Republican Progress.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1835.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Publication Office, "Progress Block," North Street and College Avenue.

The Republican

A REPUBLICAN PAPER DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF MONROE COUNTY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1835. BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1889. NEW SERIES—VOL. IV. No. 24.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Events, Labor Notes, Etc.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

[ALL TELEGRAPHIC SYNOPSIS.]

The Officers of the "Q" Road and a Committee of the Brotherhood Virtually Settle the Difficulties.

A Chicago special, dated the 4th inst., says: This evening, for the first time, the "Q" strike was admitted by the authorities to be practically settled. A conference to-day between the officers of the road and a committee of nine, resulted in an amicable agreement on nearly all the points at issue, and it is confidently expected a complete understanding will be reached to-morrow morning. The only hitch in arrangements for ending the strike was on one of the minor demands of the committee, which the officials did not feel justified in granting without first consulting President Perkins and the directors of the company in Boston. They requested time therefore to exchange telegrams with the Boston officers, and have no doubt that full authority will be received to the acceptance of any proposition of the committee that is fair and reasonable. It is understood that by the terms of the agreement the old "Q" engineers will be placed again upon a square footing, instead of being blacklisted by nearly all the roads in the country. The Burlington itself will set the example by giving the strikers employment in preference to others whenever a vacancy exists, or buying completely out of sight the hatchet which was dug up ten months ago. Vice President Stone and Chairman Cavener declined to give any of the details of the meeting or the nature of the conclusions.

Captured a Pirate.

Baltimore special: Capt. Kerr took command of the schooner Helen Baughman, which is stationed in Chester River, where about forty oyster boats were engaged in illegal dredging. The Baughman started after the pirates and the whole fleet sought safety in flight except one vessel, the Robert McAllister, a large two-master, which stood its ground and showed fight. Her crew fired on the State schooner several times, when Capt. Kerr turned the cannon, recently procured from the Federal Government, upon the belligerent pirate. Three shots were fired, and the dredger began to weaken, struck his colors, and ingloriously surrendered. Capt. Kerr carried his prize to Rockhall, Kent County. As soon as the State schooner had left the forbidden waters with the McAllister in charge, the other pirate craft returned to their unlawful work and are now engaged in dredging.

Five-Year-Old Child Tortured.

At Salubria, Ky., recently, Sallie Wall, a 5-year-old colored girl, was left by Mrs. Wilson, whom she was visiting, in charge of her two half-grown sons, while she went from home. The boys stripped the child of her clothes, tied her to a post, and beat her in a terrible manner. Not satisfied, the young brutes thrust her in the fire and held her there until both of her legs had been burned out and her body so mutilated that she can not possibly recover. The two boys escaped.

A Highway Murderer Identified.

Detectives Funk and Keller have returned to Dayton from Cincinnati, having fully identified the negro, Charles Howard, whom they were seeking as the highway murderer of an old soldier, Theodore Trampenau, a veteran of the Sixteenth Illinois cavalry. Howard recognized the officers and will be surrendered to them. They have a brass slungshot with which the deed is believed to have been committed.

Train Wreckers Using Dynamite.

A quantity of dynamite was exploded on the track of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Mahanoy Plane, Pa. Four dwellings were partly wrecked and the town was badly shaken up. The rails were torn up for a distance of twenty feet, and an accident to a fast freight train was barely averted. The explosion is supposed to have been placed on the tracks by train wreckers. No one was injured.

Oklahoma Boomers.

A letter from the Oklahoma Territory states that 5,000 "boomers" have laid out the town of Springer and elected town officers from their own ranks. They have resolved to hold the town against all opposition.

Don't Want to Be Dictator.

Paris special: Boulanger, in an address to the Electors of the Department of the Seine, repudiates the assertion that he aims at the dictatorship and protests fidelity to the Republic.

Burned to Death.

The Lincoln Pulp Mill at St. Catharine, Ont., a frame structure, was destroyed by fire. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $9,500. A man, named Josh Boyle was burned to death.

Public Debt.

The reduction in the public debt during the past month, amounted to $14,427,590.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Schofield, wife of Maj. Gen. Schofield, died of paralysis of the heart at Washington, D. C. She had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, which developed into bronchial catarrh, but was not thought to be in danger until heart failure supervened, only an hour or two before her death. Mrs. Schofield was a daughter of Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, formerly of the United States Military Academy, and now Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The remains were interred at West Point.

