

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The House Ways and Means Committee Preparing a Relief Measure.

Which It is Hoped Will Meet the Deficit in the Treasury.

Material Amendments Made to the Present Tariff Law Which It is Estimated Will Increase the Revenue About Forty Millions of Dollars Annually—Another Bill Also Under Consideration Looking to the Issue of Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness to Meet Present Emergencies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Four hours were occupied by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee this afternoon in preparing a measure of relief for the Treasury Department. There was a satisfactory unanimity of opinion among the members as to the course to be followed in order to meet the deficit in the national finances.

Another measure, which is still incomplete, will be reported at the same time, looking to an issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness, bearing a low rate of interest, to meet the present emergencies.

The two measures will not be amalgamated, but will be brought before the House separately. This conclusion differs radically from the sentiments expressed at the secret caucus of the Republican members held at the Capitol on Saturday night last.

The reason for this was obvious. It was explained by some of the members present that the silver Republicans in the House and Senate would vote with their party on the tariff measure, while they would be forced, by the very nature of things, to oppose the bill.

The two bills will be reported to the House on Thursday of this week, and will be passed with little delay. One and possibly two days may be devoted to their consideration, but it is not probable that they will be passed before the close of the session Thursday.

Making a 60 per cent. duty on wool, with a 60 per cent. compensatory duty on manufactured cloth over the Act of 1894; a 60 per cent. rate of duty over the 1890 law (McKinley) on lumber; a 25 per cent. increase over the Act of 1894 (Wilson bill) on livestock, cereals and dairy products, and a horizontal increase of 15 per cent. on the rates of duty on all other schedules over the law of 1894.

The increase of duty on farm products was made at the request of the members representing the protective agricultural States, their contention being that the present law is ruinous to their granger constituents.

The accompanying bill provides for an issue of 3 per cent. five-year bonds to protect the gold reserve in the treasury, with a proviso that the currency redeemed by the banks shall not be paid out while a deficit exists in the treasury. This differs from the original purpose of the Republican leaders, which was to give authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a 3 per cent. bond as a popular loan, to maintain the gold reserve, and for no other purpose, with a proviso that the redeemed greenbacks shall not be used to meet current expenses, but be retained as long as necessary as a part of the redemption fund; authority to issue the National banks circulating notes up to the par of the bonds deposited as security therefor, and to reduce the tax on National bank circulation, and authority for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiency in receipts until the revenues can be provided.

In addition to the sale of bonds, the bill will also authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness bearing 2 per cent. interest, not to exceed \$50,000,000 in amount, to meet current deficiencies of the revenues.

WAITING FOR CONGRESS TO ACT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Until Congress acts, or it be demonstrated that it will not act, no issue of bonds is anticipated at the Treasury Department. Nothing has occurred to-day or during the past few days to change the opinion of officials there as expressed in these dispatches last week following the President's message to Congress, that the President would allow Congress reasonable time to formulate financial relief measures, and if it failed, and the situation demanded it he would sell bonds under the Redemption Act to build up the Treasury gold reserve.

That opinion still prevails. Telegrams have been pouring in on Secretary Carlisle and the President all day long from financial centers regarding the Treasury situation and the Venezuelan matter. Secretary Carlisle conferred with the President several times, and both were much relieved at the apparent return of confidence, as evidenced in the rise in the price of American securities at home and also abroad.

ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Senate was not in session to-day. The session of the House lasted but half an hour,

when adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

Dingley (Rep.) of Maine stated that the Ways and Means Committee were of the unanimous opinion that it would be unwise to take a holiday recess until a response had been made to the President's earnest request for some action in regard to the financial situation. The committee now had such a measure under consideration, and he hoped to be able to present it to the House on Thursday next.

A resolution introduced by Henderson (Rep.) of Iowa, a member of the Rules Committee, provides for the immediate consideration of the bill when reported.

Clerks for the three Election Committees were authorized and the committees were given leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

CONGRESSMEN CONGRATULATED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The Chicago Board of Trade to-day sent the following telegram to Speaker Reed: "Thomas B. Reed: We congratulate the House of Representatives of the United States upon their prompt and patriotic action to relieve the treasury as requested by the President of the United States."

