

The Democratic Sentinel

J. W. McEwen, Publisher.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

TO OUST THE FARMERS

EVIDENT DESIGN OF BIG KANSAS STOCKMEN.
Would Depopulate a Whole County—When the Scheme Becomes Known to the Smaller Herders They Object and a Riot Nearly Results.

Cattle Barons' Plan.
News of a stupendous scheme to depopulate Clark County, Kansas, and convert its broad acres into a vast cattle ranch for the benefit of "Barbecue" Campbell and a few other cattle barons has reached Wichita. A few years ago Clark County was thickly settled, and in the boom times a majority of the settlers mortgaged their claims to the limit. Subsequently the greater part of the land passed into the hands of the mortgage holders and was largely appropriated by a few big cattle-men and syndicates. The county is now mostly fenced into great pastures, no attention being paid to leaving out unoccupied claims, farms, government lands and school lands, but all being taken in and utilized for pasture by the big cattlemen. A meeting of all the cattlemen of the county was recently held at Ashland, the county seat, and an association was formed ostensibly for mutual protection, but in reality to prevent anybody from settling in the county. The constitution presented for adoption provided that the members of the association bind themselves to not permit any person to settle upon a claim or to purchase land, lease any school land belonging to another person or any school land within any fenced pasture occupied by any member of the association. This unwarranted usurpation of power in the interest of the few big cattle barons met spirited opposition from the stockmen of small means who desire to see the county settled and a riot resulted. Finally, a division of the house was called on a vote upon the constitution. Nine cattle barons stood up in favor and eleven stockmen voted against its provisions. The few settlers of Clark County are greatly excited over the question, which is still being agitated by the barons.

AVOID THE KLONDIKE.

Surveyor Ogilvie Advises Against Going to That Country.
In speaking of the Klondike gold fields, William Ogilvie, dominion surveyor for the Northwest Territory, discourages all strangers from going into that bleak country. He denies that any difference regarding the boundary line exists between Canada and the United States. He says: "Gold has been found in a certain zone in British Columbia, running through the Cariboo and Cassiar districts. Project the axis of this zone northwesterly, and we touch the Yukon River, the Stikine River, Stewart River, Indians Creek, Trondike, Sixty Mile, Forty Mile, American Creek, Seventy Mile and Birch Creek. Now it is highly improbable that, gold being found at all these points, the intervening spaces are barren, and will do no more than say generally that we have a zone of upwards of 500 miles in length, some of it in Alaska, more of it in the Northwest Territory, and much of it in British Columbia, which will yet be the scene of numerous mining enterprises, both on the quartz and placer, the former practically inexhaustible. The conditions, however, are most unfavorable. There is a nine-months' winter, barrenness is almost total, so far as vegetation and food is concerned, the earth is bound in eternal frost, and the thermometer often reaches 60 and 70 degrees below zero."

HARD BLOWS FOR LUTGERT.

Mrs. Tosch Proves to Be a Very Effective Witness for Prosecution.
Mrs. Agatha Tosch, to whom Adolph Luetgert was wont to confide his business and marital troubles, took the stand for the prosecution when the famous murder case was resumed in Chicago Tuesday, and gave damaging testimony against the prisoner. According to her evidence, the day after Mrs. Luetgert disappeared Mrs. Tosch had a long conversation with the sausagemaker, who, she asserts, was pale and laboring under excitement he vainly endeavored to suppress. In the course of their talk she boldly told him she believed him guilty of making away with his wife and that he thereupon manifested much excitement and begged her to help him, as he was in great trouble. Mrs. Tosch dilated on Luetgert's disturbed condition of mind as much as the rules of evidence would permit and finally swore that the man, in the extremity of his distress, declared he was prepared to shoot himself and escape the trouble that hung over his head. Before she left the stand Mrs. Tosch also testified to the hatred felt by Luetgert for his wife and his significant threats to crush her.

Athletes of the Diamond.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . 72 34	Pittsburgh . . . 46 59
Boston . . . 68 38	Philadelphia . . . 48 61
New York . . . 66 38	Louisville . . . 48 62
Cincinnati . . . 64 42	Brooklyn . . . 46 61
Cleveland . . . 54 50	Washington . . . 45 60
Chicago . . . 50 58	St. Louis . . . 27 81

The Showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below.

