

PRENDERGAST DOOMED.

Governor Altgeld Refuses to Interfere in the Case.

THE ASSASSIN SPENDS A QUIET DAY IN JAIL.

The House Agrees to the Senate Amendments to the Bill for the Admission of Utah to Statehood—Great Damage to Property and Many Lives Lost by Earthquakes in Turkey.

Special to the Record-Union.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), July 12.—Governor Altgeld to-day refused to interfere in the Prendergast case.

The assassin spent the day very quietly in the little room just east of the jail door. His brother called and remained with the condemned man for an hour. The Reverend Father Barry of the Holy Name Cathedral came later. Prendergast, who told that the priest was in the jail, said: "Well, let him come if he wishes to, but I want it understood that I did not send for him. If he wants to see me I will receive him."

The priest entered the little room and talked with Prendergast for an hour. The prisoner seemed in good spirits and frequently smiled. This afternoon Mrs. Prendergast, his mother, came. There were tears in the eyes of the sorrowing woman as she appeared at the jail door. She brought her own clothing, including a clean white shirt. "I will see him after a while for the last time," said Mrs. Prendergast, with a shudder, and she sank into a chair. Later in the evening the chamber of death to take final leave of her son.

The scaffold was carried into the jail and put in place at 6 o'clock.

When Prendergast was told at 6 o'clock that there was to be no further stay of execution of the sentence of death he would not believe it. "I still have hope that some sort of a stay will be granted to-morrow," remarked the assassin. "I am hung in the official manner. I am not guilty of the crime of murder. No malice was shown in the trial, and the law says that murder is the malicious taking of a human life."

Attorney Darrow, Prendergast's counsel, seems to have abandoned hope to-night at 6 o'clock. "I have not heard from the governor," said he, "and do not expect to."

AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The House Agrees to the Senate Amendment to the Utah Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The House today agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill for the admission of Utah as a State, and after discussing a bill for retiring officers of the revenue cutter service, under the special order adopted yesterday, it proceeded with the consideration of bills reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee. Eleven bills were passed, none of them of national importance. At 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

The air about the House and Senate was full of rumors to-day as to what had been done by the tariff conference. The most persistent of these rumors was that coal and iron ore were to be restored to the free list, as they were when the bill passed the House. A thorough investigation revealed the fact that this story grew out of conversations between members of the committee and Senators and Representatives not connected with it, and that it had not been stated in these conversations that the committee had agreed upon these changes, the outside members were given to understand this was the programme, and that it is to be put into execution by the joint efforts of the conference and the two managers of the conference. The members of the Senate conference declared that no action had been taken upon these changes, and they went so far as to declare they had not even been discussed. They made the same denial of another story which was current to the effect that changes had been decided upon in the sugar schedule.

Ever since the Democratic members of the conference began their meetings last Monday, without inviting the Republican members to be present, there has manifested a disposition on the part of the Republicans of both houses to criticize the partisan methods of proceeding, and this dissatisfaction took shape to-day in the introduction by Senator Hale of a resolution calling attention to the failure of the Democrats to call a full conference of the Democrats and Republicans. Hale said the resolution was the effect of an understanding among several Republican Senators. He expressed the opinion that the resolution would develop an interesting debate in the Senate to-morrow. "This proceeding by the Democratic conference," he said, "is unprecedented in the history of the country. The law says conferences between managers on the part of the two houses shall be full and free, and confidential; that they shall be held after the appointments of the managers. The meeting between the Democratic Senators and members is practically unconfidential. We on this side of the chamber think we have a right to know what is being done with the tariff bill, and have decided to make our opinion known."

The appropriation bills are fast being considered, and at the present rate of progress it is probable next week will see them all disposed of. To-day two more important bills were passed—the army and the fortifications bills, while some progress was made on the river and harbor bill. The only interesting discussion of the day occurred during the consideration of the army bill. Several bills of minor importance were passed, and conferees were appointed in the military academy and diplomatic and consular appropriation bills.

Secretary Herbert to-day made two important details. Commodore Carpenter, who has been on waiting orders in Boston for some time, was assigned to the command of the Asiatic station, to succeed Admiral Skerrett, just retired. By virtue of his commission he will have the rank of Rear-Admiral. He is instructed to take passage from San Francisco on the Gaelic on the 7th of August.

The Secretary has also made known his intention to give the command of the European station to Commodore William A. Kirkland, at his own request, as soon as Admiral Erben retires, probably before September. At the time Admiral Walker was sent to Hawaii in command of the Pacific station, suddenly relieving Commodore Kirkland, before the latter could reach his flag-ship. It was rumored that he was in disfavor at the department, but to-day's action of the Secretary in giving the command of the command of the favorite station, and one which will soon be reinforced by some of the finest ships in the navy, is strong evidence of the high estimate the Secretary entertains of his abilities. Commodore Kirkland will hold the rank of Admiral, and his assignment will leave the South Atlantic station without an Admiral.

