THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1893. 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.

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IN CASH for every $10 worth you buy in our store in any department.

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This great offer will last until Dec. 31. It will not apply on goods that are charged. We guarantee every article sold as low in price as can be bought elsewhere in the city or money refunded. Come and save 15 per cent. on your purchases.

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— TRIP TO —

ST. LOUIS

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By taking Big Four Night Express leaving Indianapolis 11:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis 7:45 a. m.

ELEGANT Wagner state-room Sleeping Cars have been placed in service for accommodation of Indianapolis business, and will be located in convenient position at Union Station to receive passengers as early as 9 o'clock in the evening.

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H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES

— VIA —

C., H. & D. R. R.

On Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, 31 and Jan. 1 the C., H. & D. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to all points on its own line, also to points on below named roads at

ONE AND A THIRD FARE

For the round trip. All tickets good to return until Jan. 2 inclusive.
Baltimore & Ohio west of Pittsburg.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.
Chicago & Erie.
Chesapeake & Ohio.
Queen & Crescent.
Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern.
Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.
Detroit, Lansing & Northern.
Flint & Pere Marquette.
Louisville & Nashville.
Michigan Central.
New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio.
Vandalia Line.
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan.
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For tickets, etc., call at City Ticket Office, Corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

Monon Route.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES

Account Christmas and New Year's Holidays

The Monon Route will sell excusion tickets to all points on its line, including Chicago; also to points on the following lines:
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.
Vandalia Line.
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western.
Wabash Railway.
Ohio & Mississippi.
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis.

At Rate of One and a Third Fare

For the round trip.

All tickets good to return until Jan. 2, 1894, inclusive.

For further information and tickets call on any Monon ticket agent. Indianapolis ticket offices are at 26 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

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The Indianapolis Warehouse Co

WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Money advanced on consignments. Registerd receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

A Word

TO BUSINESS MEN

You want to increase your trade and THE JOURNAL can help you. Its columns are open to you at reasonable rates, and if you will persistently and judiciously tell people what you have to sell you will get customers, in spite of hard times. TELEPHONE 238, and a solicitor will call, who will give you information about your advertising business that will be worth money to you.

NOW IS THE TIME.

WAGON WHEAT 56c

ACME MILLING COMPANY,

452 West Washington Street.

Counterfeiters Captured.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 26.—Harrison county has been flooded for three months with dangerous counterfeit silver dollars, halves and nickels. To-day the leader of the gang was brought before Federal Commissioner Pollock at this place. Witnesses swore that he manufactured the spurious coin out of old silver teapots and watch cases, and his organized gang passed the stuff. He failed to give bond in the sum of $5,000. A full outfit of dies and counterfeiter's tools was captured.

Warmer; southerly winds.

THE COAT IS CUT LONG BUT THE PRICE IS CUT SHORT

Buyers materialized very rapidly for the snap we are offering, of a Black Irish Frieze Ulster for

$12

reduced from $15. They are cut extra long. Delay gets left. See that you don't, if you want to make $3.

THE WHEN

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.,

93, 95, 97 & 99 South Meridian St.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WOOLENS, ETC.

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

NEW AND DESIRABLE LINES FOR HOLIDAY TRADE—
Pacific, Hamilton & Simpson 10-yard Prints.
The new "Serpentine Crepe," in evening shades.
Extra fine double Satin Damasks, with Napkins to match.
Imported all-wool Dress Goods, Plaids, Armures, Plain and Broche Weaves, in dress lengths, at very large reductions from recent prices.
Many drives in odd lots and broken assortments, throughout all departments.

WE NOW OFFER THE TRADE

BOSTON RUBBER CO.'S "BELL BRAND"

BOOTS and SHOES at regular trade discounts, All specialties are pure gum. Write for Illustrated Catalogue. Send for sample cases.

McKEE & CO.,

136 and 138 South Meridian street, Indianapolis.

PRINCESS FLOUR

Best Made. Ask your Grocer.

CANNIBALS PUNISHED

Their Villages Destroyed and Leaders Sent to Prison.

