The Democratic Sentinel

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RENSSELAER, - - - INDIANA.

MARCH ON TIEN TSIN.

JAPANESE MEET WITH SLIGHT OPPOSITION.

Government Wins the Famous Bell Telephone Suit—Kansas City Terrorized by Footpads—Long Tramp of a Texas Family—Fatal Explosion.

Chinese Being Routed.

Shanghai advices say the first and second Japanese armies are marching direct on Tien Tsin. They are now north of New Chwang, which place has been captured. Several other cities have also been taken, all without serious fighting. The force of the two armies combined amounts to about 72,000 men. The Shanghai officials of the native city have removed their wives and families to the foreign settlement for safety in anticipation of an outbreak which is feared in consequence of the imposition of the war tax.

The Government Wins.

Judge Carpenter, in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, decreed that the telephone patent, 463,569, issued Nov. 17, 1891, to Emile Berliner, be declared void and delivered up to be canceled. There were two grounds upon which the government attacked the Berliner patent, and on both grounds the court decides against the company, which is not only defeated but has to pay the costs, which are enormous. The first ground of attack was that its issue had been wrongfully delayed by the American Bell Telephone Company, working through various proceedings of the patent office. The second ground of attack by the government was because substantially the same patent, or a patent substantially covering the same invention, was issued in 1880 to Emile Berliner. The company has the right to appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. While the Berliner patent was a ground patent, the American Bell Telephone Company has protected itself by special patents in every improvement made. Upon the announcement of this decision Bell telephone stock broke from 200½ to 191, and sold later to 194 and 193, more than 700 changing hands. The value of the patent involved is said to be $5,000,000.

FROM TEXAS TO NEW JERSEY.

Charles Roberts and Family Make the Journey as Tramps.

Charles N. Roberts, his wife and five children, who have tramped thir way from Browning, Texas, are housed at police headquarters in Newark, N. J. The eldest of the children is a 14-year-old girl and the youngest is a boy of 6. Roberts says his crops had failed and, with $65 in money, he determined to seek his brother, who, he supposed, was in Newark. While traveling the family lived on charity and slept in barns. At Henderson, Ky., they were all laid up with grippe for a month. At the end of that time all their money was gone. The longest stretch of tramping without a ride of any kind was 285 miles through Indiana and Kentucky. The family arrived in Newark on Saturday morning and Roberts searched the city, but could find no trace of his brother.

TOWN FULL OF THUGS.

Seven Hold-Ups in One Evening in Kansas City.

A wave of outlawry struck Kansas City Monday night. Ex-Deputy Constable Isaac Cahn was shot through the brain by Foster Pollard. Five persons were held up and robbed by footpads on Independence avenue, near Highland, and two persons were robbed on Buff street. The men robbed were John Burke, a saloonist; Alexander Chouteau, a visitor from the Indian Territory; M. Sutherland and Carl Ralstrom; Nettie Harris, a young colored woman, who was shot because she refused to throw up her hands. She is not dangerously wounded. W. V. Franklin, of St. Louis, was the sixth man to be relieved of his cash, while the name of the seventh man held up could not be learned.

CAPTURED BY CANNIBALS.

Sad Fate of One of a Party of Mexican Prospectors.

A party of citizens which left Hermosillo, Mex., a few weeks ago to explore Tiburen Island in search of gold mines, which, according to tradition, are to be found there, has returned with one missing. The Seris Indians, the cannibalistic tribe who occupy the island, made no hostile demonstration toward the prospectors, but Edwardo Flores, a young member of the party, became separated from his companions, and although a long search was made for him he could not be found. It is feared that he was kidnaped by the Indians and killed and eaten.

FIVE BLOWN TO DEATH.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in a West Bay City Factory.

By the explosion of the boiler in Russell Bros.' planing mill and box factory at West Bay City Tuesday morning five persons were instantly killed, several others were injured and one is missing. The explosion occurred while the mill was shut down for a few moments, the boys flocking to the engine-room to eat lunch. All the bodies were terribly mutilated and almost unrecognizable.

Official Is Gone.

William D. S. Anderson, assistant treasurer of Cook County, Ill., for twenty years, is missing. He left the office in the county building Saturday without a moment's notice, failed to send word of his intentions to his wife, and it is feared he has wandered away while temporarily irresponsible.

Attacks His Wife from the Stage.

Charles Dickson, the actor, created a sensation at Davenport, Iowa, by publicly apologizing for the appearance of Miss Alice Thrill in the leading feminine role of his play, "A Jolly Good Fellow." Mrs. Dickson, who usually assumes the part, was, he said, sulking at the hotel.

Bought by Chicago Capitalists.

It is rumored that a syndicate of Chicago capitalists has purchased all the private mines at Rock Springs, Wyo., not controlled by the Union Pacific, for $20,000,000.