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . . . 80 20	Detroit . . . 60 56
Columbus . . . 70 40	Minneapolis . . . 40 80
St. Paul . . . 73 43	Kansas City . . . 36 84
Milwaukee . . . 68 48	Grand Rapids . . . 34 80

Great Tidal Wave.

Earthquake shocks in China and Japan, followed by a tidal wave, caused great loss of life and enormous damage to property.

Dentist Atwood Is Sued.

Mrs. Annie Kirk and her husband, W. S. Kirk, have sued W. A. Atwood, a dentist at San Francisco, for \$250 damages alleged to have been sustained because he positively refused to examine the woman's teeth because she came to his office on her bicycle and wore bloomers.

Raided Off the Lake.

As a result of the recent collision of the steamer Virginia with the Christopher Columbus at Milwaukee the captains of both boats have been indefinitely suspended by the marine inspectors.

Room in Hog Market.

A boom is under way in the Kansas City hog market. Friday's prices were the highest reached within nearly two years, going up 10 cents to 15 cents a hundred weight, on top of a similar advance Thursday. Prices advanced 70 cents since Aug. 1, and near a dollar higher than in the middle of July.

France May Float a Loan.

The London Financial News says the French cabinet is considering the floating of a loan of \$50,000,000 in 2 1/2 per cent bonds, partly for the redemption of the floating debt and partly for the reconstruction of the French navy.

PAGEANT OF PEACE.

FIFTY THOUSAND OLD SOLDIERS PASS IN REVIEW.

President McKinley Leads the Veterans in the Grand Army Parade at Buffalo—Marital Columns Are Cheered by Half a Million.

Touch Elbowes Again.

Nearly 50,000 war-worn veterans, with the President of the United States at their head, made the triumphal march of the Grand Army of the Republic in Buffalo Wednesday. For more than six hours the grizzled but undaunted remnants of the armies of the republic poured through the streets in lines of undulating line, amid the martial crash of bands and the frenzied huzzas of a patriotic populace. Nearly half a million spectators watched the glorious pageant and bombarded the marching legions with the roar of their ceaseless cheering.

For two hours President McKinley stood in the reviewing stand, with Commander-in-Chief Clarkson and Gov. Frank S. Black of New York at his side, and acknowledged the greetings of the battle-scarred hosts passing before him. The President was deluged with cheers and songs, shouts and flowers, and through all the riot of noise and adulation bowed and smiled and moved his comrades to renewed ecstasies of enthusiasm.

Buffalo was in fitting mood and garb for the inspiring spectacle. Its people, re-enforced by 200,000 from outside, choked the walks and lawns from the brick walls to the wire stretched along the line of march at the curbstone. They filled 10,000 windows and roofs, packed a score of big stands, took to the trees in flocks and squeezed into every nook that afforded a view of the procession. The martial columns of the veterans, between two solid, shouting walls of humanity, such a living mass as had never been seen before in the Empire State outside the metropolis.

The city was swathed in red, white and blue. Public and private buildings were smothered in the Stars and Stripes. The trading battalions were heaped up on both sides with fluttering flags, and floating streamers hung from every window and pinnacle. The decorations were on a lavish scale and included many gorgeous designs. Noble arches spanned the

MAIN STREET ILLUMINATED ARCH.

was at the intersection of North street and Richmond avenue. Approaching the stand the army moved west in North street. Double rows of trees, whose branches met overhead, made a green canopy above the last half-mile of the march. It looked as if the army was coming out of a fairy-book forest. To the west, the situation was the same. The foliage heightened the colors of the fluttering flags as the army wound past the stand.

Railroad officials say that 300,000 is a low estimate of the number of visitors in

wheat imports for Europe, including England, range all the way from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels. Europe's wheat crops for 1895, 1894 and 1893 averaged about 1,500,000,000 bushels. In the famine year of 1891 it was only 1,200,000,000. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat crop this year is even less than in 1891. But this is not the worst of it. Europe usually produces as much rye as she does wheat. It is the bread grain of the masses. The rye crop of the principal European countries (Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania and Italy and the low countries and Sweden) has averaged about 1,300,000,000 bushels annually for 1895, 1894, 1893 and 1892. This season the rye crop of these countries cannot much exceed 875,000,000 bushels. Quite as bad is the potato prospect. Only about 1,850,000,000 bushels of potatoes will be harvested in these countries this year. Without recourse to the United Kingdom or other European countries there is a shortage of some 1,000,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

European shortage in bushels compared with the average follows:
Wheat 300,000,000
Rye 325,000,000
Potatoes 1,000,000,000
Total 1,625,000,000

MINE OWNERS AT SEA.