Messages were at the same time sent all over the country to the leading Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, requesting them to follow the example set by Chicago.

WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The withdrawal of \$1,050,000 in gold at New York to-day reduces the treasury gold reserve to \$67,500,000. The gold deposited in various sub-treasuries total, aggregating nearly \$200,000, does not yet appear in the treasury figures.

NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The Newport News Company Will Probably Get Two Contracts.

Unless the Union Iron Works of San Francisco Scales Down Its Bid to Suit Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—It is learned that the suggestion made to Secretary Herbert that he recommend a Congressional appropriation for the construction of four more battleships of the Kearsarge type, in order that contracts for their construction might be awarded to the three bidders for building the two authorized by the last Congress, and thus secure advantage of the economical proposals made, were submitted informally by members of the Board of Bureau Chiefs and were not embodied in their formal report, the decision having been reached that it was outside the province of the board to make such recommendations officially.

The board was merely called upon to examine and report upon the bids offered. Nevertheless, the suggestions will have all the force of a formal report, in which form they would probably have been embodied inconsistent with the functions of the board.

The recommendations of the board, as shown in the formal report, is that the bids of the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company for constructing the Kearsarge and her mate on plans prepared by the Navy Department be accepted; provided, however, that the Union Iron Works of San Francisco be given the opportunity of scaling its bids to a figure acceptable to the Secretary, in which event it is recommended that the Newport News Company be given the contract for building one ship and the Union Iron Works the contract for the other.

In the informal, but nevertheless semi-official manner previously noted, the Secretary is urged to consider the report and its recommendations as contingent only on his rejection of the plan proposed for securing six battleships in place of two. How much this radical proposition has impressed the Secretary cannot be ascertained, as he has given no hint of his views on the matter. The suggestion, however, will undoubtedly be given consideration by the President and Cabinet before Mr. Herbert acts, should he be inclined to look upon it favorably.

MURDERED BY INDIANS.

Rancher, His Wife and Two Children Killed by Apaches.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Dec. 23.—Perley Ellerson, a rancher, his wife and two children were murdered, and their home, near Payson Postoffice, about 100 miles from here, burned by Apaches last Friday. Their bodies were cast into the flames and incinerated. The home of Ellerson's father, which is quite near, was also besieged, but it is not known whether he has shared the same fate.

The scene of the terrible tragedy is about two miles from the line of the San Carlos Reservation, near the head of Pleasant Valley. So far as known, the rancher's residence was fired by Indians early on Friday morning last, and when the occupants attempted to escape they were shot down and the bodies thrown into the flames.

Payson is a small Postoffice, and there are no county or Federal officers located near by. It is not known whether the old couple, Ellerson's father and mother, are alive yet.

The news of the massacre has awakened intense excitement here, and a citizens' posse is rapidly being formed to take the trail of the reds. The Ellerson family came here from Booneville, O., six years ago, and located in the Tonto Basin, near the Apache reservation. They were quite well-to-do and extremely popular.

STEAMER ASHORE.

Piled High and Dry on Provoist Island During a Fierce Gale.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Dec. 23.—The steamer Signal, just arrived from Portland, Or., brings word that the steamer Islander, plying between Victoria and Vancouver, went ashore some time yesterday during a fierce gale.

Captain Beuregard reports that the Islander is piled high and dry on Provoist Island, one of the most dangerous spots on the coast.

CLOUDS ROLLING AWAY.

A Radical Change Comes Over the Financial Situation in New York.

Steady Advancement Throughout the Whole Market.

Bankers, Brokers, Investors and Speculators Inexpressibly Relieved—Money Brought Into Wall Street by the Outside Public to Purchase Bonds and Stocks One of the Principal Causes of Relief—Prediction That Another Bond Issue Will Be Announced in a Few Days.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The dark clouds which have hung heavily over New York's financial interests for the past few days began to break and roll away this morning, and the gleam of sunshine which came creeping through the parting clouds was joyously welcomed by those whose interest lay in that direction. Indeed, it was a radical change that came over the financial situation to-day, the tendency throughout the whole market being for a steady advancement, which greatly encouraged operators and served to impart a great feeling of relief and restore confidence in operations.