Consideration by the House of the resolution to investigate the railroad troubles has been indefinitely postponed, because of the absence of Speaker Crisp, which prevents a meeting of the Committee on Rules.

EARTHQUAKES IN TURKEY.

One Village Completely Destroyed by Seismic Disturbances. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—Slight earthquake shocks continued throughout the night. The seismic disturbances extended throughout a wide area.

The casualties were greater than early reports stated. Jalova, on the Gulf of Ismid, is almost totally destroyed. At Stanbul, the principal undulation appears to have followed a straight line. From the mosque of Sultan Abdul Hamid to Edirne Kapon, two miles, great damage was done all along and many lives were lost. At the village of San Stefano the sea suddenly receded 20 yards and then returned as suddenly, hurling boats violently over the quay and doing great damage. The number of victims is officially stated to be 110. The number is believed to be larger. Several persons have been taken out of the ruins of the bazar alive. The village of Galatze is completely destroyed. There was another severe shock this afternoon of three seconds duration. A great deal of damage was done to property. Dispatches continue to arrive of damage to property and loss of life in the provinces of Asia Minor; Ismid, Asia Minor; Chioy, and in towns along the Bosphorus. It is not known how many people lost their lives in this city.

BACTERIOLOGY AGAIN. Conclusion of Paper on Its Relation to Dairying. [Breeder and Sportsman.]

In order to make plain why bacteria increase in milk we need only repeat that "a basin of warm milk is almost the best of all feeding grounds for bacteria," and if we add this further statement that this feeding ground more nearly approaches the ideal according as its temperature approaches a certain point, we also make plain why milk at one time will keep for a week, at another scarcely for half a day. The temperature most favorable to bacteria is probably somewhere between 95° and 100° Fahr., just about the temperature at which milk is drawn from the cow, and it is not surprising that an extraordinary crop of bacteria—if we wish to have the milk sour quickly—we ought to keep the temperature of the milk as near this as we can. On the other hand, if we wish the milk to keep for a longer time its temperature ought to be at once very much reduced to below 60° at least, because if it is reduced only a short distance the bacteria increase less rapidly at first, but in half a day or so quite as rapidly as if it had not been reduced at all. In support of this statement Prendergast's report contains the following:

- 1. Milk containing 9,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter was set at 59°. In seven hours it contained 69,000; in nine hours 100,000, and in twenty-four hours 316,000.
2. Milk containing 23,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter was set at 77°. In six hours it contained 89,000; in nine hours 2,100,000, and in twenty-four hours 8,000,000.
3. Milk containing 23,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter was set at 96°. In six hours it contained 2,700,000; in nine hours 3,400,000, and in twenty-four hours 12,500,000.

In what has already been said indications have been given of means by which milk could be kept more free from bacteria than is usually the case, and by which the effects of bacteria, that had already got in the milk, could be reduced. These means might be summed up thus: Have a milk of the highest quality, and keep it at a distance, we are compelled to deal with them after they have got into the milk.

- The ends that are aimed at may be said to be:
1. Destruction of pathogenic or disease-producing germs.
2. Temporary preservation of the milk.
3. Complete sterilization.
Of course the most desirable of these is complete sterilization, because if we succeed in this we obtain the other ends that are aimed at, and moreover it is very difficult to obtain, and moreover it is very seldom an absolute necessity. The chief agents that have hitherto been used for this purpose are heat, boracic acid, salicylic acid, borax, lime, great heat and great cold. Others have been proposed, e. g. electricity and filtration, but as yet little has been accomplished. Taking these agents in order, we find that:
1. The two carbonates of soda are intended merely to neutralize acidity, and therefore to hinder coagulation of the milk; but, on unsterilized, that is, ordinary milk, they have no effect, nor have they any action upon pathogenic bacteria.
2. Salicylic acid most of all hinders coagulation. In fairly clean milk, in summer, it may hinder it for two or even three days, but it kills at least the clostridia germs within twenty-four hours, but doctors say that its continued use is dangerous to the health of the consumers.
3. Boracic acid has a very feeble action against coagulation, and against pathogenic bacteria it has none.
4. Borax prevents coagulation for a day, but it has a very feeble action upon pathogenic germs.
5. Lime is absolutely inactive.
6. Great cold may preserve the milk, but it does not kill all pathogenic bacteria, besides it raises the cream, which is very difficult to mix with milk again.
7. Great heat, by boiling heat, will certainly bring about absolute sterilization, if it is continued long enough; but it has these two disadvantages, the flavor of the milk is so much altered that to those unaccustomed to its use it is very unpalatable, and the heating has to be done in vessels of a strength almost approaching that of a steam boiler. Besides, if the heating is not continued long enough, although the pathogenic bacteria are destroyed, the spores of the milk bacteria are untouched and the desired preservation of the milk is not obtained.