Combine of the Big Coal Operators Is Badly Shattered.

At Pittsburgh Wednesday, the coal operators practically split and went home. They held a session in the forenoon and gave out a statement that they would "continue the struggle along the lines that may appear to be the most productive of the results desired in the interests of miner and operator alike." None of them could explain what this meant.

In the afternoon, after a conference of some of the leading shippers to the lakes, another statement was given out by Operator J. C. Dysart. It contained the information that another committee had been appointed to continue the work of getting the mines in operation, which had been started last week in Cleveland. As the statement issued in the forenoon said that all committees had been discharged, the conflict of statements caused some inquiry as to what the operators really meant. Industry failed to bring any reply except the impression that they are trying to find "where they are at."

At the forenoon meeting some of the anti-lake shippers proposed that the operators pay the 60-cent rate pending ar-

LABOR LEADERS MEET.

Conference in Aid of Miners Is Held in St. Louis.

In a speech at the conference of labor leaders in St. Louis M. D. Hatchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America, advocated a great sympathetic strike of all branches of organized labor unless Congress met at once and gave the miners relief and wiped out the laws which empowered the judiciary "to conduct government by injunction."

The forces of labor met at Masonic Temple at 10 o'clock Monday morning. H. W. Steinbiass, secretary of the Trades and Labor Union, occupied the chair. No business was done at this session, a recess being taken until 11 o'clock. About 200 men composed the convention. At 10 o'clock Sheridan Webster nominated W. B. Prescott, president of the International Typographical Union, for temporary chairman. His election was unanimously adopted and was greeted with applause.

Chairman Prescott then appointed a committee composed of M. D. Hatchford, James O'Connell, Grant Luce, J. R. Sovereign and W. D. Mahon.

The Committee on Credentials made its report immediately upon the assembling of the conference for its afternoon session. It was shown that eighty-eight delegates, representing the following organizations, were represented: United Mine Workers of America, the Social Democracy, the American Federation of Labor, the Stonemasons International Union, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Brotherhood of Bottle-Blowers, Building Trades Council of St. Louis, the Patriotic Order of America, International Brotherhood of Track Foremen, the Single-Tax League of America, Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, the International Typographical Union, the People's party of Kansas and the Industrial Order of Freedmen.

Mr. Hatchford took the floor and went over the miners' strike from its inception to the present day, dwelling particularly upon "government by injunction." He pleaded for prompt action, and, coming to the point of his argument, advocated a special session of Congress as the best and in fact the only relief. "In case of a refusal to convene Congress," said Mr. Hatchford, "it will then be time to consider more extreme measures. I am in favor, if the President refuses to call Congress together, of a complete paralysis of business. I believe then in a sympathetic strike."

Patrick O'Neill of Rich Hill, Mo., who said he represented 1,500 unorganized "picks," favored a labor revolution. He was a Socialist, he said, and believed in the miners taking things in their own hands if necessary. Mr. Sovereign put himself on record as opposed to Mr. Hatchford's plan. He believed that the crucial test now confronted organized labor. Mr. Mahon of Detroit said a resolutions committee was useless. The convention should vote on Hatchford's proposition, and then go home. The power of the nation, he said, was in the courts, and if anybody would let it be the courts. He was opposed to Mr. Hatchford's proposition. James M. Carson, president of the Illinois miners, then recited at great length the conditions confronting the miners of his State, and said he believed his men would be beaten in two weeks.

Mr. Hatchford took exception to Mr. Carson's statement that the Illinois miners had lost their strike. He said the miners were winning their strike, and, furthermore, his men were not asking this convention for aid.

At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

KILLED FROM AMBUSH.

Arizona Moonshiners Waylay a Posse of United States Deputies.

Six men were probably massacred in the wilds of the mountains of Pope County, Ark. Two were killed outright, two were fatally wounded and left for dead and two have mysteriously disappeared and are either dead or being held captive by the bloodthirsty bandits who committed the awful crime.