Certainly Wall street men wore a very happy expression upon their countenances, which clearly showed which way the wind was blowing. Bankers, brokers, investors and speculators were inexpressibly relieved. Those whose securities showed them immense losses were happy that some of the loss was regained; those who were upon the ragged edge of ruin Saturday night were placed upon their feet again by the rising tide, and others who had foreseen enough to see that the crisis had been reached with the close of business Saturday noon, and bought in at the lowest prices, were exultant with joy and busy counting their profits.

The market enjoyed a sharp recovery at the very beginning, due principally to a favorable change in London, the prompt steps taken by the associated banks to relieve the money market by providing for an issuance of loan certificates, and the possibility of a new Government bond issue. First prices for stocks which suffered the most loss last week showed gains of from one to six points over Saturday's closing prices. Of course, as might be expected, some irregularity followed, but in the afternoon the tendency again became upward.

The chief features of the market itself were the very large number of outright purchases by "outside" investors, as is customary in conditions that prevail in times like these, the market affording, in the opinion of these investors, unusual opportunities for good and profitable investments. The covering of shorts was another noticeable feature.

Altogether the day was one for congratulations among Wall street men, and many of the operators who came to business in the morning with fear and trembling left in the evening with a light heart and a prayer of thanks.

It was undeniably admitted that the action of the boards and trust companies in regard to the money market did much to relieve the situation. The leading institutions supplied their regular customers among the brokers at 6 per cent., but on the stock exchanges, in some instances, from 10 to 75 per cent. was paid for call loans. On the whole, there was comparatively little tightness in the money market, although it was quite exciting at times, and loans which run out to-day were renewed at 6 per cent. before a regular rate was quoted. Holders of good security had little difficulty in supplying their wants.

The large amount of money brought into the street by the outside public to purchase bonds and stocks was greatly welcomed, and did much to relieve the pressure.

The two failures of the day were of little importance, and had no bearing on the market. Settlements through the New York Exchange Clearing-house developed no weakness on the part of any of brokerage firms, although the small number of several houses on the street which had been pinched by the big decline last week were not too sound. The rally perhaps, saved them from the disastrous storm.

The eyes of Wall street are now turned to Washington. Financial men say in order to keep up the confidence restored to-day some favorable action on the money question must be at once taken by Congress. Apprehension still exists in the street that Congress will shrink this duty, and, it is predicted, if this is done, another disaster in the stock market will result, unless the President comes to the rescue.

The new bond issue question has taken strong hold in Wall street, and already bankers are holding informal conferences as to the emission. The feeling is that if Congress does not immediately heed the President's financial measure Mr. Cleveland will himself take the matter in hand and declare a bond issue without delay. Some rumors had it to-day that this latter action would be taken to-morrow, but this is not reasonable, inasmuch as it is known that the Ways and Means Committee has a relief measure under advisement, which likely will be reported to Congress some time this week.

Chauncey M. Depew, who was a visitor in the street to-day, said he would venture the prediction that there would be a bond issue within five days.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

Results of Yesterday's Races at Ingleside Park.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—On account of Christmas falling on Wednesday, this was ladies' day at Ingleside. The holiday attractions down-town and the rainy weather kept many of the fair sex away. The usual crowd of regulars filled the betting ring. Three out of six favorites won. White Cloud, who started in the hurdle race, dropped dead at the conclusion of the run.

Six furlongs, selling, Zoolen (6 to 5) won, Myron (25 to 1) second, Little M (8 to 1) third. Time—1:19 1/2. Miss Garvin, Zaragoza, Ida Sauer, Long O'Or, Starling and Orbit also ran.

Five and a half, selling, Julia O. (6 to 5) won, Ft F1 (6 to 1) second, Foremost

(7 to 5) third. Time—2:48. Ike L. and Adelante also ran.

Seven furlongs, handicap, Miss Maxim (4 to 1) won, Adolph Spreckels (9 to 5) second, Rosebud (3 1/2 to 1) third. Time—1:33 1/4. Ferrier also ran.

