The Democratic Sentinel
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HEADS IN DANGER.

JAPAN CALLS FOR SURRENDER OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

Those Who Offered Rewards for Japanese Heads Must Be Given Up Before Any Peace Proposals Will Be Considered.

Humane Conduct Urged.

Before considering the peace proposals from China, Japan insists upon the surrender for execution of all the Chinese officials who have offered money rewards for Japanese heads. The London Globe prints a letter from a British resident in China who occupies an important position which brings him in touch with the mandarins and the masses. The writer says: "A tragedy may occur any day, and when the Japanese come within sight of the capital I feel certain that every foreigner will be massacred. The foreign Ministers will incur a perfectly insane risk if they remain there after the ice has closed the port of Tien Tsin. The greatest danger is in the fact that nearly all the soldiers are members of secret societies which are ready to break out at the first chance." The instructions given by Lieutenant General Sakuma to the second Japanese army, governing the treatment of the enemy in the pending war, are contained in an issue of the Yokohama Mail. General Sakuma said that Japan, being the "first country of the East which had adopted civilization as her path, held the responsible position to lead other hitherto uncivilized nations into the way of civilization. So whatever way the enemy may act, Japan must tread the way of justice, and while carrying reform into a barbarous country, the dignity of Japan must be upheld."

CRASH IN A TUNNEL.

Two Killed and Many Mangled in a Chicago Street Railway Wreck.

Under the center of the Chicago River in the Washington street tunnel a runaway Milwaukee avenue train Tuesday night dashed into a Madison street train, the grip of the former and the Ogden avenue trailer of the latter telescoping each other. Result: Two men dead, a score or more passengers hurt, some seriously. According to the little information that could be obtained from the gripman of the runaway train, his grip broke just as he reached the arch of the tunnel. His heavily loaded train shot forward down the incline and before he could set the brakes it had acquired such headway that the brakes were practically useless. The rails were wet and slippery, and the train slid onward with ever-increasing momentum toward the cars in front of it, notwithstanding the gripman bore down on the brake lever with all his weight and strength, and poured sand on the rails. He yelled at the top of his voice and rang his gong, hoping the gripman ahead would understand and let go the cable, but he did not seem to comprehend. Passengers on the runaway train were thrown into a panic and some tried to get out, but the cars were so crowded that they simply wedged each other in tighter. The crash came just in the middle of the tunnel under the river. There was a bump, a ripping of timbers, a grinding, crushing sound, and the two trains came to a standstill, wrenched and broken at the bottom of the grade. Then were heard other sounds. There were shrieks of fear and groans of pain. Fire added its terrors to the stampede which followed the wreck, but fortunately the flames were extinguished before additional injury and suffering were inflicted. The work of rescue and clearing away the wreck was conducted by the firemen, and occupied two hours.

BULGARIA WAS WORSE.

Armenians Outrages Are Said to Be Not as Black as Painted.

The London Daily News publishes a three-column letter from Constantinople giving a history of the Armenian outrages. The writer admits from the outset, though he says that the officials denials are as foolish and conflicting as those that followed the Bulgarian atrocities, that from all the evidence he has been able to gather, in point of the numbers killed and villages burned, the Armenian outrages cannot be compared with the Bulgarian atrocities. Still, it is a bad business, the extent of which will not be known until the consular reports are published. A curious feature has been the partial success which has attended the efforts to suppress news of the outrages. This is due to the fact that all the postoffices are in Turkish hands and no scruple is made of opening letters. This is so well known that nobody dares to describe the affair except in general terms. The newspapers in Constantinople are forbidden to use the word Armenia.

WAITING FOR THE POWERS.

Diplomatic Action on the Armenian Question Suspended.

All foreign diplomatic action at Constantinople has been suspended in consequence of the exchange of views which, on the initiative of Great Britain, is proceeding between the Berlin treaty signatory powers with the view of taking joint action on the Armenian question. The porte is very anxious at this new turn of affairs, and has apprised the Sultan of the exchange of views taking place among the powers. In consequence of this, the Turkish ministry, assisted by Kiamil, Said and Chaker pashas, sat continuously from noon on Saturday, and was still in session at noon Sunday.

Texas Is Heavily in Debt.

John D. McCall, State Comptroller of Texas, stated that the amount of the State's deficit at the present time would approximate $700,000. He does not believe that the State's expenses can be reduced so as to meet current receipts at the present rates of taxation.