It will be seen that none of all these is a thoroughly satisfactory method of dealing with milk, when we desire complete sterilization or merely the destruction of pathogenic germs along with the suppression for a reasonable time of the ordinary milk bacteria. Of the methods already mentioned, that of using a high temperature is the one that most nearly approaches perfection; and the method that is now becoming general on the continent, and which is favored by Prendergast, is really the same method, with one or two important modifications. This method is called pasteurization. It has been known that the majority of bacteria are killed by exposure for a short time to a temperature of 167° Fahrenheit, and processes were invented for heating milk to this temperature, but they failed in this, that they still made the milk unpalatable. Experiments were afterward started, and it was discovered that the changes that made milk unpalatable began at about 150°, and that a majority of bacteria are killed if they are kept for ten to twenty to thirty minutes at a temperature of 155°. From these discoveries the process now in vogue at once suggests itself; the milk is kept for nearly half an hour at a temperature of 155°, and at the end of that time is cooled as quickly as possible to a temperature of, at most, 60°. Thus the bacteria are killed, the milk is still palatable, and if the milk be well cooled the milk bacteria only will find themselves unable to do much damage during the time left for the milk to get to its final destination.

Bacteriology.—Dr. Freudenreich's Bacteriology of the Milk Industry article by "J. W." in N. B. Agriculturalist.—Prof. Thomas Bowhill, F. R. C. V. S., F. R. P. S., Edin.

Mother—Miss Smithers, your school mistress tells me she's always being obliged to scold you, Johnnie. I am sorry to hear that. Johnnie (considerately)—Oh, never mind, mother, it doesn't matter. I'm not one of those sensitive children, you know.—Brooklyn Life.

Teacher—Who was the hero of New Orleans? Thomas—Cortez. Teacher—No, no, Jackson. Thomas—Why, Jackson? afraid to fight in New Orleans, ma'am.—Judge.

"You don't have monarchs in this country," said a visitor to the United States, musically. "Not by that name," replied the native. "We have servants-girls, however."—Tit-Bits.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



USES OF FEAR.

A Famous Physician Who Makes It Help His Operations.

Nervous People Over Whom the Sensation Acts Much in the Manner of Hypnotism.

"Have you ever heard of the hypnotism of fear?" was a question put to a reporter of the New York Sun by a physician the other day. The reporter said that he did not understand the meaning of the question. "Well," said the physician, "I don't know that I would understand it if I had not had an illustration. Among my patients was a little girl who had had considerable trouble with one of her eyes. This finally resulted in the development of a tumor on the inner side of the upper lid. It was necessary to remove this tumor, and there would have been no special difficulty about this, although it required a delicate operation, if it had not been for the child's temperature. As it happened, the child was exceptionally nervous; in fact, so extremely sensitive was she that merely an examination of her eye would set her into the most violent hysterics. Even the pointing of one's finger at her made her tremble like a leaf, and as she was physically weak, any further operation properly dreaded the proposed operation very much. I finally decided to send her to one of the leading eye experts, whose name is known to a very small circle in the country. He made a careful examination, and decided that it would be necessary to put the child under the influence of ether in order to perform the operation."

"Now I want to say right here that while I believe in expert physicians, it has been my experience that sometimes they are led by their theories into doing foolish things. When the parents told me that this physician had suggested the use of ether, I immediately concluded that he had devoted all his attention to the consideration of the operation itself, and had not given proper thought to the nervous and weak condition of the patient. I knew the child very much better than he did, and felt that the administration of ether to her would be very dangerous. I told the parents of the child frankly what I thought, and they agreed with me. It then occurred to me to call upon the services of another oculist with whom I was acquainted, whom I knew to be a very skillful man. I also knew, however, that he was inclined to be overbearing and somewhat cranky, and it was not without misgivings that I called him into the case. However, we all went into the office the next day. He looked at the child carefully and then proceeded to bring out a lot of instruments, which he placed upon the table.

"What are you going to do?" I asked him. "I am going to remove that tumor," he said. "But do you understand how sensitive and nervous this child is?" I asked him. "Yes," he replied abruptly. "We'll fix that."

"Then, turning to the parents, he said in a rough, almost brutal way: 'Now, look here, I don't want you to interfere or say anything one way or the other. I'm not going to hurt the child, but I don't want any interruptions from you. I'm in charge of the child, but her eye is in your hands, and I'll be glad to let you see it, but I don't want you to touch it or to interfere with me.' He then turned to the child, and said: 'I'll box your ears!' he yelled savagely. 'There was a quick motion of the knife, another gasp by the child, and the operation was over. The usually nervous patient appeared to be paralyzed. The tears and hysteria were all there, but the power to give vent to them was absolutely restrained by fear. She trembled in a chair in front of him, unconscious of the fact that the operation was about to be performed. Then he walked up to him with a knife concealed in his hand. 'Look up,' he said. 'The man looked up. Then the physician drew out with his disengaged hand and gave him most violent box on the ear. Before the patient had recovered from his astonishment and the pain of the blow the operation had been performed.'

