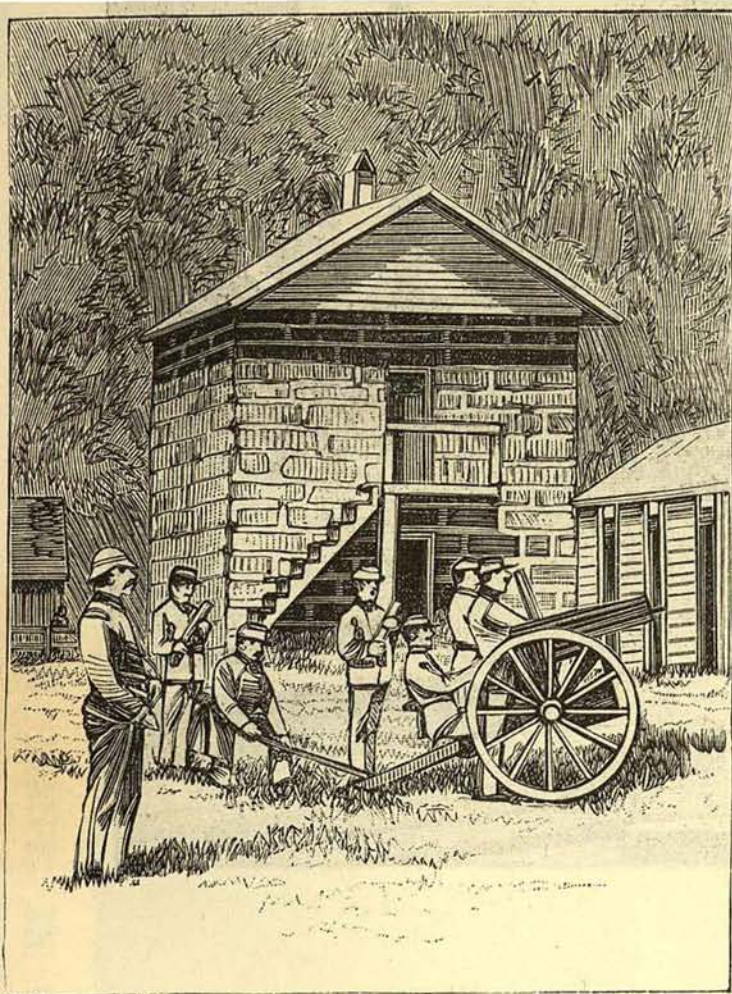
Last week, two of the Martin-Logan faction, named Pigman and Perry, accused of the murder of Craig Tolliver, were acquitted after two hours' deliberation by the jury, so that nobody is to be punished, so far as the law is concerned, for the sanguinary and not untimely taking off of the late desperado. With the adjournment of the court and the departure of the soldiers, however, it is feared that the battle of the factions will break out afresh.

We give some views of the faction-cursed town of Morehead, including places associated with the recent events of the feud, and the persons chiefly concerned therein.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

MR. RUSKIN'S CONDITION.

A RECENTLY published cable letter gave details concerning the alleged insanity of John Ruskin, the great English art critic and writer, and stated that he is and has long been afflicted with spells of temporary insanity in which he distributes money without discretion, takes violent antipathies and goes into spasms of rage at the mention of railroads. These statements, however, should be accepted only with limitations. It is well known that his peculiar ideas have resulted in his being unable to retain the services of a publisher in England for any length of time, and his disapproval of American girls has been so strongly and frequently expressed that some people do not hesitate to call him a crank on the subject. He has been ill since last April, and his sickness may have so affected his brain temporarily and developed his peculiarities as to give rise to the report. A daughter of Mr. Ruskin's English publisher, being interviewed on the subject, said: "He has been very ill; he is on the threshold of threescore and ten, and feeble. But insane—oh, no, that is nonsense! A few days ago we had a letter from him dated St. Albans. He was then on his way to the city, and he has taken with him the proof-sheets of his art lectures. Within the past few weeks he has written for us to print a preface for a new book called 'Hortus Inclosus,' which has been written by ladies at Conistone. Recently father has been arranging for a new edition of 'Modern Painters.'" In reply to a question as to his whereabouts on the Continent, Miss Allen replied: "It has long been one of Mr. Ruskin's peculiarities not to wish his address, when on tours, known to the public; but this I will tell"—here she smiled again—"it is not at or near a lunatic asylum."



ROWAN COUNTY JAIL.