Historic Vessel Retired.

The Dale, one of the oldest and most historic vessels of the navy, has been ordered out of commission and will be turned over to the Maryland naval militia.

True Bills for Leading Men.

A dispatch from Atlanta says the United States Grand Jury has indicted thirty-six prominent men of Murray County, Georgia, for white-capping.

Peixoto Very Ill.

Ex-President Peixoto, of Brazil, has been taken down with a severe atack of locomotor ataxia, and has been forced to retire to his country residence.

CATTLE MEN AROUSED.

Their Business Demands Free Trade in Sugar with Germany.

Washington dispatch: Word reaches here that the vast cattle interests of the West, representing an invested capital of not less than $500,000,000, are about to grapple in a deathlock struggle with the sugar trust, and that the direction of the fighting is to be lodged with P. D. Armour, Nelson Morris, and Swift, the Chicago kings of the meat trade. The United States is to be the battle-ground. Free sugar is a necessity to the free exportation of meat products to the great consuming markets of Europe. The imposition of a duty on sugar was promptly met by the raising of an embargo against American beef by Germany and Denmark. Germany has indicated clearly that she does not propose to recede from the position taken with regard to American meats until the discrimination against the beet sugar interests of the German empire is removed. The American meat trade with foreign countries approximates $150,000,000 a year, and anything that threatens this mighty business in a vital or important way instantly touches the pockets of one of the most powerful and fighting combinations in existence. In this fight the meat men feel that they can command the aggressive support of the Senators from every Western and Southern State and put up a combination that will be invincible. The department of agriculture may be relied upon to help the cattle men. This is the first real danger that has menaced the sugar trust.

POOLING BILL SURE TO PASS.

Canvass of the Senate Shows a Majority in Favor of the Measure.

There is a well-defined impression in Washington that the Senate will agree to the railroad pooling bill practically as it passed the House. A careful canvass of that body has been made and the friends of the measure are sure of a majority. The complexion of the Interstate Commerce Committee, consisting of Senators Butler, Gorman, Brice, Camden, Lindsay, Smith, Cullom, Wilson, Chandler, Wolcott, and Higgins, is indicative of speedy and favorable action. It is not regarded as at all likely that any serious attempt to widen the latitude of the measure will be made, owing to a fear that such action would imperil its chances not only in the Senate, but in the House when the amendment goes back to that body to be acted upon. Leading Republicans in the Senate say there will be no partisan opposition to the bill.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON DEAD.

Canadian Premier Expires at Windsor—Made a Member of Privy Council.

Sir John Thompson, the Canadian prime minister, expired at Windsor Tueday after the meeting of the privy council, at which he was sworn in as a member. Sir John Thompson, the minister of justice, was the subtlest intellectual force in Canadian public life. If intellectual grasp, power of debate and unblemished character were the sole requisites for leadership Sir John Thompson would have had no rival. But Sir John, although popular with those who knew him intimately, and although a most unpretentious and even diffident man, gave an impression of austerity and unapproachableness. Moreover, he proved a poor pupil at the subterfuges and wiles of the politicians. He was born in Halifax in 1844.

KILLED BY A BURGLAR.

Well-Known Citizen of Cleveland Murdered in His Own Room.

William H. Price, the well-known member of the firm of printing press manufacturers, Chandler & Price, was almost instantly killed at his home in Cleveland at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday morning by a burglar. Just what occurred between the burglar and Price will probably never be known. Shots were heard and a minute later Price was found by his son lying with his face downward on the floor and rapidly expiring. Price awakened and seeing two men in the room sprang from his bed, and as he did so one of the burglars shot at him three times, all of the bullets taking effect. Price fell, and as he did so the two burglars ran out of the room. From a pocketbook on the dining-room table $85 was taken by the burglars. No other property is missing from the Price residence.

Reverend Rascal Overhauled.

After having deserted his wife and children, his friends and his congregation to brave the scorn of the world with a woman in whose affections he could never hope to find a lawful place, Rev. Conrad Haney, of Chicago, has found himself deserted in turn. When Mr. Haney and Mrs. Brandt left Chicago their flight was announced to the woman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Huttig, at Muscatine, Iowa, the same day by telegraph by Mr. Brandt. Mr. Huttig, Jr., assumed the right of a brother to reclaim his sister, and started out in chase of the guilty pair, locating them at Cincinnati. There is a well-founded rumor afloat that Mr. Huttig flourished a big revolver in the runaway preacher's face and threatened to pull the trigger, while Mr. Haney calmly told him that he was perfectly indifferent as to whether the gun was loaded or not. Mrs. Brandt, it is said, bore herself with the same composure. Mrs. Brandt returned to Chicago. The meeting between the mother and daughter and husband can best be imagined. Friday Mrs. Brandt left the city alone. She was accompanied to the train by Mr. Brandt, who purchased her a ticket to an eastern seaport, from where it is said she will take a steamer to Europe. Those who saw the parting say it was a tearless one.