POLITICAL POINTS.

—At a caucus of the Republican members of the Michigan Legislature, which convened at Lansing on the 2d inst., the Hon. James McMillan was unanimously nominated for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Palmer, whose term expires March 3.

—N. J. McConnell, Chief Justice of Montana Territory, has forwarded his resignation to President Cleveland, finding the duties of the office too burdensome. Judge McConnell was appointed from Tennessee about two years ago. He will probably form a law partnership at Helena and continue to reside in Montana. His resignation is to take effect as soon as his successor can be appointed and qualify.

—Governor Hill has been inaugurated in New York for a third term. A parade occurred according to programme.

—The Republicans of the Maine Legislature unanimously renominated the Hon. W. P. Frye for United States Senator.

—W. E. Barrett, editor of the Boston *Advertiser and Record*, has been elected Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

THE OLD WORLD.

—Viscount Eversley, of London, is dead, aged 94. The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre was first elected to the House of Commons in 1826, and continued a member of the House until 1857, when he was elevated to the peerage. During the last eighteen years of his life he was Speaker of the House, no attempt being made to substitute another in his place, even during the Sir Robert Peel Conservative administration, though he professed Liberal politics.

In a message to the Irish people, the Pope says:

"We have always held in special affection the Catholics of Ireland, who have been sorely tried by many afflictions, and have ever cherished them with a love which is more intense because of their marvelous fortitude and their hereditary attachment to their religion. In the consistory, we have given from time to time and in our recent decree we were moved not only by the consideration of what is conformable to the truth, but also by the desire to advance your interests. Our affection for you does not suffer us to allow the cause for which Ireland is struggling to be weakened by the introduction of anything which could justly be brought in reproach against it. In order to specially manifest our affection we send you a number of gifts which are specially blessed."

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* annual report of the wool market of the United States shows that the present supply of wool is 62,000,000 pounds, against 110,000,000 pounds at the same date last year, or a shortage of 48,000,000 pounds as compared with 1887.

—The Richardson Drug Company of St. Louis, one of the largest concerns of the kind in America, has transferred its orders to a rival concern and permanently retired from business after thirty-one years of existence.

—The review of trade for last week as reported by R. G. Dun & Co.:

Trade during the week was undisturbed by the monetary pressure, other experienced near the end of the year, and was on the whole improved. The long forecast should break in wheat speculation sooner, but there was some recovery; there was at New York amounted to but 16,000,000 bushels for the week, and it is still uncertain whether prices declined enough to permit marketing of the large surplus this country has on hand. Enormous crops in Russia and the Danubian states, with lower freights, keep European prices low, and there is constant unloading by operators throughout Europe who bought heavily when the crop scare prevailed. Cotton was taken with sales of 710,000 bales, and coffee unchanged, with 2,94,000 bags sold. A break in oil dropped the price 5½ cents, and refined also declined 10 cents per 100 gallons. No monetary pressure forced liquidation; throughout the country the money markets are amply supplied, though slight closeness is noted in St. Paul, and frequency of failure causes uneasiness at Memphis. The Treasury is still putting out more money than it takes in—$1,900,000 during the week. The excess of exports over imports for November reached $22,250,000 merchandise and $8,435,419 gold. Trade accounts from the interior were generally satisfactory. The iron, steel, and coal trades at Pittsburg were dull. Cold weather at Omaha and snow in Wisconsin improved trade, although the supply of outdoor trade was very large. Shipments for the week were 111,000 tons, the largest ever reported, against 46,000 tons for the corresponding week last year. Earnings continued good. The year closes with general confidence, rather greater, indeed, than the present state of prices and rate of consumption in some of the important industries appear to warrant. The business failures numbered 209, as against 211 the week before, and 230 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 203.