The victims were all officers, United States deputy marshals and deputy sheriffs, and the men who did the awful work of carnage are moonshiners of the boldest and most desperate class. The scene of the bloody crime was a gulch or ravine in the mountains of Pope County at an isolated spot thirty-five miles from Russellville, the nearest telegraph office, and ten miles from Will Springs. The region has for years been the favorite rendezvous for counterfeiter and moonshiners and a district in which no lawabiding citizen could live.

BORDA IS ASSASSINATED.

President of Uruguay Is Shot Down at Montevideo.

During a national fête which was held in Montevideo President J. Idiarte Borda of Uruguay was shot and killed by an assassin. The assassin used a revolver. The assassin was arrested. Senator J. Idiarte Borda was elected president of Uruguay for the term extending from March, 1894, to 1898. The fête at which he was assassinated was being held in celebration of the independence of Uruguay, which was achieved on Aug. 25, 1825.

The assassination of President Idiarte Borda of Uruguay was not altogether a surprise to officials in Washington who have watched the recent outbreaks in Uruguay. This was the second attempt on the president's life, the former being

DOLAN ARRESTED.

Miners' Leader Is Charged with Violating Anti-Marching Injunction.

Patrick Dolan, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, was arrested in Washington County, Pa., while leading a body of marchers on a public highway past the Allison mine of Cook & Sons near McGovern station.

Ever since the strike started the miners have been making daily marches from their camp to the mine. From the mine to the railroad there is a tramway, under which runs the public road known as the Washington pike. Wednesday morning, with a band at their head, about 400 marchers tramped along the pike and passed under the tramway. On their return they were stopped by deputy sheriffs and told they could not pass under the tramway, but must return to their camp by crossing a field and coming down the railroad.

The marchers decided to remain where they were and communicated with President Dolan by telegraph. He arrived shortly after 4 o'clock and made a speech to the strikers. He said the deputy sheriffs had no right to stop them from marching on the public thoroughfare as long as they were peaceful and law-abiding, and told them he would lead the procession.

The band, with Dolan at its head, and the marchers following, then started down the road to go under the tramway and on to the camp. When Dolan reached the tramway he was told by the deputy sheriffs that they could not pass under the tramway, but must return to their camp by crossing a field and coming down the railroad. The marchers decided to remain where they were and communicated with President Dolan by telegraph. He arrived shortly after 4 o'clock and made a speech to the strikers. He said the deputy sheriffs had no right to stop them from marching on the public thoroughfare as long as they were peaceful and law-abiding, and told them he would lead the procession.

SHORTAGE IN EUROPE.

Cereal and Potato Crops Are Small and the Situation Is Grave.

An extensive inquiry into European crop conditions conducted by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural papers indicates that the food crop situation abroad is very grave. Estimates of the needs of

IS THE WOMAN DEAD?

LUTGERT'S LAWYERS CLAIM IT CANNOT BE PROVEN.

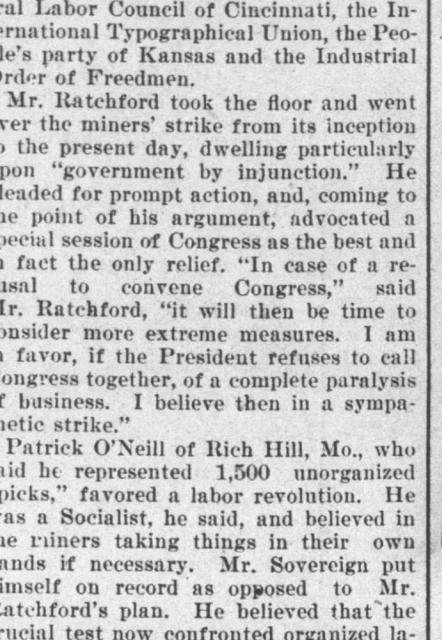
Upon that Point Hinges the Fate of Chicago's Rich Sausage Maker, Who Is Being Tried for a Most Heinous Crime.