Peruvian Rebels Score One.

Advices received from Peru via Colonna, per steamer Alliance, are to the effect that Gen. Pierola, who is in arms against the Peruvian Government, is gaining accessions to his ranks. The general sentiment of the people appears to be in his favor. He has control of several of the principal ports and is very strong in the interior of the country. He has a well-equipped army and is close to Lima, the capital. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Puno was, on her arrival at Ilo, subjected to a rigid search by Government troops. The object was to discover if the steamer was carrying arms or ammunition for Gen. Pierola's forces. A company of soldiers remained on the boat until she arrived at Callao, the port of Lima, to prevent communication with adherents of Gen. Pierola and to inspect all the cargo landed. At the time these advices were sent Pierola's forces had control of the Oroya railroad and traffic on the line to Ancud was suspended. The only railway in the country remaining in operation was the short line between Lima and Callao.

Cashier Stole $25,000.

Frank A. McKean, cashier of the Indian Head National Bank at Nashua, N. H., has embezzled $25,000. McKean was twice elected Mayor of the city, was candidate for Governor in 1878 and was City Treasurer for many years. He has disappeared.

Scalded to Death.

Willie Ott, 6 years old, went to a hog-killing at his uncle's near West Franklin, Posey County, Indiana. The uncle, who was drunk, held Willie over a kettle of boiling water and accidentally dropped him into it, scalding him to death. The uncle was arrested.

Figures on Imports.

An interesting compilation just completed by the statistician of the Treasury Department shows that England has suffered a noteworthy loss during the last ten years, her total percentage dropping down from nearly 24 per cent. to 16 4-5 per cent. Germany has lost less than one-half per cent, her share now being 10½ per cent. France has 7¼ per cent. against nearly 10 per cent. in 1885. Nearly all the European countries have lost percentage, but none as much as England. While Europe's trade with this country has fallen from 55 to 45 per cent. of the whole, the West Indies, Mexico and South America have gained almost precisely the share which Europe has lost. The increase of our trade on this continent is likely to be used as an argument in favor of the Nicaragua Canal and of free ships.

PAYING MORE WAGES.

Manufacturers' Pay-Rolls Show an Increase Over Last Year.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade says:

Dun's review is enabled, by the kindness of several thousand manufacturers who have forwarded statements of their pay-rolls for November, this year, in 1893, and in 1892, to make encouraging comparison of earnings for that month, which shows an increase in total payments of 15.2 per cent. over last year, but a decrease of 18.3 per cent. in comparison with 1892; 10.2 per cent. more persons were employed than a year ago, but 8.6 per cent. less than in 1892. The average of earnings for over 250,000 hands is 4 per cent. larger than in 1893, but 14½ per cent. less than in 1892. In some of the industries more hands are at work than in 1892, but in others the decrease is large. Neither the larger orders in some branches nor the depression of prices in others, afford a safe indication of the general movement. But the working force does not lessen more than usual for the time of year, the demand for goods does not seem to diminish, though in most departments it is considerably below the capacity of works in operation, and the volume of business transacted is a little larger in comparison with last year than in November.

SHOT A WOMAN FOUR TIMES.

A Love-Sick Terre Haute Man Attempts to Kill Mrs. Montgomery.

At Terre Haute, Ind., Isaac Bridges shot and seriously injured Mrs. Joseph Montgomery when she was returning from the theater. Several months ago a barrel of flour in the Montgomery home was poisoned and members of the family narrowly escaped death. This occurred on the day following a threat made by Bridges that he would kill all of the family. Another rumor makes it appear that Bridges was infatuated with Mrs. Montgomery, and had even gone so far as to plead with her to get a divorce from her husband, and that his advances had been repelled by her. She refused to have anything to do with him.

NEW BILL ON SLEEPING CARS.

Representative Fiedler Would Reduce Charges and Benefit Patrons.

Representative Fiedler, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill regulating the charges for sleeping car berths. It provides that passengers shall not be charged more than one-half cent a mile for lower berths and one-third of a cent a mile for upper berths. The bill provides also that not more than one-half cent per mile shall be charged for a seat in a parlor car, and that sleeping-car companies shall provide free of cost a safe for the safe keeping of passengers' valuables. A penalty of $100 is imposed for every violation of any of the bill's provisions.

Disgraced and Dead.