—Following is the statement of the public debt for December:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 101,103,200
Bonds at 4 per cent	631,137,650
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	218,090
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,030,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	$ 811,041,638
Interest	11,050,503
Total	$ 852,091,935
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 2,791,695
Interest	160,783
Total	$ 2,951,478
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ 346,737,828
Certificates of deposit	10,[illegible]
Gold certificates	120,996,426
Silver certificates	246,731,009
Fractional currency (less $8,276,824 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,914,596
Principal	$ 732,918,798
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,674,152,144
Interest	11,211,192
Total	$1,685,363,271
Less cash items available for reduction of debt $390,664,749	
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes 100,000,000	
	490,664,749
Total debt less available cash	$1,194,698,522
Net cash in the Treasury	60,63[illegible],234
Debt less cash in Treasury Jan. 1, 1889	$1,134,066,288
Debt less cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1888	1,148,480,878
Increase of debt during the month	14,427,590
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	31,[illegible],398
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Available for reduction of the public debt:	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 120,996,426
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	246,719,009
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	10,250,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	13,305,828
Fractional currency	479
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 391,271,742
RESERVE FUNDS.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt:	
Fractional silver coin	$ 23,051,458
Minor coin	38,838
Total	$ 21,73[illegible],793
Certificates held as cash	60,656,2[illegible]
Net cash balance on hand	60,636,[illegible] 4
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$615,591,077

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

—The explosion of two kegs of blasting powder caused a fire and the destruction of several houses at Everson, Pa. The house in which the explosion occurred was occupied by Poles. They were preparing powder for their work in the mines, when a spark from a pipe ignited the stuff. There was a terrific explosion and seven of the men were frightfully burned, one of whom died. John Bulosk was seriously injured, the flesh being almost totally burned off his legs, arms, and back. Joseph Chrenchick's feet were almost blown off, and amputation will be necessary.

—By an explosion of dynamite near Sumneytown, Pa., two young men named Erb and Schlecker were blown to pieces, fragments of their bodies being scattered over a wide area.

—The steamer Natchez, from New Orleans to Lake Providence, struck a reef near Lake Providence, La., and was badly damaged. She was beached on the Mississippi shore and sunk in nine feet of water. There was no loss of life, but the boat and cargo will prove a total loss, as there is no hope of raising her. The Natchez was the last of seven great boats that bore the name. She was built in 1879 at the Marine Works in Cincinnati, and in her construction much of the machinery of the old boat, the one that made the famous race with the Lee in 1872, was used. The Natchez cost over $300,000 and at the time of the present accident she was valued at $75,000 and insured for $30,000. The boat was the finest on the Southern and Western rivers, and was richly furnished. She measured 310 feet, with a beam of forty-eight feet, a depth of hold of ten feet, and her capacity as a cotton carrier was 6,100 bales.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

—Information of a shocking tragedy comes from Craighead County, Arkansas. It appears that some days ago the wife of William West, who was somewhat of a desperado, left him and returned to her mother, Mrs. Mary Dairey. West went to see his wife, who refused to receive him, but her mother went out on the porch, taking with her the young child of the couple. West began to abuse Mrs. Dairey, charging her with being the cause of the trouble between his wife and himself. Stephen Dairey was attracted to the porch by the dispute and ordered West to leave the place. West replied by pulling a pistol and firing two shots, one passing through Mrs. Dairey's hand and the other striking Stephen in the face. Dairey then got a repeating rifle and the two men exchanged shots. West was shot through the heart and died instantly, and Dairey was hit in the eye and lived but a few hours.

—Michael Crow, a plasterer, of New York City, was stabbed in the breast during an altercation with his brother-in-law and died soon after. Crow's assailant escaped at the time, but was subsequently arrested. This is, so far as is known, the first murder of the new year in New York State, and, as the law providing for the execution of murderers by electricity has just gone into effect, Crow's slayer stands a good chance of being the first to suffer death by the new method.

—H. G. Stackney, of Chelsea, Mass., in the employ of the Chelsea Salt Company, asked his employer, C. L. Davenport, for a check for $10 to send away. On being given a check signed in blank he filled it out for $3,505 and left the place. He has not been seen since.

—In a quarrel as to the ownership of thirty cents, Dan Daily, a Kansas City, Mo., bartender, shot and killed Joseph Long, a switchman.

—A crank at St. Louis tried to throw a woman from a third-story window. When arrested he said he had been ordered by God to kill the woman.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

—The Haytian naval forces feel mad. The forced delivery of the American steamer Haytian Republic at Port au Prince on demand of two of Uncle Sam's war ships has been a bitter pill, and in their disappointed rage they have sworn to seize or sink any American vessel in the future found in Northern Haytian waters. The story told by the passengers of a Clyde Line steamer which has reached New York from Dominican ports, shows the manner adopted by the Haytians to show their evident spite. Repeatedly was the vessel's safety threatened and her captain insulted. This, too, though the steamer was making no attempt to run the alleged blockade into Northern Haytian ports. If such insults continue our Government will interfere in a more pronounced way than the mere demand for the release of a vessel and the payment of an indemnity.