Five and three sixteenths, handicap, over five hurdles, Bellinger (6 to 1) won, J. O. C. (2 1/2 to 1) second, Cicero (coupled with Bellinger) third. Time—2:16 1/2. Silverado, Bob Roy, Tom Clark, Nellie G., Uncertainty, Oregon Eclipse, Esperance, Alexis and White Cloud also ran.

Six furlongs, selling, Pat Murphy (8 to 5) won, Realization (4 1/2 to 1) second, Lucky Dog (2 to 1) third. Time—1:18 1/4. Dorsey, Conde and Circe also ran.

Six and a half furlongs, selling, Cabrillo (6 to 1) won, Jack Richelieu (7 to 5) second, Imp. Ivy (4 to 1) third. Time—1:19 1/2. Pescador, Carmel, imp. Amarino, Tobey, Ransom and Allahabad also ran.

TO-DAY'S ENTRIES. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Following are the entries and weights for tomorrow's races at the Ingleside track: First race, three-fourths of a mile, selling, Shnitz (97), E. H. Shirley (102), Magpie (102), W. L. Munson (107), Garcia (99), Ike L. (97), Captain Skeedance (102), Long D'Or (105), Arctic (112).

Second race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling. Our Maggie (101), Mary S. (101), Collins (96), Chartreuse (101), Dungenen (104), George Miller (107), Highland (104), Fred Gardner (104), Gallant (99).

Third race, three-fourths of a mile, selling, Lizzie H. (105), Walter J. (108), Salisbury II. (101), Jack Hardy, Jr. (98), Mabel L. (98), Doubtful (105), Norris Hartman (105), Hazard (108), Toner (108), Pique (98).

Fourth race, one mile, selling, Daylight (95), Kowalsky (95), Semper Lex (115), Service (105), Endymion (92).

Fifth race, fifteen sixteenths of a mile, Can't Dance (84), Moderico (97), Roadrunner (105), Theresia (81).

Sixth race three-fourths of a mile, selling, May Day (102), Pescador (102), Yemen (99), Monterey (99), Polaski (99), Fortuna (97), Montana (110), Montalvo (106).

FISTIC BATTLES.

Solly Smith Given the Decision in the Fight With Billy Murphy.

The Police Interfere in the Fourteenth Round, After the Australian Was Practically Knocked Out.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The Olympic Club entertainment took place to-night with about 1,000 spectators present. The principal event was a set-to between Solly Smith of San Francisco and Billy Murphy of Australia. The latter, however, was announced when he came into the arena as from Cincinnati. Professor John Duffy officiated as referee.

In rounds one and two Smith had the better of it. In round three Billy little was done, but that little was in Murphy's favor. The next round Smith had the better of it. Rounds seven and eight were in favor of the Australian.

In the ninth round Smith knocked Murphy down three times and drew first blood. This was the best round of the "go," and Smith ought to have finished the kangaroo, as Murphy was quite groggy.

In round ten Murphy was fresh, and it was about an even break. Round eleven was a repetition of the tenth. In round twelve Murphy went down to avoid punishment. In the thirteenth round Smith had it all his own way. In round fourteen Smith again knocked Murphy down three times, but the Australian got up with amazing gameness. It was clearly Smith's fight, however, and the police stopped the affair after this round. Murphy was practically knocked out, and Professor Duffy gave Smith the decision.

MASPEETH (L. I.), Dec. 23.—The preliminary bouts in the first boxing tournament of the Empire Athletic Club commenced to-night before only a fair-sized number of spectators. The finals will take place next Monday night. The performance opened with the 115-pound class and the first pair to appear were Billy Smith of Philadelphia and Zimpher of Buffalo. Zimpher was declared the winner after six hot rounds had been fought. Smith was so weak that he had to be carried to his corner.

Maxey Haugh of Brooklyn and Charley Kelley of New York were the next to appear in the 115-pound class. The Brooklynite got the decision without any difficulty.

TROUBLES AT AN END.

The Great Street Railway Strike at Philadelphia is Over.

Union Traction Company and Its Employees Reach an Agreement.