Black Gets the Plum.

Representative John C. Black, of Illinois, formerly Commissioner of Pensions, has been nominated to be United States District Attorney at Chicago, vice Sherwood Dixon, recently deceased.

Downfall of a Chicago Minister.

The Rev. Conrad Haney, one of the most popular and prominent of Chicago ministers, formerly pastor of the Lake Avenue Union Church, eloped with Mrs. Annie H. Brandt, wife of one of his church members. Each deserted a family. The affair has created a tremendous sensation.

Convicted of Bribery.

The jury in case of the State vs. Numa Dudoussat, a member of the New Orleans Council charged with bribery, which has been on trial for more than a week, after thirty-six hours of deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

HILLMON LOCKED UP.

He Is Captured After a Chase Extending All Over the Globe.

Among the Huachucas mountains, about forty miles from Tucson, A. T., a man was arrested for whom the authorities have been looking for years. He is John Hillmon, and his capture recalls one of the most remarkable cases in the annals of crime. In 1879 Hillmon and two companions, one of them resembling him very closely, took a trip into the Buffalo mountains of Texas to hunt. They were gone several weeks, and when Hillmon and one companion returned, the man bearing so striking a resemblance to him failed to accompany them. It seems that Hillmon, who carried insurance on his life of $80,000, while in the mountains conceived a murderous scheme and killed in cold blood the man who so closely resembled him. On his return he took the name of the man whom he had murdered, saying that Hillmon had been accidently shot and buried in the mountains. In due time Mrs. Hillmon made a claim on the life insurance companies in which her husband had been insured for $80,000. The insurance people became suspicious. The remains of the man whom Hillmon had murdered were exhumed and it was then discovered that they were not the remains of Hillmon. Mrs. Hillmon instituted legal proceedings to recover the amount of insurance. The case was carried from one court to another until finally she secured judgment for the principal, interest and attorneys' fees in the Supreme Court of the United States. During all this time the insurance companies kept detectives on the trail of Hillmon, who disappeared shortly after his wife made claim for the insurance. He was followed to Australia and other foreign countries, and a reward of $15,000 was offered for his apprehension, dead or alive.

DE LESSEPS IS DEAD.

Distinguished Engineer of the Suez Canal Finally Passes Away.

Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who has been one of the most prominent characters in France for more than a quarter of a century, is dead. Ferdinand de Lesseps was born in 1805 at Versailles, and, after a brilliant educational career at the Lyceum Henry IV., he was appointed consul at Alexandria in 1835, just as the plague had smitten that city and people were fleeing from it by thousands. De Lesseps remained at his post, started an ambulance and tended the patients till the pest was over. The vessel in which he arrived on one occasion at the harbor of Alexandria was put under quarantine. De Lesseps asked the Captain to lend him a few books with which to while away the dreary hours. One of these volumes contained an imaginary sketch of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. Its perusal fascinated De Lesseps to such an extent that he determined then and there to think the project over and see if it could not be carried out. He met with numerous obstacles of all sorts, but overcame them one after the other, and the canal was built, and on Nov. 17, 1869, formally opened. The highest honors were paid to the great engineer, and on his return to Paris he was invested with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. The next project of his life was the unfortunate Panama enterprise. Readers are familiar with the collapse of the scheme and the great financial scandal connected with it.

DEMOCRATS MUST WORK.

Cleveland May Call a Special Session If Results Are Not Evident.

Washington dispatch: The soporific quiet of the Capitol was rudely broken in upon by a straight tip from the White House that if the Democrats did not make good use of the time at their disposal to pass laws for currency reform, and other reforms suggested in his message, President Cleveland would promptly call a special session after the decease of the present Congress, and give the Republicans a chance to legislate for the good of the country. Vilas brought the special session tip straight from the White House, with instructions to give it circulation, which he proceeded to do forthwith. The news found its way quickly to the other end of the Capitol and was given authoritative currency by the quasi indorsement of repetition by Catchings, of Mississippi, who has the credit of being Speaker Crisp's speaking partner. Warner, Cochrane, Tracy and others in the President's personal confidence, gave it the weight of industrious recital, and any doubt as to the authenticity of the pointer was speedily removed.

FIRED ON MEXICANS.

Guatemalan Guerillas Attack a Company of Diaz Soldiers.