—A national convention of colored Catholics was held at Washington. Father Talton, of Quincy, Ill., the only colored Catholic priest in the United States, celebrated solemn high mass, and Cardinal Gibbons preached the sermon.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

The Discussion of the Tariff Bill Continued—The House Locked a Quorum.

More than a quorum was present when the Senate reconvened on the 2d inst. After the introduction of sundry petitions the consideration of the tariff bill was resumed, it being taken up where it was left before the holidays. The following memorial was presented and went to the Committee on Commerce: "The National Board of Trade hereby respectfully memorializes your honorable bodies to continue to make from time to time ample appropriations for the judicious improvement of all principal rivers, harbors, and waterways, and especially to see that important works of improvement already begun may not be stopped for want of necessary funds for their continuance and completion, thereby incurring waste, damage, and ultimate increased cost of the work and unnecessary delay in making such improvements available. The National Board of Trade hereby respectfully memorializes your honorable bodies to provide immediately such defenses as will be necessary in the event of war to thoroughly protect our sea, gulf and lake coasts and harbors." Senator Hoar introduced a resolution (which was adopted) asking the President to transmit to Congress any correspondence that the United States may have had with Great Britain concerning the seal fisheries in or near Behring Strait, and especially as to the seizure of any vessel of the United States or other country, and what regulations governing the fisheries have been adopted by this Government. Mr. Hoar says that there have been and are still widespread complaints of unjust discriminations against American vessels. Only about seventy-five members were present at the opening of the House. No committees were ready to report, and after the transaction of minor business the House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. A lively debate over the appropriations for Texas improvements followed, during which Mr. Crain (Tex.) twitted Mr. Bowden (Pa.) with his failure to be reelected, and the latter explained that he retired from Congress from choice. Mr. Cutcheon (Mich.) made a strong effort to secure an increase of appropriation for the harbor of refuge at Portage Lake, and would have been successful had not Mr. Cheadle (Ind.) raised the point of "no quorum." The House passed a bill limiting to $3 the fee to agents for securing an increase of pension on account of an increase of the disability or for securing a special act of Congress in cases where the pension may be obtained under the general pension laws.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Steers	$4.80 @ 5.25
Medium	3.80 @ 4.50
Common	3.00 @ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.50 @ 5.25
SHEEP	3.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.99 @ 1.00
CORN—No. 2	.33½ @ .34½
OATS—No. 2	.31 @ .32½
RYE—No. 2	.50 @ .51
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28 @ .30
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.11 @ .11½
EGGS—Fresh	.19 @ .20
POTATOES—Car-loads, per bu	.21 @ .25
PORK—Mess	12.75 @ 12.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.92½ @ .93½
CORN—No. 2	.31 @ .31
OATS—No. 2 White	.27 @ .28
RYE—No. 1	.49 @ .50
BARLEY—No. 2	.66 @ .68
PORK—Mess	12.00 @ 12.00
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	4.00 @ 4.00
HOGS	4.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP	3.50 @ 4.60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.98 @ 1.00
CORN—No. 2 White	.34 @ .35
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.28 @ .30
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01 @ 1.03
CORN—Cash	.35½ @ .36½
OATS—No. 2 White	.28 @ .27
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	4.60 @ 5.50
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.75
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01 @ 1.03
CORN—No. 2	.47 @ .48
OATS—White	.33 @ .40
PORK—New Mess	14.25 @ 15.00
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	5.00 @ 5.75
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2	.96 @ .9 ½
CORN—No. 2	.30 @ .3 ½
OATS—No. 2	.24 @ .24½
BARLEY—Iowa	.63 @ .62
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	3.00 @ 4.75
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP	3.75 @ 4.50
LAMBS	5.00 @ 6.00
CINCINNATI.	
HOGS	4.50 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95 @ .95
CORN—No. 2	.34½ @ .35½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27 @ .28
RYE—No. 2	.55 @ .57
PORK—Mess	13.50 @ 14.00
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	4.25 @ 5.00
Fair	3.25 @ 4.25
Common	2.50 @ 3.00
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.30
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.00
LAMBS	5.00 @ 6.00

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS MADE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Totality Visible Only in California—Grand and Beautiful Phenomena—Movement of the Earth, Moon, and Sun—Ancient Superstition.