The Conclusion of the Trouble Greeted by Citizens of all Classes—The Strike the Most Disastrous Ever Known at Philadelphia, and Cost the Company, Its Employees, and the Merchants Not Less Than Two Millions of Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—After lasting seven days the ruinous strike of the motormen and conductors of the Union Traction Company came to an end to-night by the employees accepting the terms of the company. The men struck for a working day of ten hours, \$2 per day and the recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees. The terms of the agreement are as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, December 23d. "To the committee of employees of the Union Traction Company—Gentlemen: Considering your proposition seriatim, would say:

"First—We do not propose to govern the membership or connection of any employee with any lawful association, but such connection with such association must not enter into the relations between employees and the company, and cannot be recognized in the business conducted between us.

"Second—That any grievance of whatever character that any man or woman may have will always be considered fairly and promptly before such men and the officers of the company, and the company will afford such men an opportunity to examine the records of such employees to their entire satisfaction.

"Third—We accept your statement that all men discharged since December 10, 1895, (except those discharged for just cause), will be reinstated upon examination of the records of such employees, the committee representing the employees to furnish the list of names of those they believe to have been unjustly discharged, and the men allowed to divide the runs, other than the runs laid out for the present employees, meaning those who have entered our services since the evening of December 17th.

"The above proposition, I think, should be accepted by the employees, and will be cheerfully accorded by the management. Yours very truly, "J. R. BEETEM, "General Manager."

The settlement of the strike is the result of numerous conferences during last night and to-day between the Executive Committee of the strikers and the Union Traction Company officials. Propositions and counter propositions were made by each side, when the agreement decided upon was finally adopted. Throughout all the conferences the Union Traction Company resolutely refused to recognize any one in the negotiations but its own employees, and the officers of the Amalgamated Association were not permitted to be present at any time.

The victory is with the company. The only point partially gained by the men was the unofficial recognition. On the other points for which they struck they have gained nothing, and are worse off by a week's salary and the occupation of the places of 1,900 of them. These 1,900 new employees will have the preference in the runs of the cars, and the old men will have to act as "trippers" (extra men). All of the 1,900 new men will not remain here, as a majority of them were specially supplied during the strike by contractors.

Still, some two or three hundred of the new men will remain here permanently. At a mass meeting of the strikers to-night the agreement entered into by their Executive Committee with the Traction Company officials was ratified.

The conclusion of the strike will be greeted with joy by citizens of all classes. The disturbances in the streets, the danger of riding in the cars, the inconvenience of walking long distances, and the enormous financial loss to the city has made the strike the most disastrous ever known in Philadelphia. The Christmas shopping trade was killed, and directly and indirectly it is a fair estimate that the seven days' strike cost the company, its employees and the merchants of Philadelphia \$2,000,000.

Aside from the satisfaction caused by the settlement of the strike from a business point of view, it is most fortunate that it has come to an end, as lawlessness and outbreaks were on the increase, and were each day that the strike continued becoming more serious.

The disturbances in the streets to-day were worse than at any time since the strike began. The company started out more cars on its various lines this morning than at any time since the start of the strike. With the exception of the Market and Chestnut lines, there was hardly a car on any of the other streets that started out that did not return to the car house in a shattered condition. In every section of the city the cars were stoned, and the motormen and conductors and the policemen guarding them cut and bruised by bricks and other missiles.

The various squads of policemen stationed at central points were kept busy hurrying to and fro to disperse the mobs. The most serious disturbance of the day occurred at Seventeenth and Girard avenue. Here a big crowd attacked a car guarded only by two policemen. The assault by the mob upon the car was vigorous and determined, and it seemed as if the motorman and policemen would be killed.

Finally, when Policeman Usherback had had his head cut open with a brick and his wrist broken, he drew his revolver and fired into the crowd. William H. Matthews, a striking motorman, was shot in the head and Samuel G. Crossley was shot in the knee.

As soon as the policemen opened fire the crowd scattered and trampled each other under foot in their effort to get out of range of the bullets. Matthews and Crossley were taken to the hospital. The former has only a scalp wound, but the latter was shot in the knee, and is in a precarious condition. The doc-

tors cannot probe for the ball, and even if he lives he will lose his leg.

Through their attorneys, the strikers this afternoon filed an application in the Court of Common Pleas for the appointment of a Board of Arbitration under a former compulsory arbitration Act.