As the result of a shortage of $500 in the Citizens' Bank of Council Bluffs, John R. Huntington, a clerk in the employ of the bank, to whom the loss was traced, is now lying dead at the undertaker's, killed by his own hand, and F. N. Hayden, of Chicago, and C. A. Cromwell, of Minneapolis, two expert accountants in the employ of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York, are at the Grand Hotel seriously wounded. Huntington is shot through the head, the ball entering just in front of the right ear, and he died instantly. Hayden is shot through the fleshy part of the neck and though his injuries are serious they are not likely to prove fatal. Cromwell is more seriously injured and may die, though his wounds are not necessarily fatal.

Drug Clerk's Serious Mistake.

Dr. J. S. Mann, of Muncie, Ind., administered what he thought was codia to Mrs. Frank Raburn. She was soon showing signs of poisoning. The doctor protested, and to show his confidence, swallowed a bigger dose of the medicine. In a half hour he fell unconscious, and it was a life and death struggle with him all day. Dr. Trent analyzed the drug and found that he had been given atropine, through a drug clerk's error.

John Worthy Is Dead.

At 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, John Worthy, of Chicago, died. Mr. Worthy, who was President of the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, and of the Metropolitan Elevated Road, of Chicago, had been suffering for several days with a carbuncle between his shoulders, and his death was due to blood poisoning following an operation.

Victory for Income Tax.

In the House Thursday Mr. Cockran's motion to recommit the urgency deficiency bill, with instructions to strike out the appropriation for the income tax, was defeated—yeas, 49; nays, 168.

Civil Service Rules Extended.

The President has issued an order extending the civil service law and rules to the internal revenue service.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.75@6.50; hogs, shipping grades, $3.50@4.75; sheep, fair to choice, $2@3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 54@55c; corn, No. 2, 46@47c; oats, No. 2, 29@30c; rye, No. 2, 48@50c; butter, choice creamery, 23@23½c; eggs, fresh, 21@22c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 55@65c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3@5.75; hogs, choice light, $3@4.75; sheep, common to prime, $2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No. 1 white, 43@43½c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3@6; hogs, $3@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No. 2, 46@47c; oats, No. 2, 30@31c; rye, No. 2, 54@55c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.50@5.50; hogs, $4@5; sheep, $2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 54@54½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45@46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32@33c; rye, No. 2, 54@56c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50@5.50; hogs, $4@4.75; sheep, $2@3.50; wheat, No. 1, white, 55@56c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44@45c; oats, No. 2 white, 34@35c; rye, No. 2, 50@51c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 54@55c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46@47c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@33½c; rye, No. 2, 50@52c.

Buffalo—Cattle, $2.50@5.50; hogs, $4@5; sheep, $2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 58½@59½c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 48@49c; oats, No. 2 white, 36@37c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 57@58c; corn, No. 3, 43@44c; oats, No. 2 white, 32@32½c; barley, No. 2, 52@55c; rye, No. 1, 49@50c; pork, mess, $11.75@12.25.

New York—Cattle, $3@6; hogs, $3.50@5.25; sheep, $2@4; wheat, No. 2 red, 61@62c; corn, No. 2, 52@53c; oats, white, Western, 38@42c; butter, creamery, 23@24c; eggs, Western, 22@25c.

M'BRIDE IS ELECTED.

CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Mr. Gompers Fails Through His Refusal to Order a General Strike Last Summer—Congratulates His Successor—Indianapolis Headquarters.

Miners' Leader Wins.

The delegates to the labor convention in Denver were nearly all in their seats when the roll was called Monday. The first business was to determine the future location of the headquarters of the federation. On Saturday the cities of Indianapolis, Detroit, Washington, Brooklyn, and Louisville had been placed in nomination. Indianapolis and Washington were the only contestants. The vote resulted: Indianapolis, 1,290; Washington, 926. A resolution to make Indianapolis the location for three years was amended to make

PRESIDENT JOHN M'BRIDE.

it five years and referred to the committee on laws.

The election of officers was then taken up. Mr. Gompers and John McBride, president of the United Mine-Workers, were the only candidates for president. The vote resulted: McBride, 1,162; Gompers, 937. Mr. Gompers was nominated by Mr. Eickhoff. The nomination was seconded by Messrs. Cohen, Daily, and McCraith. McBride was nominated by Mr. Penna and seconded by Mr. Allen. The vote proceeded without incident except that several delegates announced that they would vote against Gompers by instruction from various unions. President Gompers moved to make the vote unanimous for McBride, but objection was made. Mr. Gompers at once wrote and dispatched a message of congratulation to Mr. McBride, who is ill at his home.