The latest reports from the Guatemala frontier are of a more serious character. It is claimed that the Guatemalans have assassinated a Mexican colonel, member of the staff of Gen. Lullane, and from unofficial sources it is reported that a company of the Nineteenth Battalion of the Mexican forces has had two engagements with a force of 400 Guatemalan guerrillas. The first assault on the Mexican troops was a harmless skirmish, but the second resulted in two Mexican soldiers being killed. The Guatemalans retreated hastily, and it is not known that they suffered any material damage.

Sure Cure for Diphtheria.

Of particular interest at this time is a report made to Surgeon General Wyman by Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, the marine hospital surgeon who investigated the methods employed at the Pasteur Institution, Paris, in the preparation of the new cure for diphtheria. Of the whole number of cases which came under Dr. Kinyoun's observation (eighty-two) three died—about 4 per cent. The statistics show that there has been a gradual diminution of mortality since last May. The report, continuing, says:

"The efficacy of the serum is better shown in the tracheotomies than in all others. The mortality under the usual conditions has been, from 1889 to 1894, something frightful to contemplate; fully 85 per cent. of the little patients have succumbed. Since the commencement of the serum treatment the death rate has been lowered to less than 47 per cent., and the cases upon which tracheotomy must be performed are fewer and fewer. Facts worthy of note are that diphtheric paralysis is rare, pneumonias are less frequent, and although albuminuria exists in nearly every case of several days' duration fatal cases of nephritis are gradually becoming less frequent."

At Sea Nearly Six Months.

The ship St. Francis has arrived at San Francisco from New York, after a tempestuous passage of 171 days. On Aug. 22 she encountered a terrific hurricane, the seas washing everything movable overboard, flooding the cabin and galley, smashing three boats and the bulwarks, and severely injuring the second mate and several seamen.

Will Handle Exhibits Free of Charge.

The Southern Railway and Steamship Association has announced that the railroads of the South will handle the freight connected with the exhibits of the woman's department of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta free of charge.

Thought the Hotel Was on Fire.

An innocent remark caused no end of confusion at the Hawley House in Cleveland Sunday morning. A commercial traveler in an endeavor to arouse a sleepy associate yelled: "Wake up, old man, the hotel is on fire." The guests within hearing took the words as true and began a hasty exit with what apparel they could seize. A messenger boy, hearing the words, turned in an alarm, and five fire engines came upon the scene. The arrival of the fire apparatus thoroughly alarmed the guests in the entire hotel. Women en dishabille and men neglige scurried out upon the streets and the utmost confusion prevailed before an explanation could be given. A few were bruised in the scramble, but none seriously hurt.

BUSINESS AT A STAND.

Prospects for Better Trade After January Are Bright.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review says: It is difficult to detect any change in current business. Prospects for business after Jan. 1 are quite generally considered more hopeful; in some branches there are larger orders and the west-bound shipments of merchandise are a little larger, but the working force naturally diminishes near the end of the year and the holiday traffic brings just now a temporary activity which is not of much general significance. The meeting of Congress and the announcement of the new currency plan and of various bills proposed have not affected the situation preceptibly. On the whole agricultural products are scarcely stronger and wages of labor do not advance, but there is reason to expect the employment of a somewhat larger working force after the holidays. The expected government report on feeding cattle and hogs has scarcely influenced the market. It is doubted whether the estimate is more reliable than the estimates of yield of wheat and cotton, which are not regarded seriously.

DEAD BODY IN A BOX.

A Ghastly Murder Comes to Light in Chicago.

The dead body of A. D. Barns, janitor of the Hiawatha flats, Chicago, was discovered in a packing case that had been dumped into the vacant lot on South Park avenue, just south of the Alley "L," between 63d and 64th streets. The body was horribly mangled. There was a fracture of the skull extending from the right ear to the back of the head, and also a knife cut on the left side of the head. On the left hip and thigh and from the shoulder to the center of the back were wounds which look as if they had been inflicted with an ax. Edmund Jordan, a fellow janitor, confessed to the murder, and Annie Mahaney, the woman in the case, admits being an accomplice.

JACOBS NOT PITZEL.

Hoodwinked Mrs. Buck with a Mock Marriage.

C. W. Jacobs, under arrest for participation in a mock marriage at Milwaukee, is not Pitzel, the St. Louis insurance swindler. Jacobs was unable to get a divorce from his legal wife in Kansas City, yet wanted to marry Mrs. Buck of Chicago. He disappeared, leading his wife to believe that he had been killed. Mrs. Buck refused to live with him until he had secured a divorce, so he got a copy of the Oklahoma Territory court papers and forged a judgment of divorce. Fearing discovery if he had a minister marry him, he conceived the plan of a mock ceremony.