Four men accused of rioting were severely dealt with to-day in the Criminal Court. They were among the rioters arrested on Tuesday for smashing car windows. They were indicted on Friday by the Grand Jury, tried to-day and found guilty. Judge Gordon sentenced three of them to two years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary and one of them to eighteen months.

VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

Its Personnel Will Not be Announced Until Later in the Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission will probably not be announced by President Cleveland until the latter part of this week, or the first of next week. It will consist, most likely, of three members. The President's aim is to put on the commission only such men as will inspire respect and confidence on both sides of the Atlantic, and whose achievements will be acknowledged by the world for statesmanship, science and letters.

In making the selection men with whom politics is simply an incident, and not their profession, will be preferred, and one close to the President is authority for the statement that probably not a single name so far mentioned will be found on the commission.

ARMY ENGINEERS.

Important Changes in Their Stations and Duties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Important changes in the station and duties of army engineers have been made by Secretary Lamont. Colonel Charles R. Sutte, member of the Mississippi River Commission, is made Division Engineer of the Pacific Division, with headquarters at San Francisco, in place of Colonel Mendell, recently retired. He will be succeeded at St. Louis by Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Stickney, also a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Major William H. Heuer, in charge of the river and harbor work at Humboldt Bay, has been transferred to Cincinnati, as relief to Lieutenant-Colonel Stickney. Major C. F. L. B. Davis, now on duty at Washington, succeeds to the duties vacated by Major Heuer.

Major Thomas H. Handbury, in charge of the works in Florida, will take the station at St. Louis as relief of Major Charles J. Allen, who succeeds Major Davis at Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Benyard, now at San Francisco, is ordered to relieve Major Handbury at St. Augustine, Fla.

TRAGEDIES IN KENTUCKY.

Five Reported in One Day in Different Parts of the State.

A Heretofore Supposed Harmless Insect Fires the Contents of a Shotgun Into a Passenger-by.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Dec. 23.—Five tragedies are reported from different parts of the State to-day. Near Eckton, Love Henderson and John Bailey met at a house of ill-repute. They became jealous of one of the inmates, quarreled and at once began shooting. After both had emptied their pistols without effect, Henderson picked up a shotgun and fatally wounded his antagonist.

Near Hodginsville Tom Friend, supposed heretofore to be a harmless insect, saw Tom Carriere riding by. Without any provocation, save the promptings of an insane whim, he fired the contents of a double-barreled shotgun into Carriere, wounding him fatally.

In the upper end of Barren County negro highwaymen attempted to hold up a party of white men. The negroes were pursued, and one Montford Gatewood was killed.

A. M. Logan, a prominent farmer living near Madisonville, attacked and killed a young man named Coates. Logan is supposed to be crazy, as no cause can be ascribed for his deed.

At a negro festival in Christian County, near Hopkinsville, Jerry Pettis shot Albert Thomas in the arm. Thomas instantly shot Pettis through the body, causing instant death.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

A Large Force of Insurgents Routed by Government Troops.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the "Herald" from Havana says the Asturias battalion of the Spanish army in Cuba, supported by a detachment of artillery, recently attacked a body of 4,000 rebels near the Calmana River. The battle lasted two hours. The rebels assumed the offensive shortly after the engagement began, and made eight attacks upon the Government forces, but were each time repulsed, and finally fled, leaving over a hundred men dead upon the field. The Spanish loss was three killed and several wounded.

Killed by a Passing Train.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Sergius Stepniak, the well-known Russian refugee and author, was accidentally killed at Chiswick this morning. He was going to visit a friend near his home. To reach this friend's house he was compelled to cross a railway track, which he crossed at the grade. As he stepped on the track a train which Mr. Stepniak did not see came along and struck him. His body was terribly mangled, and his death must have been instantaneous.

Three Probably Fatally Injured.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—In an accident on the Metropolitan "L" road this morning, at Forty-eighth and West Harrison streets, W. H. Bray, motorman; W. R. King, conductor, and J. H. Schiller, a passenger, were probably fatally injured. The motorman lost control of the apparatus, and the combination motor and passenger car crashed over the bumpers and fell to the street, twenty-five feet below. Schiller was the only passenger aboard.