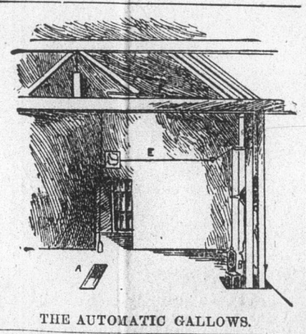
Mr. Gompers is a member of the Cigar-makers' union, and has held the position of president of the American Federation of Labor since 1882. From then until 1886 there was no salary attached to the office. That year it was decided to make the office a permanent one, and the salary was fixed at $1,200. This was raised to $1,800 in 1892. The first vice president of the federation was Richard Powers, elected in 1880; the second was John Jarrett, elected in 1881. Gompers had felt sure of re-election, but the dissatisfaction with his course during the last few months has been growing steadily, and the ballot showed that a majority of the delegates were against him. There were many causes leading to his defeat. His refusal to order a general strike last summer was not well received by many of the strongest unions. It was claimed by the friends of Mr. Debs that the assistance of Gompers at the critical moment would have brought victory to the strikers. They thought that the head of the American Federation had grown too conservative.

For first vice president Mrs. T. J. Morgan, of Chicago, and Dr. McGuire, of Philadelphia, were nominated. The vote was 1,865 for McGuire, 226 for Mrs. Morgan. The election was made unanimous.

AUTOMATIC GALLOWS USED.

"Jack" Cronin Executed at Hartford, Conn., for Killing Albert Skinner.

John Cronin, murderer of Albert Skinner, was hanged at Wethersfield, Conn., on the new automatic gallows, now legal in that State. This was the first test of the contrivance and it worked to the satisfaction of Warden Woodbridge, who is chiefly responsible for its adoption and after whom it is named. Cronin's neck



THE AUTOMATIC GALLOWS.

was broken on the upward bound by the drop instantly and apparently painless.

The gallows upon which Cronin was executed is, perhaps, the most remarkable machine ever made for taking human life. It would send a thrill of horror through such an orthodox headchopper as Deibler, the French executioner. It has been called the suicide gallows. By a most ingenious contrivance the malefactor is indirectly compelled to execute himself. This extraordinary Connecticut gibbet is connected with a concealed clockwork apparatus that operates it. It is a hydraulic, automatic affair, with wheels and cogs, and springs and catches, and the whole sinister and stealthily working machinery is invisible not only to the condemned man on the scaffold, but also to the officials and spectators.

Its operating machinery is so contrived that the murderer in stepping on the drop springs a catch that puts in motion an apparatus that in a carefully regulated period of time, which may be lengthened or shortened as the hangman desires, springs the trap and launches him into eternity just as the old gibbet was wont to do. The condemned man was marched to the gallows stairs and led up on the drop, his arms and legs strapped, the noose adjusted, and the black cap drawn over his face. In an instant, then, without warning, without a signal on the part of anybody, without an aggressive movement from the hangman or others, without preliminary noise whatever on the part of the concealed machinery, the body of the criminal was shot into the air.

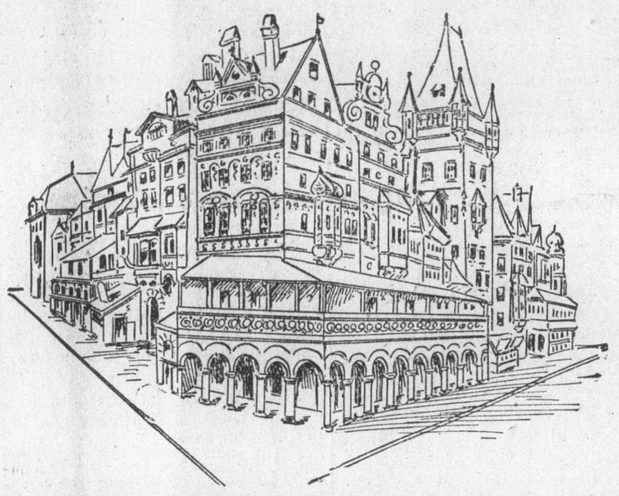
Cronin had been a hired man for Albert Skinner, a thrifty South Windsor farmer, for several months, and did good service for him. He went on a prolonged spree, had a quarrel, and then a fight with Skinner, and the latter threw him out of the house. Cronin went away muttering vengeance against his employer, and two hours later returned with a double-barreled shotgun and killed Skinner with a charge of heavy shot.

HISTORIC VIENNA.

Midway Attraction to Be Reproduced on a Gigantic Scale.

Visitors to the World's Fair will recall with vivid pleasure Old Vienna, one of the most interesting attractions of the Midway Plaisance. Its unique structures, original interior, charming music and attractive environments made an impression on the mind of those who saw it that can only be effaced when the memories of the White City are no more. But this one attraction at least is to be something more than a memory, for if the plans of several Chicago's most prominent citizens are carried out, it will be preserved in enduring form.