WILL ATTACK BOND ISSUE

Southern and Western Members Will Be Heard Upon Hooker's Bill.

A Washington dispatch says: There are good indications of a vigorous attack by Southern and Western members of the House upon the recent bond sales. The attack is expected to come when Gen. Hooker's bill is called up. This bill calls for the repeal of section 3 of the act, providing for the resumption of specie payments, under which act the bond issues were made.

Crazed by Spiritualism.

Of the four children to whom Mrs. Louis Alberti, of Galveston, administered poison, three are now dead and the fourth cannot possibly live. The woman is in jail, supposedly insane. She exhibits the utmost calmness and expresses entire satisfaction at the deed, which she acknowledges having committed, but gives no reason. It is said spiritualism has unbalanced her mind.

Uncle Sam Will Act.

President Cleveland has sent a cable message to Constantinople saying he has reconsidered his decision not to send an American delegate with the Turkish commission appointed to inquire into the Armenian outrages. The President adds that he will allow the American legation there to nominate a delegate to accompany the Porte's Armenian commission.

Assaulted by a Convict.

W. W. Stallings, guard in the State Prison South, Jeffersonville, Ind., was struck over the head with an iron bar by William Flowers, a life-time prisoner, and probably was injured fatally. The guard was conducting an obstinate prisoner named Referrt before the Warden, when Flower, who is a cell-mate of Referrt, seized the bar and struck him.

Signed for Strangers.

James M. Hawkins, a Lowry (Mo.) farmer, advanced $25 on a $175 draft to help two strangers out of trouble at Kansas City. The draft was signed "A. Russett Apple," and Mr. Hawkins has so far failed to cash it.

Mexicans Anxious for War.

The Mexican Government is receiving offers of assistance in case of war with Guatemala, and the members of the Queretaro Legislature have voted to subscribe their pay to a war fund.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.75@6.75; hogs, shipping grades, $4@4.75; sheep, fair to choice, $2@3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 55@56c; corn, No. 2, 47@48c; oats, No. 2, 29@30c; rye, No. 2, 48@49c; butter, choice creamery, 23@24c; eggs, fresh, 22@23c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 55@65c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3@5.75; hogs, choice light, $3@4.75; sheep, common to prime, $2@3; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No. 1 white, 42@42½c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3@6; hogs, $3@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No. 2, 45½@46½c; oats, No. 2, 30@31c; rye, No. 2, 53@55c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.50@5.50; hogs, $4@5; sheep, $1@3; wheat, No. 2 red, 54@54½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44@44½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32½@33½c; rye, No. 2, 55@56c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50@5.25; hogs, $4@4.75; sheep, $2@2.75; wheat, No. 1 white, 56@57c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44½@45½c; oats, No. 2 white, 34@35c; rye, No. 2, 50@51c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 55@56c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47@48c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c; rye, No. 2, 49@51c.

Buffalo—Cattle, $2.50@5.50; hogs, $4@5; sheep, $2@3; wheat, No. 2 red, 58½@59½c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 48@49c; oats, No. 2 white, 36@37c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 58@59c; corn, No. 3, 44½@45½c; oats, No. 2, white, 32@33c; barley, No. 2, 52@55c; rye, No. 1, 49@51c; pork, mess, $11.75@12.25.

New York—Cattle, $3@6; hogs, $3.50@5.25; sheep, $2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 62@63c; corn, No. 2, 57@58c; oats, white, Western, 37@42; butter, creamery, 24½@25c; eggs, Western, 25½@26½c.

MISS GING'S MURDER.

REVELATIONS IN THE MINNEAPOLIS TRAGEDY.

Assassin Is Claus A. Blixt—Hired by Harry T. Hayward—Crime Exposed by Confession of the Latter's Brother—Blixt Tells All.

Killed for Insurance.

The Minneapolis grand jury began Monday the investigation of the Ging murder case. The officials have practically given up hope of wringing a confession from Harry Hayward, and it seems certain that the case will come to trial in due time, in which event it is likely to become a celebrated case in murder trial annals. Harry Hayward is apparently determined to fight the thing out to the bitter end, and few more developments are expected before the case comes to trial.