They Had Killed and Eaten Over Thirty White Men—Scoldings from Cleveland's London Organs.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—An officer of the British gunboat Boomerang, writing from Sydney, N. S. W., gives an account of the punishment inflicted on the Pentecost island cannibals for the murder of four members of the crew of the American schooner Don Henri last September. The cannibals also murdered a portion of the crew of a French vessel. On learning these facts the Boomerang and the French war ship Schorff landed detachments of marines, who met and defeated the cannibals in several engagements and burned their villages. The French and British commanders also captured those directly implicated in the murders, and they were all sentenced to imprisonment for life at the French convict settlement at Noumea. At Pentecost island alone over thirty white men have been massacred and robbed, and large quantities of human bones were found, indicating that the cannibals had had other victims.

CLEVELAND'S LONDON ORGANS.

The Post Denounces the McKinley System—Case of Lese Majeste.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Post, commenting upon the meeting of Congress, says that it has to consider the question of how to keep the government going amidst the confusion and disorder due to the corruption which professional politicians have introduced into every department. The McKinley system, it adds, has killed the goose which laid the golden eggs for the treasury. The pension expenditure, it declares, is a most scandalous item. A hundred years ago the American politician tried to rob the fighting man of his battles, and now his successors have been wasting money on any scheme, so long as there was an excuse for maintaining taxation. The fact that some persons hoped that the repeal of the Sherman law would restore commercial prosperity shows how little real knowledge the Republic possessed. After a course of folly and corruption unexampled in modern history, it is ludicrous to expect that a vote of Congress will set things right. The personal merit of President Cleveland's policy is his resolute striving to carry measures which are not able to bear immediate fruit.

The Telegraph, in commenting on the alleged discovery at Abilene, Kan., of a plot to kidnap President Cleveland's little daughter Ruth, says that it hopes it is only a story of an American writer who happened to be short of Christmas copy. In view, however, of similar exploits like the abduction of Charlie Ross, the Telegraph adds that it is impossible to entirely dismiss the story as unfounded. Those bent on money making have no reverence for President Cleveland which is not hedged around with divinity. The newspapers, regardless of a sense of chivalry, call Mrs. Cleveland "Frankie." People who tolerate this sort of thing, the Telegraph says, must not be surprised if the President's daughter is in reality stolen.

Ovation to an Indian M. P.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Lahore, capital of the Punjab, British India, says that Dadabhai Naoroji, the Indian gentleman who was elected a member of the British House of Commons in the Liberal interest, arrived at Lahore yesterday and was given a most enthusiastic welcome. The streets were decorated with flags, and several triumphant arches were thrown across the main thoroughfares. The procession which marched past the popular commoner carried banners and mottoes, and took four hours to pass the reviewing stand.

A Prize Without Claimants.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—A lady some time ago left the sum of 100,000 francs as a prize for the Institute of France, to be given to the first person who, within ten years, communicates with a celestial body and receives an answer. It is quite possible that the Council of State may decide that it is unable to accept the legacy, in which case it will be offered to the Institute of Milan, first, and, upon the inability of the latter to accept it, it will be offered to other institutes.

The Matabeles Subjugated.

CAPETOWN, Dec. 26.—Commissioner Rhodes arrived at Palapye yesterday and announced that the Matabeles were entirely subjugated and that King Lobengula did not intend to return to Buluwayo. Commissioner Rhodes, accompanied by Captain Sawyer, his military secretary, left this morning for Capetown. There is no news of Commander Wilson, but all the colonial officers are confident that he is safe.

Brigands Captured.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Paris announces the capture of the Algerian brigand, Areski El Bachir, who has long been a terror to the inhabitants of Kabylia. Since Nov. 26 twenty-one brigands have been captured or killed. Since the arrest of El Bachir confidence has been restored among the people.

PAUL GIBIER'S EXPERIMENTS.

The Doctor Explains His New Agent in the Cure of Epilepsy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—As stated briefly, last night, just one year ago, Christmas, Dr. Paul Gibier, director of the Pasteur Institute in this city, and president of the New York Bacteriological Society, read a scientific paper before the New York County Medical Society at the Academy of Medicine on "A New Agent in the Cure of Epilepsy." In this paper the Doctor presented the result of his experimental treatment upon a large number of epileptics, some of whom had been intrusted to his professional care by leading physicians of New York and other cities.