It is proposed to erect a mammoth structure, somewhat similar in design to Old Vienna, but far surpassing it in grandeur and the immensity of its proportions. The plans have all been drawn by the architect and designers of the World's Fair and if their ideas are carried out Chicago will have the most unique structure in the world. It will be known as Historic Vienna, and will be located on North Clark and Locust streets, having a frontage of 277 feet on



"HISTORIC VIENNA," TO BE BUILT IN CHICAGO.

the former and 171 feet on the latter. The architecture will be the renaissance, mingled with the old German, as in vogue in Vienna and along the Danube. The greatest feature of the new project will be an immense auditorium, capable of seating 12,000 people. It will resemble the Royal Albert Hall, London, but will seat 4,000 more persons. It will easily be the biggest and grandest auditorium in the world.

The other parts of the building will contain, among other things, 13 stores, a model hotel, with 120 apartments and 40 single rooms; library and reading-room, having the leading dailies of the world; billiard rooms, bowling alleys; a veritable Vienna cafe in all its details; restaurants, with a celebrated European chef in charge of the cuisine; a typical "Old German Wein Keller" and "Bier Stube." In addition there will be bazars of different nations, museums, panopticum, "laughing-room," ball-rooms, banquet halls, private supper apartments, halls for lodges and meetings, and last, but not least, the entree to the boxes will lead from Locust street through a permanent winter palm garden.

Music, and that of the very highest type, will constitute the prime attraction of the "Historic Vienna." In its walls will be rendered daily music a la Theodore Thomas, diversified by that of Strauss. In connection therewith a conservatory of music will be established. Arrangements will be consummated to provide free Sunday sermons by the most eminent divines that can be secured, making "Historic Vienna" a veritable people's church. Education will be fostered. Lectures will be delivered on general education, history, civil government, manual training, kindergarten work and kindred subjects, all by men of national and international fame. This work will be exemplified, pictorially, at festivals. A special feature will be to make "Historic Vienna" the favorite resort of the children and the student world of Chicago, where education can be obtained in its truest sense.

Ladies will find much to attract them. Passing through a palm garden of choicest plants and flowers, they will find bazars containing the work of women of every nation. At regular intervals grand balls, concerts, and festivals will be given for sweet charity. It will make Chicago the permanent city of national conventions and international congresses, as no other structure in the country can compare with it as a place for holding such assemblages. It will also aid in making the Windy City the leading center for music, art and education in the United States.

Kansas Heroine.

Early one morning not long since the Patterson Hotel, at Harper, Kan., was destroyed by fire. There were thirty-seven guests in the house at the time, and the lives of all of them were saved by the heroism of Maud Schemerhorn, one of the dining-room girls. Miss Schemerhorn and Mattie Harper were asleep in a room in the rear of the hotel, when the flames broke out in the kitchen directly under them. They were awakened by the smoke, and attempted to escape, but before they could get out Miss Harper was overcome by the smoke. Miss Schemerhorn broke out the window with her bare hands, and carried her companion out. Then, passing around to the front of the building, she broke another window, entered the house and awoke the occupants, all of whom were sleeping peacefully. At the door of the last room she sank down exhausted. The gentleman who was in this room tripped over her form as he stepped out. He stopped, picked her up and succeeded in making his way with his unconscious burden to the street. A few minutes later the whole house was in flames. A large part of her way through the house the heroic girl was forced to crawl on hands and knees, owing to the dense smoke, but she kept on until every sleeper was aroused. But for her efforts all, or nearly all, would undoubtedly have perished. Miss Schemerhorn is only 16 years old, and is very pretty.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—Gist of the Business.

The National Solons.

By a vote of 24 to 34 the Senate refused Wednesday to take up Mr. Vest's resolution for an amendment of the rules. An unsuccessful attempt was made to secure consideration of the bill to strike out the differential duty on sugar. Consideration of the urgency deficiency bill was begun by the House. A motion to strike out the appropriation for the collection of the income tax was defeated. A majority of the House Banking and Currency Committee is said to be opposed to the administration plan for currency reform. In a letter to the committee, Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, recommended the issue of $250,000,000 in 2½ per cent. bonds and the retirement of legal tender notes.

The Senate adjourned Thursday until Monday. Practically all the time of the session was consumed in the discussion of the bill to establish a national university at Washington and the Nicaragua canal bill. The House passed three appropriation bills—the urgent deficiency, fortifications and military academy—and made fair progress on the pension bill. Mr. Cockran secured a record-making vote on the appropriation for the collection of the income tax by moving to recommit the bill with instructions to strike it out, but his motion was defeated by 120 majority, the vote standing 49 to 169. The fortifications bill as passed carried $1,879,057, $5,473,646 less than the estimates, and the military academy bill $457,678, $127,372 less than the estimates. The pension bill carries $141,381,570, $200,000 less than the estimates, and $10,200,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The time of the House was consumed Friday with debate on the pension appropriation bill, and although it abounded in charges and counter charges it lacked interesting detail. The bill carries $141,381,570, and was passed without amendment. The Hitt resolution of inquiry calling on the Secretary of State for the correspondence relating to the payment of $425,000 in connection with the fur seal controversy was adopted. A resolution authorizing Commander Dennis Mullen, of the United States navy, to accept a medal from the Chilean Government was adopted. The Senate was not in session.