Adry A. Hayward, brother of the accused, made a confession, in which he declares that the fearful crime was deliberately planned by his brother, Harry, and that the bloody deed was committed by C. A. Blixt, the engineer of the Ozark flats. The motive for the crime was the securing of the insurance on the murdered woman's life.

Adry's confession shows that prior to the murder Harry had arranged all the details of the loans he had made her, the evidence, the life insurance, etc., in such a manner that it would appear to the public afterward that it was all open and above board. Time and time again Harry made personal appeals to Adry, but the latter always told him he could never carry out such a scheme as getting rid of

MISS CATHERINE GING.
(The pretty dressmaker who was brutally murdered for her money.)

the girl without hanging for it. Harry grew very angry at Adry's repeated opposition and finally threatened to murder him if he resisted. After this Adry supposed the scheme had been dropped. It was not until three days before the day of the murder that he realized that the plot was still incubating.

Blixt's Confession.

Engineer Blixt was arrested and confined in a cell in the Central Police Station, away from all intruders. After being subjected to the sweating process Blixt confessed that he fired the fatal shot himself. He says that Hayward had persuaded Miss Ging that "green goods" could be easily circulated through the medium of her business as a dressmaker, and she, having always had an insane idea to get rich easily, fell in with the idea. The night of the murder Hayward told her that he had arranged for her to meet a "green goods" dealer on the outskirts of the city. They started off on the ride together. About twelve blocks from the Ozark flats they met Blixt. Hayward induced her to let Blixt drive her to the place of meeting, with the assurance to her that he would himself follow immediately in another buggy and be present at the meeting. Blixt then drove the woman out to the old Excelsior road, and called her attention to a passing object. As she turned her head to look out of her side of the buggy he shot her. The body was then thrown out by the side of the road. Hayward, instead of following Blixt and Miss Ging, returned to the Ozark flats, and afterward went to the theater with the daughter of a prominent Minneapolis attorney.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The New Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Differences of opinions growing largely out of the woman suffrage movement having caused a split in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an opposition society has been formed. Of this new organization Mrs. Cornelia C. Alford, of Bernardson, Franklin County, Mass., has been elected President. Mrs. Alford favors a separation of the two ideas, temperance and suffrage, and holds that the time is not yet ripe for giving women the ballot.

MRS. C. C. ALFORD.

PENSIONS SHOW A DECREASE.

Bill as Reported to the House Carries an Appropriation of $141,581,570.

The pension appropriation bill, as reported to the House by Mr. O'Neil of Massachusetts, carries an appropriation of $141,581,570, being $200,000 less than the estimates and $10,200,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The reduction is made in two items—in the payment of pensions and in the fees of examining surgeons. For pensions, the bill allows $140,000,000—a reduction of $10,000,000 from this year's appropriation—and for the surgeons' fees, $800,000, being a reduction of $200,000 under the amount allowed for the current year.

In the report accompanying the bill is a table showing that in 1879 the number of pensioners was 242,755, the annual value of the pensions $25,493,742, and the disbursements on their account reported by the treasury $35,121,482. In 1894 the number of pensioners increased to 969,544, the annual value of pensions to $130,120,863, and the disbursements by the treasury to $141,177,284.

Commissioner Lochren, when before the committee, expressed the opinion that the high-water mark in the payment of pensions had been reached. Many of the pensioners who remain on the rolls, he said, may get increases, so that, even if the pension roll should decrease, the amount expended will not decrease in proportion on account of the increased disabilities allowed for.

The social purity movement has struck Sedalia, Mo.

STOLE A BIG SUM.

Samuel C. Seely, Who Robbed the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

The robbing of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York of $354,000 by Samuel C. Seely, for fourteen years a bookkeeper in the bank, in whom unbounded confidence was placed, is one of the greatest sensations in financial circles in recent years. Samuel C. Seely was a prominent Brooklyn church member, has a wife and two children and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He is a weak-minded man, however, and in an evil hour, either intentionally or unintentionally allowed his friend, a lawyer named Baker, who has committed suicide since the exposure, to overdraw his account. From that time on he was completely in Baker's power, not daring to expose him for fear of prosecution, and for nine years Baker drew money weekly until it has amounted to $354,000. The swindle was only discovered when a new system of bookkeeping was introduced in the bank.