ECLIPSES, lunar and solar, have by the uncivilized been from time immemorial viewed with fear and trembling, and a long step forward in civilization is shown by the change of feeling marked by the commencement of their prediction—in this, as in other events, the unexpected being universally fear-inspiring. In late eclipses the astronomer, journeying perhaps thousands of miles to an island in the great South Sea, will see the evidences of terror excited in the natives by the unwonted appearances. There is probably no more forcible illustration of the axiom that knowledge is power than the attitudes of savage and scientist toward the phenomena of the total solar eclipse. The former, not aware of the coming of the eclipse, is transfixed by fear as it approaches; the latter, enabled to predict the time of its advent, anxiously awaits the revelations it may afford.

A total eclipse was one of the features of New Year's Day, 1889, when fair Luna crossed Old Sol, and the beautiful sunlight was dimmed by the shadow of the moon. This solar eclipse was looked forward to for months by every student of science with great interest. Though the totality did not last much longer than two minutes, astronomers obtained much important information.

California was the State which afforded the only practical field for a proper observation of the eclipse. Stations were established in the northern portion of that State by parties that went out from many of the prominent universities throughout the country. There were fifteen places at which observations were made. Some of the astronomers who viewed the phenomena went from Rochester, N. Y.; Greencastle, Ind.; Washington, D. C.; Cambridge, Mass.; and St. Louis, Mo. The Coast Survey also established two stations, and the Lick Observatory had three or four parties in the field.

The eclipse began in San Francisco at twenty-three minutes and eight seconds past twelve o'clock, and the end of contact was at eight minutes and fifty-seven seconds past three, the total eclipse not being seen at San Francisco at all. The Lick Observatory had one of its stations 100 miles north of San Francisco, where the belt of totality passed from the Aleutian Islands southeasterly to the Pacific coast and northeasterly, leaving the earth between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay. Here it touched the Pacific coast. The eclipse at the station was partial, not total, and was observed by Professor Holden and Messrs. Burnham and Schaeberle. The Warner Observatory, of Rochester, had a station seventy-five miles north of Sacramento, almost on the same line with the Lick.

The general direction of the path of the total phase through California and Nevada was northeast by compass. The breadth of the path of totality was ninety-three miles. San Francisco was fifty-five miles southeast of the southern limit of the path of totality.

The accompanying diagram represents the eclipse as it was visible from Chicago and vicinity. A few seconds after 3:21 p.

TOTAL ECLIPSE.
(Showing Moon's Shadow.)

m., the dark edge of the moon came in contact with the bright disk of the sun in the position marked A, on the lower right-hand edge. The diagram shows the relative positions of the luminaries as seen from Chicago immediately before the sun dipped below the western horizon, only that part of the moon being represented which was actually between Chicago observers and the sun.

The corona and protuberances were a grand sight on the Pacific coast. The thermometer fell seven degrees between the first contact and totality. At Virginia City, Nev., the thermometer was 30 degrees at time of first contact, and dropped to 20 degrees during the progress of the eclipse. The corona was similar to that of 1878. Streamers extended to from three to four diameters, and the red protuberances were strongly marked.

Eclipses have been predicted from an early time. Thales, one of the seven sages, born about 640 years before the Christian era, is said to have taught the true nature of the lunar eclipse. Being the most striking of celestial phenomena visible to the naked eye, the desire to account for the cause of eclipses may be supposed to have arisen at a very early day. Long before the motions of the heavenly bodies were well understood, material was historically accumulating for the prediction of the occurrence of eclipses. Less than a score of years suffices to establish a recurrence of exactly the same positions of sun and moon with reference to the earth. The period, or cycle, of eighteen years and eleven days includes all kinds of solar eclipses liable to occur, so that it may be said that each eclipse is the type of one to occur 18 years later. This relation once established, it is easy to see how the ancient astronomers could predict eclipses without an accurate knowledge of the motions of the moon or of the earth. Of course such predictions have become more and more accurate as the knowledge of these motions became better known.

In the case of the sun being eclipsed, the relative positions of the three bodies—earth moon and sun—are readily seen from the sketch. The shadow of the moon striking the earth causes the sun to appear darkened or eclipsed. In the case of a lunar eclipse,

however, the relative positions of the bodies are changed. The earth then occupies the intermediate place between the sun and the moon, and its shadow falling on the moon obscures that body. When the moon, earth and sun are in the positions shown in the figure, we have a new moon, as solar eclipses can occur only when the moon is new. On the other hand, in the position assigned above to the three bodies for a lunar eclipse, the moon is full, and lunar eclipses are found only at the time of full moon.