In the Senate Monday a communication from Secretary Gresham relative to the continuation of the bureau of American republics was referred to the Committee on appropriations. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, presented petitions praying for the passage by the Senate of a land forfeiture bill. Mr. Hill, of New York, presented a resolution calling upon Secretary Carlisle for a copy of the income tax regulations, which was passed. The bill for a national university was placed on the calendar. The Senate resumed consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal bill. In the House Mr. Herman, of Oregon, presented a preamble and resolution declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was an obstacle to the construction of an interoceanic canal and that it should be abrogated. Fifteen of the sixteen pension bills favorably reported from the Friday night session were then passed without objection in exactly four minutes. Mr. McRae, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, moved to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the bill to protect public forest reservations. Mr. Wells, of Wisconsin, charged that rascality was behind the bill and predicted that those who were pushing it through with whip and spur would live to regret their action. The vote resulted 159 to 53 and the bill was passed. The army appropriation bill carried $23,299,808—$168,616 less than the estimates. The bill was passed without amendment.

The Senate Tuesday passed the public printing bill and listened to Mr. Gallinger's plan to effect union with Canada. Mr. Hill, in discussing the rules of the Senate, advocated cloture. The Nicaragua canal was also considered. In the House, the entire session was occupied by consideration of the currency question. The vews of Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Walker were contrasted.

Brieflets.

Dr. John Lord, historian and lecturer, died at his home at Stamford, Conn.

Gold is beginning to go out again, $1,581,123 having been withdrawn from the National Treasury in a day.

Logan Clendenning, the first patient treated by Kansas City physicians with anti-toxine, has entirely recovered.

Consul Gilford at Basle, Switzerland, warns Swiss not to return to their native country expecting to get work, for the field of labor is overcrowded.

Henry Whilt, J. D. Boster, and George Adams were arrested at Huntington, W. Va., on the charge of robbing George B. Sanford, a farmer, of $1,500.

Remnants of the commonweal army in the State of Washington will march to Olympia and demand an appropriation for public highway improvements.

Mrs. P. A. Hearst, widow of the Senator, will establish a free library and reading-room at Lead, S. D., for employes of the Homestake gold mine.

Emperor William has presented gold watches, with his portrait and monogram, to two Bedouin sheiks, in recognition of their services to several German archaeologists.

Albert Daugherty pleaded guilty to forgery at Muncie, Ind., and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He forged the name of Milton Hamilton to two notes of $100 each.

Herman Shafer has been expelled from the Southern Indiana M. E. conference and the church at Columbus, Ind., for renting a store-room to a man who will sell liquor under a government license and is a druggist.

George D. Sherwin, a well-known attorney of Kansas City, Mo., died from the effects of a self-administered dose of morphine, taken to alleviate suffering due to asthma.

J. W. Wheeler, of Elizabeth, N. J., has been appointed receiver of the J. W. Fowler Car Company of Elizabethport. The assets are about $128,000; liabilities, $130,000.

Morris Loenshal, one of the best known pension agents in Northern Ohio, was indicted by the United States grand jury at Toledo for using fraudulent affidavits to secure pensions.

The head of a match flying off in the hands of a boy caused a fire in W. W. P. McConnell's department store at Mankato, Minn., resulting in damage of $40,000; insurance, $15,000.

John R. Tait, until a few weeks ago the paying teller of the Chemical National Bank, was arrested at his home in Mount Kisco, N. Y., on an indictment charging him with embezzling $15,000 of the bank's funds.

For refusing to furnish the grand jury with names in connection with a scandal involving society women at Salt Lake City Chief Pratt of the police department and Detective Sheets and Furguson were committed to custody.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Echoes of Foot-Ball.

Now that the football season is over the barbers ought to have a rich harvest.—Kansas City Times.

It is greatly to be feared that Congress will prove a poor substitute for football as a topic of conversation.—Omaha Bee.

It may not be necessary to suppress football as a game but certainly the brutal features which now characterize it should be suppressed.—New York World.

The opinions of football experts show that football can easily be made a game of skill instead of a competition in brutality. The rules must be so changed as to bring this about or football as a college sport is doomed.—New York World.