S. C. SEELY.

A man supposed to be Samuel C. Seeley, the absconding bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York, who embezzled $354,000, was arrested in Chicago at 10:30 o'clock on Monday night by Detectives William O'Donnell and J. Almandinger, of the Central Station. The prisoner was taken to police headquarters, where he gave the name of Frank J. Dale, but refused to give any further information concerning himself. His appearance corresponded exactly with the description and picture sent out by the police of New York in a circular asking for Seeley's arrest, save that the prisoner's mustache had apparently been trimmed and dyed, and his hair also trimmed and combed down over his forehead instead of being pushed back as was Seeley's habit.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Head of the American Street Railway Association.

Mr. Joel Hurt, recently elected President of the American Street Railway Association, is a resident of Atlanta, Ga., and one of the most enterprising men in that city. He was born in Russell County, Alabama, in 1850. The close of the war found the Hurt plantation completely desolated and the son, then 15 years of age, had to begin the battle of life for himself. He managed to acquire a good education, obtained the degree of civil engineer at the age of 21, and followed his profession till 1875. Then he located in Atlanta, entered the real estate and insurance business, and in 1876 entered on the organization of building and loan associations. He became head of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, the East Atlanta Land Company, and finally manager of the Consolidated Street Railroad Company, and in recognition of his shrewdness and success in this last enterprise was elected to the Presidency of the American Street Railway Association.

JOEL HURT.

GENERAL CABEZAS.

A Person of Interest in Connection with the Bluefields Incident.

The sensational reports from Bluefields and the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua makes General Cabezas a person of interest. The Mosquito reservation is incorporated with Nicaragua and General Cabezas is supreme authority. The reservation will hereafter appear on the maps as the Zalaya District or the Department of Zalaya. It is named so by Gen. Cabezas and the Indians in honor of the President of the Republic. There are reports that the United States is on the verge of a war with England, because the latter will not recognize the new government on the Mosquito coast, but these are unfounded. Though trouble is not expected the United States will, if necessary, take action.

GEN. CABEZAS.

WHEAT FED TO STOCK.

Government Report on the Amount Used for This Purpose.

The Washington Statistical Bureau of the Agricultural Department estimates the amount of wheat already fed to live stock up to Oct. 30 at 46,030,000 bushels, and the amount to be fed at 29,273,000 bushels, making the total 75,303,000 bushels. These figures are merely the meager estimates from those States where correspondents have complied with the requests of the department, and should not be taken as more than an attempt at approximation of total feeding of wheat from the present supply. The severity and length of the winter will necessarily influence the final findings upon this question.

William Dunn bought 60,000 bushels of wheat at Toledo Tuesday to fill a foreign order. Wednesday he tried to buy some more there, but none was offered for sale. There are more than 85,000,000 bushels in sight in this country and Canada, upward of 26,000,000 bushels being stored in Chicago elevators, and it seems odd that none of these elevators want to sell any. Millions of bushels of wheat are speculated in every day, but actual cash transactions are insignificant most of the time on the Board of Trade.

WELL-KNOWN BALL PLAYER.

Has Retired from the Diamond and Will Practice Law.

John M. Ward, who recently retired from the base-ball field, was one of the best known players in the country. He resigned his position as manager and captain of the New York base-ball club, and in the future will devote his time to the practice of law. Ward was born in Bellefonte, Pa., thirty-four years ago. After a few years in the district schools he attended the Pennsylvania State College. On the college team he played third base. In 1876 he mastered the art of curve pitching and became famous as a pitcher. He has held positions of note in some of the leading clubs of the United States. He was captain of the All-American team which, with the Chicago nine, made the famous tour of the world in 1889. The ex-manager is a graduate of the Columbia Law School.

JOHN M. WARD.

The circulation of the Frankfurter Zeitung has been prohibited in Austria because its political articles do not meet the approval of the government.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House Briefly Summarized—Measures Introduced, Passed, or Referred to Committee—Routine Work.

Coming Work of Congress.