Dr. Gibier, after examining the formula of the transfusion treatment, gave the results that had been reached in the treatment of patients at Bellevue Hospital, and also at the Pasteur Institute. In some of the cases pronounced benefit had been observed and the Doctor expressed the belief that the new agency would prove valuable in therapeutics. It was disclosed that the material used had been prepared from the vital organs of sheep, great care having been exercised in securing absolute purity in the matter employed. Fresh preparations were necessary each day. Some of the patients had been subjected to this treatment twice a day, the injections having been made hypodermically, the puncture being in the side, just above the hip joint. The aim is to supply the nervous force with naturally prepared food from a clean, healthy animal, which will at once assimilate with the blood and nourish, but not stimulate, the nervous system. In no case were any bad effects noticeable as a result of the injections, thus indicating the purity of the organic matter employed in the transfusion process.

Practically the treatment is an application of the Brown-Sequard method of inoculation, except that no claim is set forth that aged persons can be rejuvenated so as to be inspired with the physical characteristics of youth. Dr. Gibier also explained at the time he read his first paper that he intended continuing the treatment of other cases of epileptics, and would at some future time explain to the medical society the results that had been reached in the individual cases. This he did in his second paper, which he read at the Academy of Medicine last night, and in which the Doctor reports the results of his treatment in the course of the year. He specifies a number of cases in which the treatment has been successful, and sums up the results of the treatment of epilepsy by his system as being especially beneficial in adding to the favorable effects derivable from other therapeutic agents, and claims that by its application in the majority of instances the improvement is most satisfactory.

THE PRENDERGAST CASE.

Closing Speeches of Counsel Begun—The Prisoner Seemingly Tired.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Todd occupied most of the day in the Prendergast case with the opening speech for the prosecution. Mr. Todd was followed by Mr. Essex for the defense, who was still talking when court adjourned, and will resume his argument to-morrow. Mr. Heron will follow for the defense, then Mr. McGoorty for the defense, and Mr. Wade will make the final plea for Prendergast. The closing speech of the trial will be by A. S. Trude for the State.

Through the arguments of the day the prisoner sat listless and apparently very weary of the proceedings, which mean life and death to him. Not once did he seek to interrupt Mr. Todd, even when that attorney, in the course of his address, questioned the veracity of the prisoner's mother and brother. At no time did he seek to give advice to the lawyers, as he has been very fond of doing heretofore. Mr. Essex confined himself closely to the points of evidence on the insanity question. He said that he believed that if Prendergast could have gone to Washington at the time of the great interest in the silver legislation during the special session of Congress last summer that he would have killed Cleveland. He did not have the money to get there, and so confined his attention toward doing what his impulsive delusion told him was for the best good of the local public by killing the man who in his diseased mind stood in his way of becoming corporation counsel.

Biliousness.

We are a bilious race. Half of us are born bilious, with a predisposition to dyspepsia. The best-known remedy for biliousness and indigestion is Simmons Liver Regulator. Try it.

EMPLOYES ENJOINED

Unusual Step by Receivers of the Northern Pacific Road.

An Extraordinary Order Obtained from Judge Jenkins, of the United States Court.

NO STRIKE TO BE PERMITTED

Employes Can't Combine or Conspire to Quit the Company.

Neither Can the Labor Organizations Assist the Men—Initial Move Towards Reducing Wages.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 26.—A conflict is on between the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad and its employes, including all the engineers, conductors, firemen, trainmen, switchmen, and so on. The new schedule of wages, adopted by the receivers, which implies a cut of 5 to 10 per cent. in the employes' pay, was rejected by the employes' representatives. A conference was held in St. Paul with General Manager Kendrick yesterday, and the prospects are that on Jan. 1, when the new schedule is to go into effect, 3,500 men employed all along the road will quit work. This outcome of the controversy was foreseen by the receivers, for as early as Dec. 19 they applied for and obtained from Judge Jenkins, of the United States Court, of this city, an order authorizing and directing them to put into operation the new schedule of wages, and restraining the employes and their unions from "combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of the road with the object of crippling or embarrassing its operation, and generally from interfering with the officers and agents of the receivers or their employes in any manner by actual violence, intimidation, threats or otherwise." This injunction was held back until to-day, the receivers having expected to arrive at an amicable agreement. When they found such an agreement impossible, they telegraphed to their agents, attorneys all along the line to have the injunction served by the United States marshals on the proper men, and to make the injunction generally known.