Case of Great Interest.
Not since the celebrated Crook case has Chicago had a trial which promised so much in the line of sensation as that of Adolph Luetgert, the rich sausagemaker who is accused of murdering his wife. The trial, which is now on, will probably continue two months. The long trial and the extraordinary features involved will give the case a place among the most famous crimes of the century. The theory of the prosecution, represented by State Attorney Charles S. Deneen, is that Luetgert, who was not on good terms with his wife, murdered her and disposed of her body by dissolving it in a sausage vat filled with caustic soda and crude potash. The defense will set up the claim that Mrs. Luetgert is not dead, that she wandered away from home while demented and is still alive. The strength of the prosecutor's case depends upon the ability of the attorneys and police to prove that Mrs. Luetgert is dead. The difficulties involved in establishing the corpus delicti gives the case a resemblance to the Parkman-Webster murder in Boston half a century ago.

Luetgert is about 50 years old. He used to be a saloonkeeper, but after his marriage to 18-year-old Louise Bickner

about twenty years ago he went into the sausage manufacturing business. He had a knowledge of chemistry, and by using it in his business produced a superior article and rapidly accumulated money. He was once worth \$300,000, but his fortune has dwindled somewhat. During the last few years he and his wife lived unhappily, and though he ate at home he spent his nights in the sausage factory, which stood in the rear of the house. At 10 o'clock Saturday evening, May 1, little Louise Luetgert bade his mother good-night and left her sitting in the back parlor of their splendid home.

LUTGERT'S BIG SAUSAGE FACTORY.



ADOLPH L. LUTGERT.

Her husband was, as usual, spending the night in the factory. When Louise and the other children came down to breakfast the following morning their mother was missing. Luetgert was informed, but remarked that she would turn up all right. Days passed, but Mrs. Luetgert did not return and finally her brother notified the police. Luetgert suggested suicide. The river was dragged and the country round about searched, but no trace of her could be found.

Accused of Murder.

Finally Inspector Schaeck grew suspicious and with the night watchman and engineer at the sausage factory told him that the night Mrs. Luetgert disappeared, Luetgert had been doing unusual things at the factory his suspicion grew into a belief that Luetgert had murdered his wife. The engineer said that, contrary to the usual order of the factory, he had kept him the fires at the factory going that night and that he saw Luetgert moving around the place mysteriously until 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Luetgert was arrested and his factory was searched. One of the sausage vats showed evidence of recent use. At the bottom was found, in a very much diluted form, a solution of potash and caustic soda. There were also found two of Mrs. Luetgert's rings, several pieces of bone, an artificial tooth which a dentist identified as one he had made for Mrs. Luetgert, and, in the

BIG HAUL OF GRAIN.

Railroads Fring Chicago Over 5,000 Cars in One Day.

The roads running to Chicago from the West and Northwest are doing the largest business they have ever done before at this season of the year. Today was a record breaker. Over 5,000 carloads of grain were brought in by the Western roads. This means over 100,000 tons of grain in one day, or more than three times as much as the ten east-bound roads took from the city during the whole of last week. Of the above mentioned 5,000 carloads of grain, 3,500 carloads were corn. The Burlington brought in 1,100 cars and the Rock Island over 900 cars, and they ran short of rolling stock.

While the lake lines took out of Chicago last week nearly 200,000 tons of freight—the largest amount on record—the Chicago east-bound roads are carrying no more through freight than they did at this time last year. The reason is the rates charged by the railroads are higher than the traffic will bear.

Total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the ten east-bound roads last week amounted to 44,340 tons, against 40,153 tons for the week previous and 41,177 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 2,510 tons, against 3,328 tons last year; grain, 30,488 tons, against 20,851 tons; provisions, 11,351 tons, against 14,938 tons.

Hurricane Destroys a Town.

Advices state that a severe hurricane visited the Gulf of California and lower Mexican coast. At Las Guaimas, near the mouth of the Yaquina River, the region for miles around was inundated and the town swept away. Three lives are reported to have been lost and great damage was done to crops.

With Prospective Trouble in India.

Advices state that a severe hurricane visited the Gulf of California and lower Mexican coast. At Las Guaimas, near the mouth of the Yaquina River, the region for miles around was inundated and the town swept away. Three lives are reported to have been lost and great damage was done to crops.