The shadow of the moon does not always reach to the earth when the moon is new. It is, of course, cone-shaped, with its apex toward the earth and its base at the moon. If the point just touches, there is only a line of total obscuration and the eclipse is total only momentarily; if it falls beyond the circumference of the earth, then there is a belt of totality. An observer on the line connecting the centers of the three bodies sees the sun totally eclipsed, as do also observers either side of the central line within the belt.

Solar eclipses occur more frequently than do the lunar; it is susceptible of demonstration that there must be at least two solar eclipses annually, and there may be five, in one year. Of lunar eclipses, there may be as many as three in one year, or none at all. But a lunar eclipse is visible to a whole hemisphere at once, while a solar eclipse can be seen only from a small portion of the earth. The number of times, therefore, a solar eclipse can be viewed in any one place in, say, any one century, is comparatively small. The shadow at some eclipses may fall in arctic or [illegible] regions. Hence [illegible] not real.

DID TASCOTT SUICIDE?

HOW DETECTIVES EXPLAIN THEIR FAILURE TO CAPTURE HIM.

Some of the Most Skillful Detectives of Chicago Believe That Snell's Murderer Is Dead—Over $16,000 Spent in Printing and Postage.

[Chicago special.]

William B. Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, of this city, is dead—at least that is the deliberate opinion of some of the most skillful detectives in Chicago. They say that beyond a doubt the Snell family might just as well increase the $50,000 reward now offered for the young man to one of a million dollars. It will never be paid.

"What makes you think he is dead?" asked a reporter of the local Superintendent of a well-known detective agency.

"Because unquestionably if he were alive he would have been caught long ago," was the reply. "In the whole history of crime there never was such a hunt made for man. To begin with, the reward offered for his arrest is very much the biggest offered for any criminal. That alone would probably have secured his capture if he were not in his grave. Then think of the way his description has been scattered over the civilized world. There isn't a Postoffice in the United States where his appearance is not as well known as it is here in Chicago—there is hardly such a Postoffice in the wide world. The circulars offering the enormous rewards have been translated into every European language and sent around the globe. How Tascott looks and what he is wanted for are known in Paris and Borneo, in Vienna and Melbourne. Even the islanders in the Pacific Ocean have heard of him. There are spots he might hide in where he would be safe, like Kamschatka or some place of that sort, but it would be impossible for him to reach any such place without being seen on the way by hundreds of people who would afterward remember him from the descriptions in the reward circulars, even if they did not recognize him at first.

"One police official has been quoted as saying that he thinks the murderer is hiding in the dense swamps or sloughs along the Mississippi River on the borders of Wisconsin. That would be a good place to hide in, but he could not stay hidden there all this time without somebody discovering him. It is simply impossible. This, too, brings up another point. If he is alive, how does he live? All he got from Mr. Snell's safe would not support him two weeks. If his father or any other person here sent him money, that fact would be almost immediately discovered. He could not ply his old trade of thief without associating with the criminals watched by the police, without being betrayed by some one of those he would have to work with or without being captured as a burglar long ago. As to manual labor he knew no honest occupation except running an elevator. He could not work without being employed by some one else, and how could he do that anywhere without discovery? At every hamlet and crossroads he would be recognized. It has been suggested that some woman or criminal friend in a big city is keeping him in concealment. Tascott was of such a restless, uneasy nature that it would be impossible for him to remain concealed as long as this. Some trace of him would surely be found."

"Couldn't he have gone abroad?" Superintendent Hubbard has been reported as thinking he has slipped across the ocean."

"I don't see how he could get abroad without leaving a trail which the extraordinary search that has been made would surely find."

Other detectives also supported the idea that Tascott was dead. One of them said: "This is my theory: Inspector Bonfield's men positively traced Tascott to St. Paul. There they lost him, though they brought back indisputable evidence that he had been in that city. About a month after the murder a body was found under the ice some distance below St. Paul which was said to resemble Tascott. I never heard that the matter was closely investigated. In my judgment, if that was not the body of Tascott, he died about that time, and in about that way. I think Tascott committed the murder on a sudden impulse. It was the first time he had shed blood, and he was dazed and half-crazed by his crime. He hung about Chicago until he saw that the hunt was getting close to his trail, which was two or three days before he was positively identified as the murderer. Then he fled to St. Paul. While he was there the full identification came, and he killed himself. It may be argued that he was not the kind of a man to commit suicide. If he had been an ordinary old and hardened criminal that would be true; but Tascott was young. This was his first great crime. He was just the man to make away with himself under such circumstances. Of course, Inspector Bonfield, who has done so much hard work on the case, does not like to own up beaten. Eventually he will have to come to this conclusion."