The order of the court restraining the Northern Pacific employes from "combining and conspiring to quit the service of the road" is an extraordinary document. It is the first order of its kind, it is said, ever issued in the United States. A somewhat similar injunction was issued by a United States court in Michigan during the strike of the Toledo & Ann Arbor employes, but that injunction was issued after the strike was in progress. The grounds for the issuance of the present injunction are set forth to a long petition of the receivers which was filed Dec. 18. It appears from the petition that two days after their appointment (Aug. 17) the receivers, finding the affairs of the road in a deplorable condition, ordered a reduction of salaries varying from 10 to 20 per cent. of all officials and employes whose pay per annum exceeded $1,200. That reduction went into effect at once and was cheerfully accepted. About a week afterwards (Aug. 25) the receivers ordered a reduction of 5 per cent. on all wages running from $50 to $75 and of 10 per cent. on wages averaging from $75 to $100 per month. This order of the receivers did not go into effect at once. They concluded to investigate and revise the entire system of wages and the different schedules of pay, the task being imposed on the general manager. At a meeting of the receivers on Oct. 28, resolutions were adopted also abrogating the old schedules of pay, directing the general manager to prepare a new schedule for the engineers, trainmen and telegraphers and ordering a reduction of the wages of the other men as provided for Aug. 25. The petiton says that in the old schedules the employes were paid for services not performed.

In enumerating those who are enjoined from striking, or ordering strikes, the petition of the receivers mentions the names of thirty-two men who have been in conference with the receivers, and asks that they be enjoined from ordering a strike, which the court grants. The petitioners say that the employes cannot carry on a strike without the pecuniary assistance of the different national organizations to which they belong. They therefore pray that these organizations, through their chief officers, such as P. M. Arthur, E. C. Clark, E. P. Sargent, D. G. Ramsey, S. E. Wilkinson and others be enjoined from ordering and sanctioning the strike. The court grants this, and these men are included in the injunction.

A dispatch from St. Paul says: The representatives of the different organizations of employes of trainmen on the Northern Pacific road are in session to-night, it is believed, discussing the question whether to strike. They received the company's answer to their protest to-day and immediately went into executive session to consider it. They refuse now, as they have all along, to make any statement of their grievances or their plans, so that the general public is considerably at sea about the matter. The injunctions against an instantaneous strike, issued at Milwaukee to-day were served on three leaders to-night.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Removal of Headquarters Discussed by the Executive Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The executive committee of the Knights of Labor held a meeting here to-day. It has been understood that the committee had decided to remove the headquarters of the order from Philadelphia to Washington. In regard to this Mr. Sovereign said: "No such decision has been reached; in fact, it is by no means certain that the headquarters will be removed from Philadelphia. Washington is not the only city to be considered, if we decide upon a removal. Applications have also been received from Baltimore, Columbus, Niagara Falls and several other cities." Concerning the reported withdrawal from the Knights of Labor of the clothing cutters' assembly of New York and Brooklyn Mr. Sovereign said: "No official notification of their withdrawal has been received at this office. Our books show that the New York assembly has been under suspension nine months and the Brooklyn assembly fifteen months for nonpayment of taxes and assessments."

IN DARKEST SAN FRANCISCO.

Good Work of the Salvation Army—Thousands of Hungry Fed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The Salvation Army here attempted to carry Christmas cheer into San Francisco's darkest homes and gladden the hearts of thousands in the city who have no homes or shelter. In the former dive on Grant avenue, recently transformed into the salvationist station, tables were arranged to seat 450 people. In this place over 3,500 hungry men and women were given a Christmas dinner. Besides this, over one thousand baskets, containing tea, coffee, sugar, rice, beans, milk, candles, fruit, soap, mustard, maccaroni, butter, roast of mutton or beef and nuts and candies to the value of about $2,500 were sent out to suffering families. For this work the salvationists had collected a fund of about $8,000. The night was unusually cold. At the city prison over three hundred wanderers were sheltered and dozens were refused lodging after all the cells and corridors were filled.

OVERRUN WITH TRAMPS.