With prospective trouble in India, and the United States holding the surplus wheat of the world, arbitration is the policy of Great Britain.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE LUTGERT HOME.

trial, and for the purpose of demonstrating that it is actually possible for a human body to have been quickly disintegrated within the time limit set by the police in their theory of the crime, an experiment was made at Rush Medical College a few weeks ago under the supervision of Profs. Haines and Delafontaine, and in the presence of State's Attorney Deneen and representatives of the police department. The body of a pauper who had died at the hospital, weighing about 130 pounds, was dismembered, placed in a boiler containing a strong solution of caustic soda and potash and boiled for three hours. At the end of that time practically nothing was left except a few pieces of bone, which easily crumbled under pressure, and the bottom of the boiler was found to contain a thick brown ooze, similar in composition to that in the bottom of the sausage factory vat.

To offset the experiment the defense asked to be permitted to make an experiment in court. The cadaver used by the State, say the attorneys for the defense, was several days old. In it there was not the resisting power of nerves and muscles that a body from which life has just passed would offer to the action of the solution. Acting upon this belief the defense wants to conduct experiments with a fresh body.

EXTRA DUTY MAY BE IMPOSED.

Question as to the Meaning of the Discriminating Tax Clause.

Involved in the question of the interpretation of section 22 of the new tariff law with regard to the 10 per cent discriminating duty on foreign goods coming into the United States from Canada or Mexico, which is now before the attorney general for decision, is another question of equal if not greater magnitude. This other

question has almost entirely escaped public notice, but it is giving the treasury great concern. It was referred to the attorney general by Secretary Cage for interpretation along with the other features of section 22 which are in controversy.

It involves the question of whether this discriminating duty of 10 per cent does not apply to all goods imported in foreign vessels landing at United States ports which are not exempt from discriminating tonnage taxes by express treaty stipulation. The question arises from another slight deviation in section 22, which, it made intentionally, would seem to indicate that it was designed to discriminate against three-fourths of all the big transatlantic and transpacific steamship lines, as well as many of the South American lines.

SAFE IS ROBBED OF \$32,000.

Burglars Loot the Dominion Bank in the Ontario Town of Napanee.

Burglars entered the Dominion Bank at Napanee, near Kingston, Ont., and, knowing the combination of the vault, opened it and stole \$32,000. When the officials reached the bank in the morning they found the vault locked. The burglar changed the combination, and the manager of the bank thought that one of the clerks had made a mistake in locking the vault. An expert was brought from Toronto to the vault and he occupied the whole day.

In the meantime the burglars got a good start.

In the evening about 7 o'clock the doors were opened and the bank officials missed the money. Where the burglars got the information concerning the combination of the vault is a mystery.

Manitoba Wheat Crop.

All of the 25,000,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba is cut. There has been no frost sufficient to damage the wheat. The crop will be the largest in the history of the Canadian northwest. The yield will be as high as thirty-five bushels to the acre, while in Ontario it is as high as forty. The total wheat crop of Canada this year will be fully 60,000,000 bushels of prime wheat.

Notes of Current Events.

The National Liquor Dealers' Association has decided to meet next year at Detroit.

Albert Voiers, one of the notorious Lewis gang of murderers, under sentence to be hanged at Fayetteville, W. Va., broke jail and escaped.

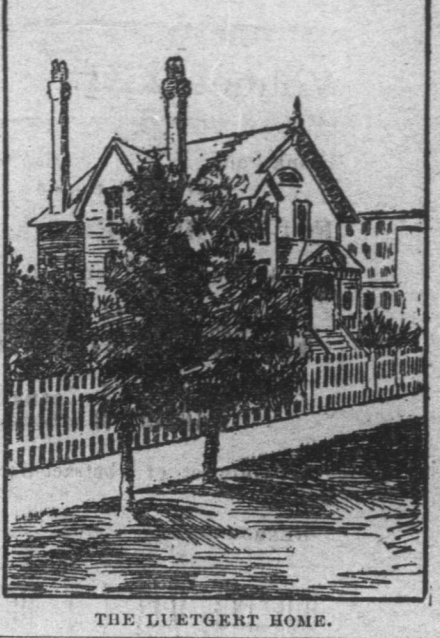
Of the twenty-six Senators who served terms in the lower house more coming to the Senate, Senator Mills of Texas served longest, his term being from 1873 to 1892.