Walter Camp, who is called the father of American football, has no hair whatever on the top of his head. Considering the football style of hair it is difficult to see how Mr. Camp worked his way up in the business.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The future existence of American intercollegiate football is at stake. Unless umpires devoid of cowardice and able to see each play as it is made can be found football is about to degenerate into mere pugilism and plug-uglyism, a brutal display of rough-and-tumble fighting such as may sometimes be seen in the Bowery dives of New York, and respectable colleges and universities will be forced by public opinion to prohibit the sport.—Boston Advertiser.

Armenian Massacres.

Those Armenian horrors, if true, show that the unspeakable Turk is still unspeakable.—Baltimore American.

Such a story coming from the heart of Africa would hardly be credible, but the incidents occurred on the immediate frontier, at least, of civilization.—Indianapolis News.

Every statesman interested in maintaining the peace of Europe has probably felt that the match had been touched at last to the powder magazine. The massacres reported near Bitlis, in eastern Turkey, force the Armenian question to the front.—Philadelphia Press.

The details of wholesale slaughter and violence, which it is claimed have resulted in the total destruction of twenty or thirty villages, are sickening beyond the power of expression and indicate a reign of violent bigotry that should not be tolerated anywhere within the realms of civilization.—Philadelphia Times.

Maybe Nicholas will be more pliable than Alexander and will consent to a united protest to which England shall be a party. Should this be done the Sultan would probably bestir himself to give these Armenians the peace which is their right, for fear of more severe pressure from these powers.—Springfield Republican.

New York's Bank Robbery.

The defaulting bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank didn't drink, smoke or chew. He was simply a thief without trimmings.—Washington Post.

The question which the defalcation at the Shoe and Leather Bank has suggested to everybody is, Why the inspection of the books which revealed the fraud was not made sooner.—New York Post.

If the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York City had taken some lessons from the Syracuse banks, it would not now be mourning the loss of more than a third of a million dollars.—Syracuse Post.

If you own a national bank, you had better take it home and tie it up in your back yard over night, or the seventeenth assistant bookkeeper or fourteenth vice messenger may get it away from you.—New York World.

The latest bank defalacation is of sufficient proportions to direct the attention of bank officials to their bookkeepers, as well as to their cashiers and tellers. * * * The lesson here taught is a useful one, but it is rather expensive.—Boston Herald.

Li Hung Chang's Wealth.

It appears, at least by report, that Li Hung Chang is a man of some versatility. He's crazy, a traitor and 500 times a millionaire.—Boston Journal.

Li Hung Chang is reputed worth $500,000,000. Any reasonable Chinese tailor should have no fears in taking his order for another chrysanthemum figured robe.—Washington Times.

The Tacoma man who says Li Hung Chang has stolen $500,000,000, and adds that he is a traitor and is crazy, seems to be under the impression that Li is running for alderman.—Boston Herald.

It is said that Li Hung Chang is worth $500,000,000. One has an opportunity of acquiring wealth as viceroy of China which is possessed by no other individual outside the New York police force.—Boston Globe.

And now they tell us that Li Hung Chang is worth $500,000,000. We can, therefore, readily believe the accompanying statement that he is the chief of a sort of celestial Tammany hall, but the further allegation that he is of unsound mind hardly consists with reason or common sense.—Boston Transcript.

The New Czar's Manifesto.

If the young man fulfills these early promises nihilism and bomb-making will become lost arts in the nation and "Darkest Russia" will be known as "Brightest Russia."—Kansas City Star.

The official declarations and personal utterances of the new Czar have all indicated a purpose to substitute toleration for oppression, wise clemency for ferocious cruelty.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It means that the rancor and bitterness of years long past are to be at least partially atoned for and an opening made for an era of good will and kindness between Czar Nicholas and the Russians.—Ohio State Journal.

He is in the unfortunate position of a man with unlimited power for mischief and very limited power for good. But his manifesto is an encouraging indication that he means to make the best use he can of these limited powers.—New York Times.

Unless the manifesto of the Russian Czar is only a preface for reforms to come it is a disappointment. The concessions to the peasantry and mitigations of penalties inflicted upon political offenders are of little consequence. They do not go to the root of the wrongs which afflict the people of Russia.—New York Press.

Monetary Reform.

All the signboards indicate that the money question will be the great issue in 1896.—Memphis Commercial.

History repeats itself. Are we to have over again the old arguments about United States banks?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The issuance of more bonds proves the utter inability of the present financial system when put to severe tests.—Nashville American.

The first and most important step toward the reform of our currency is to take all banking business away from the Government; the rest is merely a matter of arranging details.—Providence Journal.

Rev. R. B. Corey, who was assaulted by Joe Ryan at Gregory, Mo., is dead. Ryan, who created a disturbance in church, and was reproved by the minister, waylaid Corey as he came out of church, beating him over the head with an iron rod.