Kansas Reaping the Fruit of Gov. Lewelling's Proclamation.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 26.—Reports of depredations committed by tramps continue to come in from all parts of the State. Along the eastern and southern border they are thick and generally travel in gangs of a half dozen. Railroad officials state that their freight crews have a great deal of trouble with them, and in many instances are threatened with assault if they insist on their leaving the trains. They are crowding into larger towns of the State, where they say they will have the protection of police under the Governor's orders. Every day a number of tramps call at Governor Lewelling's office and beg for money with which to buy something to eat. The Governor has found this such a burden that he is compelled to refuse further aid to them. Last night several tramps broke into the Methodist Church and took a big supply of eatables and candles which the ladies of the church had prepared for the children.

This Will Clean Them Out.

ATCHISON, Dec. 26.—The new Populist police commissioner has decided to compel tramps who apply for meats and lodging to work on the rock pile in payment. Eighty-seven tramps were fed and lodged last week.

BAKERS' STRIKE SPREADING.

Employes of Ten Chicago Establishments Now Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The bakers' strike is spreading and to-day six more bakeries were compelled to shut down for lack of men. This now makes ten bakeries out of the sixteen in which the men are controlled by the association in which the strike is on. The principal bakeries whose men joined the strikers to-day are Adolph Wagner, Lydstand & Anderson, Olsen & Sevenson, S. J. Akerson. The other two are small concerns. The strikers claim to-night that the men employed by William Kafitz, forty in number, will join them to-morrow.

The strike seems to be running largely by nationalities. Saturday all the strikers were Germans and to-day they are all Swedes. The bosses claim that they will soon have all the men they need, and Heissler & Junge, the largest bakery affected by the strike to-day secured, "almost much effort, seventy-one new men to replace the men who walked out on Saturday. The men admit that the fact of a large number of unemployed bakers is a heavy handicap against them, but claim that they will win out. The bosses, on the other hand, profess to be well satisfied with the conditions at present and say that they simply cannot lose, as there are too many men out of work and desperately anxious to secure it to cause them to suffer any great inconvenience.

EMPLOYES ENJOINED.

Unusual Step Taken by Northern Pacific Receivers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 26.—The receivers of the Northern Pacific, preparing for a strike of all their employes, applied to Judge Jenkins, of the United States Court, some time ago, for an order restraining them from declaring an instantaneous strike and doing any damage to the property and interfering with the operations of the road. The receivers had ordered a general reduction in wages from 5 to 8 per cent. The employes objected. Negotiations between representatives of the employes and the receivers were in progress for three weeks. To-day the negotiations were broken off, and, the strike being imminent, the receivers have decided to make the use of the injunction issued by Judge Jenkins, which, they hope, will enable them to operate the road immediately with new men. The legal document now in the hands of the receivers comprises nearly ten thousand words. The injunctional order will be served to-night and to-morrow on all the leaders of the Northern Pacific railroad employes by the United States marshals of the districts through which the Northern Pacific passes.

To Settle a Miners' Quarrel.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 26.—P. A. Penna, of Indianapolis, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, has called a convention of the Missouri and Kansas district, to be held in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3. The convention will attempt to settle a quarrel in the organization growing out of charges being made by national officers against M. L. Walters, president of this division. It is charged that while he was conducting the Kansas strike last summer and receiving support from the national organization he deliberately worked to undermine the organization that supported him to form a new one. There is considerable bitterness between Walters's friends and his opponents, and since the strike the latter have seemed to gained control. The question of organizing Kansas and Missouri into separate branches will also be brought up.

Riot at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—Two thousand unemployed workmen, organized into a parade by Socialist agitators, marched in procession, to-day, through the leading streets, though they were repeatedly dispersed by the police. Finally, however, a detachment of one hundred policemen charged with drawn sabres on the mob. The latter replied by showering stones at the police, and several pitched battles followed, during which a number of people on both sides were more or less injured. Three Socialists and one policeman were severely wounded.

OBITUARY.

Victor Schoelscher, a French Writer and Traveler.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Senator Victor Schoelscher, who is well known as a writer and traveler, is dead.

The deceased was born in 1804, and, during his early life, he visited Mexico, Cuba and the United States, where he protested against slavery and wrote several works demanding the emancipation of the slaves. In 1848, when Under Secretary of State, he caused the passage of the decree which proclaimed the emancipation and franchising of the French blacks. He was expelled from France in 185. for political reasons and did not return to his native country until 1870.