Rowan County, two years ago, there will never be any permanent peace in such lawless counties until the Legislature wipes out those counties and takes away the bone of office over which the people are continually growling and fighting in those sparsely settled places where there are so many petty offices and incentives for political struggles." Governor Knott was on the point of refusing to send troops, when he received the following telegram from County Judge James Stuart, of Rowan: "After cool consideration of affairs, I think best that soldiers be sent here at once."

A request was also received from Pineville, Bell County, asking for troops. Fifty of the Louisville Legion were ordered to be ready to proceed there, and the court opened. One of the most sensational scenes of the trials occurred on August 4th, beginning with a war of words and recriminations between Boone Logan and Z. T. Young. In the examination as to the complicity of Grand Jurymen in recent murders, Logan was exasperated by Young. In answer to Young's remarks that his (Boone Logan's) character needed investigation, Logan replied: "And as for you, sir, I have undoubted proof of your actions for the last ten years that will hang you." Pistols were drawn among friends of both sides, and many an ominous click was heard resounding through the courthouse. But the cocking of the rifles of the soldiers on guard was heard to echo along the wooden walls of the flimsy structure. An order to load was heard from the outside, and the sound of the muskets told the excited crowd that the first move on the part of either party would have been followed by a deadly fire from the troops.

On the same day a horrible affray was reported at a place called Dry Creek, nine miles from Morehead. John Taylor, "Tim" Keeton, John Vance and Elliott Martin were on their way to court as witnesses. They were met by a gang of men, masked and armed. They were halted and their business inquired into. They refused to tell,

It was announced in England, a few weeks ago, that the Afghan boundary question had been settled, and that all danger of misunderstandings between England and Russia in Central Asia was past. The pleasing assurance has been quickly dispelled. Ayoub Khan, the pretender to the throne of Afghanistan, has escaped from Teheran. That the Persians connived at his escape is evident, or that the escape was meditated and brought about by Russian influence. Ayoub is believed to have taken his flight towards Russia, and the English Foreign Office is filled with uneasiness. Trouble may now be expected at any moment, that will call for, or at least excuse, English interference. We give an illustration of one of the pillars marking the new Afghan-Russian boundary. This is Pillar No. 53. The pillars are numbered in regular order, beginning at Zulfikar on the Heri-Rud, where the boundary starts from the west, and this one is on the top of a round hill, distant about sixteen miles to the west of Dowlutabad. The view is looking south, which gives a sight of the Koh-i-Baba Range, with its snowy peaks. These pillars are built of brick, the bricks being generally found in the old "robats," or caravansaries, now in ruins, which were along the lines of route in former times. The pillars are erected on an earthen base, and are plastered and numbered. At present there are about sixty-five of these pillars, which have been erected to mark the line so far as it has been determined, which is as far as Andkhui. From Andkhui to Kham-i-Ab, on the Oxus, the portion of the boundary lately settled at St. Petersburg, will require about a dozen more pillars, and a small expedition, it is understood, will be sent from India to look after their erection. The pillars on the now altered line, between the Khushk and the Murghab, will have to be taken down and placed again on the new line.

HAYMAKING IN THE BAVARIAN ALPS.

The inhabitants of the Bavarian Alps depend largely upon their goats for subsistence. They are very poor; they have modest little homes among the mountains, their goats supply them with a little milk, and they make cheese and butter. Bread is quite rare, therefore they grow potatoes on a scanty farm to take its place, and with these, and the produce of their goats, the people live and keep healthy and strong. They gather as food for the goats the grass which grows on the almost inaccessible shelves of the mountain-sides. Our first picture shows a mower in a dangerous position, let down by his comrades by a rope in order to cut grass. Under him is a precipice of, say, 150 feet, which descends to a little valley where his home is. He cuts the grass, ties it in a bundle, and it is drawn up to be dried in the sun. Picture No. 2 shows what difficulty is encountered in carting hay to the mountains; and in No. 3 the equally difficult task of carting it down is shown. No. 4 shows one of these hardy mountaineers crossing a precipice on a tree-trunk with as much ease and certainty of footing as we feel when walking the streets.

THE ASCENSION OF THE "HORLA."

A recent event in French ballooning was the ascension made on the 13th ult., by the well-known aeronauts, Messrs. Jovis and Mallet, in a balloon named the *Horla*, after one of Guy de Maupassant's novels. The start was made at La Villette gasworks, near Paris, at about 7 A.M. A tent had been erected close to the balloon, and near the flag of the French Aeronautic Society were displayed the various instruments which M. Jovis