The present session of Congress is not unlikely to be marked by some interesting debates. It seems altogether likely that the session will be partially devoted to a discussion of the currency problems before the country, the President having set the discussion going by the recommendations of his message. It will be strange if the West and South do not make one more attempt to pass a free silver measure. There have been elected several new Congressmen, who will, when their time comes, no doubt act with the free silver side. The income tax will undoubtedly come before the present session of Congress. There was an appropriation of $9,000 made on the recommendation of Secretary Carlisle to provide for the hire of clerks and the cost of the preparation of blanks to be used in its collection, but it will take at least half a million dollars a year to provide for the cost of the machinery of collection in the offices of the district collectors of internal revenue. Senator Hill and his school of opponents of the income tax have additional chance to voice their opposition to it. The tariff is not out of the woods yet. The "popgun" bills, so-called, the independent measure providing for the free entrance of many staples into the country, have come over from the first session of the Fifty-third Congress, and as all of them have devotees, they are sure to be brought forward for discussion, if not for action. This closing session of Congress will have one merit that its predecessor did not have. That is that the country knows when it will end. The first session didn't have that desirable qualification.

Up to Thursday neither branch had gotten in shape for active work. The reports of the Cabinet Ministers had been received, and both houses discussed them carefully. Congressman Fithian, of Illinois, introduced two bills affecting the shipping interests. The bills were designed to relieve sailing vessels of a portion of their tonnage tax, and transfer it to steam vessels, and to change the measurement law to make it conform to those of Great Britain, Norway and other nations. The object sought is to diminish the amount of taxes which the vessels of the United States have to pay in foreign ports. A bill providing for the free coinage of silver was introduced in the House by Representative Hartman, of Montana. An important provision of the measure is that requiring import duties to be paid in gold in cases where the articles of importation are brought from countries whose Governments refuse to open their mints to the free coinage of silver and gold. The Senate called for correspondence and information relative to several foreign questions, and the House passed a bill to transform Shiloh's battle field into a national park.

In the Senate Thursday some state papers from the President were received. Mr. Turpie advocated the election of Senators by direct vote. The bill exempting from duty foreign exhibits at the Portland (Ore.) exposition, and a bill extending the time for commencing and completion of a bridge across the Mississippi River at New Orleans was passed. Mr. Ransom gave notice that the memorial services for the late Senator Vance would be held Jan. 17 next. A bill was passed for the national dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national park Sept. 19 and 20, 1895, under the direction of the Secretary of War. The entire time of the House was occupied in the discussion of the railroad pooling bill. No action, however, was taken.

The Senate devoted Monday to a discussion of our foreign relations and the Nicaraugua canal. The House devoted the day, under the rules, to the business reported from the District of Columbia Committee. Several bills of purely local importance were passed and a resolution was adopted setting aside the third Saturday in January for eulogies on the life and character of Marcus B. Lisle, late representative from the Tenth Kentucky District.

The House on Tuesday, after a spirited debate, passed the bill legalizing the pooling of railroads, by a vote of 166 to 110. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky reported the urgent deficiency bill. Mr. Dingley of Maine asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information first as to whether the articles of the Behring Sea tribunal had resulted last season in saving the fur seal herds from that destruction they were intended to prevent; second, information as to the number and sex of seals killed by pelagic sealers; third, the protection of fur seal herds on the Pribyloff Islands; and fourth, the revenue derived by the Government from the seals during the past and the expenditure of the Government for the protection during the same period. The business of the Senate was confined to confirming nominations.

Telegraphic Clicks.

The Hungarian Cabinet was defeated in the lower house, which rejected the bill to subsidize the new Comedy theater.

Chicago commission men are seeking the abolition of the through refrigerator system, alleging it discriminates against them.

The greasy clothing of John Shire, of Muncie, Ind., aged 13, oil boy at the Indiana Iron Works, caught fire and he was fatally burned.

The Back-Everett ordinance, which is to give Detroit rapid transit for a 3-cent fare, was passed by the Council and signed by the Mayor.

The city of Valparaiso, Ind., has brought suit against ex-Treasurer Schwarzkopf and his bondsmen for the recovery of $20,000.

Hardin, on trial in the United States Court at Fort Smith, Ark., charged with murder, was acquitted. He was one of the Cook gang. He is a brother-in-law of Bill Cook.

Zeke Allerton, living near Roanoke, Md., beat his wife into insensibility, cut her head and face and knocked her upon a hot stove, and is under bonds awaiting the outcome of her injuries.

Nebraska courts have held that students at the State Institute for the Blind must quit the school on being graduated. Last year's class refused to leave, but were removed on a writ of ouster.

Kittie Lansing Adams, aged 15, has applied at Valparaiso, Ind., for a divorce from Charles Adams, aged 17, to whom she has been married six months. She alleges cruel and inhuman treatment.