There is an intimate friend of Colonel Tascott's, who was his adviser when his son was first charged with the murder. This friend was suspected by the police of having young Tascott concealed in his house or his office. For this reason he was for a long time carefully shadowed by detectives. He said to a friend one day: "I am dogged by detectives, who think I have young Tascott hidden somewhere. I haven't, but I can assure you positively that the young man will never be caught in this world," from which it was inferred that he knew Tascott was dead. The man who made this remark is a reputable citizen, who stood in a delicate and confidential position toward the elder Tascott. It would be manifestly unjust to give his name.

Neither Inspector Bonfield nor Superintendent Hubbard, any more than A. J. Stone, Mr. Snell's son-in-law, will admit a belief that Tascott is dead. They still cherish hopes that he will be caught some day. Nevertheless, they do not assert that the prospect is any brighter than it was six months ago. The search has now been going on ten months. It has cost in the neighborhood of $16,000 for printing and postage alone. As an evidence of the keen interest that is taken in it all over the world, it may be mentioned that Inspector Bonfield receives every day a pile of letters about Tascott half as high as his desk. Superintendent Hubbard and Mr. Stone are also delueed with correspondence. It is no exaggeration to say that there are many thousand men scattered over the globe who are keeping a keen watch for "a slender young man with gold filling in his teeth," etc. Increasing the reward has increased their number and their vigilance.

SAILED 6,000 MILES.

Capt. Slocum Arrived Safely in Washington After a Tempestuous Voyage.

A small vessel no larger than a sailboat has arrived at Washington, D. C., after a voyage of nearly 6,000 miles. The vessel was built by its commander, Capt. Slocum, in Rio Janeiro, to convey himself, wife, and two children back to America, the bark "Aquidneck," in which Capt. Slocum sailed to Brazil, having been lost on a sand spit in Rio Janeiro harbor. The boat is 35 feet long, 7½ feet beam, 3½ feet deep, and has only a canvas-covered deck-house to afford protection against the weather. She left Rio Janeiro July 24, and after stopping at Bahia, Pernambuco, and several other ports reached Norfolk, Va., three weeks ago. The little craft weathered some heavy seas in the tropics and brought its occupants to Washington in good health.

He Wants His Money.

M. M. Gray, one of the lawyers for John Arensdorf in the famous Haddock murder case, at Sioux City, Iowa, has sued Arensdorf for $1,000 for services rendered during the trial. Arensdorf is now running beer bottling works across the Missouri River from Sioux City, in Covington, Nebraska.

Lots of Fish.

Exploring schooners have reported at Victoria, British Columbia, that there is great abundance of fish on Black Cod Banks, off Queen Charlotte's Island, and that the coasts are dotted with natural harbors, in which the anchorage is excellent. Victoria people are elated by the reports.

Furniture Dealers Fail.

C. Weinmann & Co., furniture dealers, at Philadelphia, have failed, with $75,000 assets and $123,000 liabilities.

A Disastrous Blaze.

The skating rink, seven shops, and one dwelling at Beaver, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. The loss is $15,000.

SECRET OF A GREAT PLOT

THE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME TO STEAL THE NEXT HOUSE.

Facts Cropping Out that Show the Earnestness of the Bourbon Leaders in Their Determination to Gain Control by Fraud.

[Washington special.]

Some of the secrets of the Democratic plot to steal the next House are already coming out. They show how earnest the Bourbon leaders were in their purpose to keep control of the popular branch of Congress by fraudulent means. The present exposure relates to the Third Tennessee District, where Evans, Republican, was elected and his election conceded by his Democratic opponent until the arrangement was made for throwing out enough Republicans in the Southern States to reverse the majority in the House. Then the local election officers who were Democrats undertook to throw out enough votes for Evans to give Bates, the Democratic candidate, a prima facie right to his seat. The Governor and Secretary of State signed a certificate for Bates, but the fraud was so strong that Gov. Taylor directed his signature to be erased and the certificate destroyed. At least, this has been the understanding in Washington.