William E. Murray.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—William E. Murray, a veteran Board of Trade man, died at Pass Christian, Miss., last night.

Mr. Murray was, at one time, a prominent trader at Chicago and made the first million-dollar wheat deal on the Chicago board. Mr. Murray was born near Rochester, N. Y., fifty-nine years ago. He began his career in Chicago as a bookkeeper for N. K. Fairbank and later was taken into partnership by the latter. His widow and daughters are now living abroad.

Gen. John W. Sprague.

NORWALK, O., Dec. 26.—Word was received to-day of the death of Gen. John W. Sprague, formerly of Milan, Huron county, Ohio, but of late years a resident of Tacoma, Wash. General Sprague went to the war as captain of the Seventh Ohio Infantry, one of the founders of the regiment. He was promoted colonel of the Sixty-third Regiment, and came out of the war a major-general, promoted for gallant and meritorious services. He was prominently known throughout Ohio.

Millionaire Barber.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Dec. 26.—C. S. Barber, sr., one of Kentucky's millionaires, died here to-night, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Barber was one of the richest men in this part of the State, his fortune being estimated between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. His wife, who is seventy-six years of age, and two children survive him.

Mrs. Hedberg's Complaint.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Alfred Hedberg, widow of Captain Hedberg, the army officer who was shot and killed at Fort Sheridan by Lieutenant Maney several weeks ago, is in Washington with the avowed intention, it is said, of making trouble for the officials by whom Maney is to be tried, and who, she claims, are not ardent in their prosecution. It is said here that the Secretary of War may order an investigation.

WANTED TO KILL PARKHURST.

A Crank Informs the Police of His Intentions and Is Locked Up.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A man giving his name as Timothy Kane, aged thirty-five years, of No. 1776 Third avenue, called this morning at the East One-hundred-and-fourth-street police station. He announced that he was going to kill the Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, and he wished two policemen to accompany him and arrest him after the deed. After a hard struggle Kane was overpowered and locked up. An examination as to his sanity will be made.

Parkhurst has opened his batteries again on the police, and this time his guns are trained on Captain Edwin Stevens, of the Oak-street station. The clergyman this morning gave out for publication some recent correspondence between his society and Mayor Gilroy and the police officials. The communications referred to in this letter are quite lengthy, and in substance prefer charges of neglect of duty against Captain Stevens for failing to close up certain disorderly houses in his precinct.

Preacher Burned in Effigy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26. — Residents of the aristocratic suburb of Morgan Park are greatly excited over the burning in effigy last night, in front of the suburban post-office, of Rev. O. E. Murray, pastor of a South-end Baptish church. Rev. Mr. Murray has made a vigorous attack recently on alleged gambling in the Morgan Park Club, and the demonstration against him is supposed to have resulted from this attack. Members of the club, however, denounce the action and disclaim all connection with the affair.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW

Four Days on the Rocks with Scant Food and Clothing.

Saved from a Reef-Fast Schooner by One of the Sailors Who Swam Through Shark-Infested Waters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Four days on the rocks with scanty clothing and scantier food, drenched by the spray from the waves which were rapidly beating their schooner to pieces a couple of ships' lengths away. Such is the story of shipwreck and privation told by the six men who formed the crew of the schooner Milford, which sailed from Mobile to Kingston, Jamaica, on Nov. 18. The steamship Neptune to-day arrived with five of the crew. The men are: Laurits Larsen, John Svenson, Axel Dahl, John Ceasser, and the steward, an American, whose name was unknown to the rest of the survivors. Captain Weid remained behind at Green Island to look after what is left of the wreck and cargo.