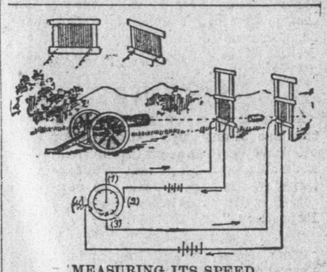
Nathan Meyer, of Wabash, Ind., was given judgment in the Circuit Court for $2,000 against the Big Four Railroad Company for having injured his business by the laying of a sidetrack around his barn.

Carl E. Beardsley, only child of Senator Charles Beardsley, of Elkhart, Ind., has disappeared from Ann Arbor, Mich., where he was attending the University of Michigan. It is feared he has committed suicide.

SPEED OF CANNON BALLS.

How Artillery Experts Measure It with Exactness.

The measurement of the speed of bodies in rapid movement is effected by special mechanical contrivances in connection with electric contacts and self-registering clock-work. The following is the procedure adopted: The chronometer or other time-piece to be used for the purpose is electrically connected with two circuit-breakers, one at each end of the proving ground. The discharged projectile in its flight strikes both in turn, starting the chronoscope at the first contact and stopping it at the second, thus registering the interval of time between the two. In practical experiments, the line of flight of the projectile is intercepted by two disk-like frames (C and D in the illustration) at a measured distance apart, and supported by the posts A and B, sunk in the earth. The distance between the two frames is ordinarily 50 meters—55 or 56 yards—and the two are so placed that the projectile will pass through them about the middle. Both frames are made of parallel wooden slats, and are provided on their perpendicular sides with small pegs supporting a thin copper wire that passes alternately from one side to the other, without interruption. In this way the frame becomes a net-work, in which the diameter of each mesh is smaller than that of the projectile to be fired through it. The wire of the first frame C is in the circuit of the current of a galvanic battery, S, and both are attached to the chrometer T by means of the clamps 1



MEASURING ITS SPEED.

and 2. The connection of the several parts is shown in the figure. In its normal condition, the circuit being closed, the needle or hand of the chronoscope points to 0. But the instant the shot passes the wire meshes of the frame C the circuit is broken and the needle deviates. The frame D is similarily connected with the battery S, which in turn, by means of the clamps 3 and 4, is connected with the chronometer. The result is that the hand of the timepiece is again arrested the instant the ball cuts the wire in this second frame. The measure of deviation from the zero-point during the interval indicates the time occupied by the projectile in passing from one frame to the other, and enables us to calculate the rate of speed.

IN SCANT ATTIRE.

Believes Clothing Detrimental to His Physical Well Being.

A tawny giant, who has been naked for twenty years, is lord of the Oakland estuary, California. His wardrobe is a belt and a pair of cotton trunks. In his belt he wears a long dagger, and he carries a Winchester in his brawny arms. He dictates the movements of all the ferry boats, yachts, tugs, schooners and crafts of every sort that pass his way. This naked colossus is backed by the War Department of the United States. On the prow of his huge contrivance anchored in the channel he stands erect like a bronze status of Ajax.

He is tall and superbly proportioned, measuring six feet three inches and weighing 200 pounds. For twenty years he has braved the climates of the world without a shirt or a coat to protect him. During the strike of the American Railway Union this man bade defiance to the Southern Pacific and compelled big boats like the Alameda and Piedmont to stop, back water and take the course he indicated. Facetious people said that the Southern Pacific feared him as if he were the naked truth.

CAPTAIN VON SCHMIDT.

Who and what is this phenomenon? He is Capt. Edward A. Von Schmidt, and except upon passing occasions, when he appeared in the streets of cities, he has gone almost stark naked for twenty years. He is now in charge of the Government dredging of the Oakland ship canal, working under the direction of the Federal War Department.

It Was a Fake.

Some time ago a story went around the newspapers to the effect that Eliza Island, which lies in Puget Sound in sight of the city of Fair Haven, had been leased by a syndicate of speculators, who intended to establish a peculiar industry, and raise black cats for their fur. Eliza Island is a beautiful piece of ground in Bellingham Bay, and is covered with fir trees of everlasting green. Two or three fishermen are living there with their families and keep a number of animals. But the black-cat story was a fake, started by a man named James Wardener, of Fair Haven, who has an inventive genius and very little to do. He sent it to an Eastern paper as a genuine thing, to illustrate the enterprise of the citizens of Washington, and everybody believed it to be true.