It is said that as soon as the first doctored return reached Gov. Taylor the Secretary of State of Tennessee made out a certificate of election for Bates, Democrat, signed it, and affixed the seal of the State to it. The same day the Secretary of State presented it to Gov. R. L. Taylor thus signed and sealed, who also signed it. The next morning Taylor concluded that Evans, Republican, was entitled to the certificate, and called on the Secretary of State to cancel the certificate made out in favor of Bates. The Secretary of State either declined to surrender or said it was mislaid, and at once communicated with Bates, who called and took the certificate, and, fearing legal proceedings for its surrender, sent it out of the State. It is said at the Capital that Bates forwarded the certificate in a sealed package to Washington—some say to the care of the Clerk of the House, the package not to be opened until further direction.

Some time ago these statements were forwarded to Gov. Taylor, with a request to deny or affirm them for publication, but the Governor has failed to reply so far.

The Democratic managers having thus arranged, as they supposed, to get Bates in, then turned their attention to other directions. What the plot was in the course of Gov. Wilson, of West Virginia, in withholding certificates from the two Republicans, while he gave them to the two Democrats who had prima facie titles, shows. But it was found that even were this scheme tried the Democrats would still lack a nominal majority and the death of a Republican member-elect would only leave a tie. This afternoon they have been again forced to admit that their plotting has again failed and that with every detail of the conspiracy carried out the Republicans would have a majority of three. In their desperation the Democrats took no account of public sentiment, but since the facts are coming out some conservative Republicans, who thought Senator Quay was too out-spoken in saying the Republicans would hold their majority in the House with a mailed hand, are beginning to see that the Chairman of the National Committee knew the kind of people the Republican party has to do with. As to the Tennessee district, it is understood that Gov. Taylor has issued a certificate to Evans, the fairly elected Republican Congressman, and accompanied it with a statement of circumstances under which the Bates certificate was given. The Clerk of the House, who makes up the roll, is a Democrat, and his party expected him to do whatever was necessary in order to save them the organization. But if he ignore Evans and attempt to put Bates on the roll so that the fraud may be carried out, there will be the liveliest time that has been seen at the opening of Congress for many years. The Republican majority will be on hand and there will be no fears that its rights will not be upheld. But in doing this the situation may not be made pleasant for the Bourbons who have been in the conspiracy to steal the organization. The knowledge that there has been a far-reaching conspiracy is giving much force to the demand for an extra session soon after Gen. Harrison's inauguration.

Origin of the Democratic Party.

A local Democratic paper, while unwilling to indorse the claim of the New York *World* that the Democratic party had its beginning with the patriots who fought for and won our independence, yet asserts that instead of beginning in 1828 it can go back of that a quarter of a century, since "the principles held by the Democratic party of to-day can be traced back to Thomas Jefferson, who, although not the first to formulate them, first successfully drew around him a party intent on promoting that theory which widens the suffrage, is jealous of the rights of the States, and insists on the rigorous enforcement of every constitutional limit of the Federal power." This is true in part only. There is no record of any political organization called "the Democratic party" earlier than 1828. The present organization of that title took its name just sixty years ago and no more. Calhoun was its master spirit and infused his principles into its blood. The great central principle of the Democracy always has been State sovereignty and the right of secession, rather than national sovereignty and indissoluble unity. That and hostility to internal revenue taxes, especially on whisky, they undoubtedly owe to Mr. Jefferson. As for widening the suffrage, it was no hobby with Mr. Jefferson, who did not bestir himself to make voters out of non-land-holding Virginians. Nor has it been with the Democracy, which fought the Republicans when they made the colored man a voter, and in the cotton States has thus far succeeded in nullifying the constitutional amendment and laws which make the loyal black man the political peer of the white rebel. The Democratic plan of widening the suffrage, as seen in operation in New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago, has been to have the broadest possible field for the work of repeaters and men holding forged naturalization papers.

On State sovereignty and hostility to colored men alone has the Democracy been consistent. On all other issues it has been on all sides of the fence. Once it was against internal improvements; now it favors them. Once it fought and destroyed a United States bank; now it acquiesces in the national bank system. Once it fought the creation and issue of greenbacks, but when they became badly depreciated at the end of the war it demanded a large enough issue to "pay off" the national debt, and opposed all measures for their redemption in coin or the resumption of specie pay