Rev. J. H. Houghton, pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church at Huntington, Pa., was found dead in bed at his residence. Rev. Houghton was a native of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The popular enthusiasm over the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland is unabated. Their royal highnesses were again the recipients of a warm ovation at Dublin at the opening of the exhibition of Irish textile industries and during their visit to the horticultural show.

man said that he had met a demented woman in Kenosha, Wis., who answered Mrs. Luetgert's description and who said that she had a sister in Chicago named "Mueller." Mrs. Luetgert has a sister by that name. Subsequently it was reported that Mrs. Luetgert was seen in New York and that she had called on Edward Luetgert's lawyers claim that these reports are true and that the murder theory is an outrage.

In the course of preparation for the



THE LUTGERT HOME.

trial, and for the purpose of demonstrating that it is actually possible for a human body to have been quickly disintegrated within the time limit set by the police in their theory of the crime, an experiment was made at Rush Medical College a few weeks ago under the supervision of Profs. Haines and Delafontaine, and in the presence of State's Attorney Deneen and representatives of the police department. The body of a pauper who had died at the hospital, weighing about 130 pounds, was dismembered, placed in a boiler containing a strong solution of caustic soda and potash and boiled for three hours. At the end of that time practically nothing was left except a few pieces of bone, which easily crumbled under pressure, and the bottom of the boiler was found to contain a thick brown ooze, similar in composition to that in the bottom of the sausage factory vat.

To offset the experiment the defense asked to be permitted to make an experiment in court. The cadaver used by the State, say the attorneys for the defense, was several days old. In it there was not the resisting power of nerves and muscles that a body from which life has just passed would offer to the action of the solution. Acting upon this belief the defense wants to conduct experiments with a fresh body.

EXTRA DUTY MAY BE IMPOSED.

Question as to the Meaning of the Discriminating Tax Clause.

Involved in the question of the interpretation of section 22 of the new tariff law with regard to the 10 per cent discriminating duty on foreign goods coming into the United States from Canada or Mexico, which is now before the attorney general for decision, is another question of equal if not greater magnitude. This other

question has almost entirely escaped public notice, but it is giving the treasury great concern. It was referred to the attorney general by Secretary Cage for interpretation along with the other features of section 22 which are in controversy.

It involves the question of whether this discriminating duty of 10 per cent does not apply to all goods imported in foreign vessels landing at United States ports which are not exempt from discriminating tonnage taxes by express treaty stipulation. The question arises from another slight deviation in section 22, which, it made intentionally, would seem to indicate that it was designed to discriminate against three-fourths of all the big transatlantic and transpacific steamship lines, as well as many of the South American lines.

SAFE IS ROBBED OF \$32,000.

Burglars Loot the Dominion Bank in the Ontario Town of Napanee.

Burglars entered the Dominion Bank at Napanee, near Kingston, Ont., and, knowing the combination of the vault, opened it and stole \$32,000. When the officials reached the bank in the morning they found the vault locked. The burglar changed the combination, and the manager of the bank thought that one of the clerks had made a mistake in locking the vault. An expert was brought from Toronto to the vault and he occupied the whole day.

In the meantime the burglars got a good start.

In the evening about 7 o'clock the doors were opened and the bank officials missed the money. Where the burglars got the information concerning the combination of the vault is a mystery.

Manitoba Wheat Crop.

All of the 25,000,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba is cut. There has been no frost sufficient to damage the wheat. The crop will be the largest in the history of the Canadian northwest. The yield will be as high as thirty-five bushels to the acre, while in Ontario it is as high as forty. The total wheat crop of Canada this year will be fully 60,000,000 bushels of prime wheat.

Notes of Current Events.

The National Liquor Dealers' Association has decided to meet next year at Detroit.

Albert Voiers, one of the notorious Lewis gang of murderers, under sentence to be hanged at Fayetteville, W. Va., broke jail and escaped.

Of the twenty-six Senators who served terms in the lower house more coming to the Senate, Senator Mills of Texas served longest, his term being from 1873 to 1892.

Rev. J. H. Houghton, pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church at Huntington, Pa., was found dead in bed at his residence. Rev. Houghton was a native of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The popular enthusiasm over the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland is unabated. Their royal highnesses were again the recipients of a warm ovation at Dublin at the opening of the exhibition of Irish textile industries and during their visit to the horticultural show.

THE LUTGERT HOME