OLD GLORY'S COST. Floats from a Staff Formed of Over 1,000,000 Sacrificed Lives. It cost Uncle Sam over a million men to plant the American flag in the proud position it occupies to-day among the nations of the earth, says the New York Sun. In the war of the Revolution 542 seamen of the royal navy were killed in battle, while a considerably larger number were killed in the privateers that played such an important part in that struggle. Of the 542 seamen killed, 311 perished when the United States twenty-eight-gun frigate Randolph, Captain Nicholas Biddle, was blown up by a shot from the British seventy-four-gun ship of the line Ramoth, March 7, 1778, while Biddle had heroically attacked in order that his valuable convoy of seven vessels might escape. About the same number of soldiers were killed in the same battle, but this does not include the 9,500 Americans who died in the British privateers in Wallabout Bay. In all, 12,600 men perished in that battle, but 500 of them were French sailors captured near the American coast.

The total number of Americans who lost their lives in the Revolution is about 12,000. In the war with France and Tripoli, 1798 to 1805, about 175 Americans were killed. This does not include the number who fell in the French dungeons at Guadeloupe or in the naive paws at

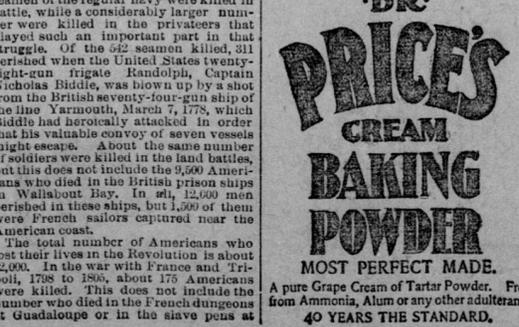
Why They Left. Sauerkraut Drives a Family Away From Home. A Sudden Fluctuation of the Market Responsible for a Deserted Farm—350 Barrels of Pickled Cabbage. They were talking about the desertion of the younger generations for the sake of the alluring life of the city; how young men and women left the home nest in the country as soon as they felt any confidence in themselves, and flocked to the paved streets and brick walls of urban life, in the hope that work would not be so hard and money would come easier. "Our family furnishes a case in point," said a young German, who has recently appeared in minor roles in Twenty-fourth Ward Democratic politics, to a Chicago Tribune reporter. "We're all in the city now except the old folks, who stick to the farm, and are doing pretty well. Our only son, 'Red,' and my daughter, however, were not those usually given, and I doubt if a parallel case can be found." Then he told his story:

With two brothers and three sisters he lived on a farm one hundred miles from Chicago and they all aided a plighted old father in operating the place. It was a fine piece of land and the family was happy and prosperous. But dark disaster came one day in the shape of a cabbage crop. The Chicago market showed a strong demand for sauerkraut and the farmer decided to go in for a profitable crop. With the three boys he planted several acres in cabbage, with excellent results. The family grew turbid and packed and when all was done there were 350 barrels of the finest sauerkraut made. Communicating with a friend in the grocery business, the three girls packed the farmer received an order for ten barrels. A few days later the grocer announced that the best he could offer was 50 cents a barrel. "Before we had begun to pack the man couldn't stand such a drop as that, so he had the shipment returned, paying freight charges both ways. Purchasing freight the young people returned to the farm, while the others sickened and grew weak from starvation.

It was a puzzle for the old man, but he was determined to derive some benefit, and the boys lugged the stuff up to the orchard near the house, where it was spread about as a fertilizer. By this time the entire family grew turbid at the mere mention of sauerkraut, and when the sun poured its hot rays on the pickled cabbage the girls rebelled. The farmer was instructed to cart it down, to disband the field and spread it. The boys had been on the verge of mutiny several times and this settled it. They all "lit out" for Chicago and have been ever since. The girls are in service, and once in a great while they all meet with the lonely and disappointed old tenton on the farm. "When was all this?" the Chicago sauerkraut market went booming again.

The Business Woman's Uniform. Look at nine women out of ten and one will see that the business dress for working women has solved itself. It consists of a shirt waist, dark skirt and sailor hat. The costume is cool and comfortable and saves heavy laundry bills. It has been in vogue for three summers now, and is more popular than ever. Nor is it the costume of the working girl alone. The well-to-do woman, the clerk who walks on her own exactly the same costume. Verily, it is a great leveler.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

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