The Milford was a three-masted schooner of 300 tons. She arrived off Salt creek Dec. 3. She was then about eight miles from Green Island, the nearest harbor. That night the vessel encountered a heavy squall which became a gale, and in half an hour the Milford was pounding on the edge of a reef. The crew lowered the only boat they had, but were forced to return to the schooner as they could not reach the shore through the heavy surf. As they hoisted the boat to the davits a heavy sea smashed it to splinters and the men were dashed about the deck. Svensen was severely injured on the right shoulder. Shortly afterward the vessel sprang a leak, and it soon became evident that she would go to pieces. With the appearance of daylight the crew had a chance to see what were the best means of saving themselves. Larsen decided to try and swim to the rocks near by. The water was infested with sharks, but he plunged into the waves and reached the rocks in safety. He made fast the end of a line and then the work of getting other men ashore began. They all made the dangerous passage in safety. They brought some food and water ashore, but only just enough to keep them from dying of starvation. The crew remained on the rocks until the following Thursday. They were without any kind of shelter. The storm had abated by Thursday afternoon and the natives came out in a canoe and took them ashore.

Steamer Probably Lost.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The agents of the German tank steamship, the Burgermeister Petersen, admit to-day that they fear she has been lost. Nothing has been heard of her since she was reported on Dec. 10 in a disabled condition. The Lancastrian Prince reported passing the Petersen on that date. Her rudder had been carried away and a temporary one rigged. This was in latitude 47.3, longitude 44.32. Captain Burger, of the Petersen, asked to be taken in tow. The Lancastrian Prince was short of coal and refused. Nothing has since been heard of her. She carried a crew of thirty-eight men.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Assignment of Business Firms at Milwaukee and Other Places.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 26.—The dry goods firm of Rich, Silber & Co. and the A. W. Rich Shoe Company have assigned. The value of the nominal assets of the dry-goods company are placed at $225,000 and of the shoe company at $106,000, with liabilities at present unknown. Benjamin Will and T. L. Kelly are the assignees.

Lack of business and inability to make collections caused three more Milwaukee institutions to assign for the benefit of creditors this afternoon. The Reliance iron and wire works is in the hands of John H. Gillman, and the firm's assets are $50,000. The White Fish Bay Association, a syndicate of suburban lot boomers, assigned to Dr. Charles D. Stanhope. The company's assets are $75,000. The Phoenix Suspender Company assigned to Otto B. Finck. The assets are $30,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The Mahoning Rolling Mill Company, with headquarters in this city, and mills in Danville, Montour county, went into the hands of receivers to-day. The liabilities are $340,000 and the assets $332,000. Justice Cox, of this city, and Charles L. Bailey, of Harrisburg, both directors of the company, are the receivers. Abraham S. Patterson, the president of the company, said this afternoon that the reason the receivership was applied for was on account of the financial stringency, crippled trade, as Mr. Patterson said, with sarcasm, "Cleveland for President and the Wilson tariff bill."

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 26.—At the suit of C. Sandheiger, a bondholder, two receivers were appointed this afternoon for the Banner Brewing Company, at Canal and Walnut streets. The assets of the company are estimated at $325,000, with liabilities about the same. Alex. Darusmont and Herman Huesman are the receivers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—T. P. Basshaw, attorney for William H. Garland, filed a petition for the appointment of a receiver for the Producers' Coal and Mining Company in Judge Fisher's court to-day. The company owns no coal mines, but operates by means of contracts with mine owners for their outputs.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—Fleishman & Co., the notion dealers who failed Saturday, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors. Judgments aggregating about $125,000 have been entered against the firm.

TOLEO, O., Dec. 26.—Applications were made to-day for receivers for the E. W. Chambers Lumber Company and the Chapin Cutlery Company. Liabilities estimated at $75,000 and $62,700, respectively.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant has been appointed receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank.

President Mackey Resigns.

D. J. Mackey has resigned as president and director of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, and Vice President H. C. Barlow is now acting president of the company. W. H. Tilford was elected director in the place of Mr. Mackey and also chairman of the board of directors.

CRISIS NEAR AT HAND

Decisive Blow of the Brazilian War About to Be Struck.

Minister Mendonca Thinks the Rebel Ironclads and Peixoto's Torpedo Boats Will Soon Meet.

THE NEW YORK OFF FOR RIO

And the Miantonomoh Reported to Be Getting Ready to Leave.

Return of the Nictheroy to Pernambuco Without Seeing Mello's Ships—Claims of the Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Minister Mendonca, of Brazil, believes that a crisis in the Brazilian revolution is at hand and that the decisive stroke will be made this week. He says that the two great ironclads of the rebel commander Mello and the flotilla of little torpedo crafts hastily improvised by President Peixoto are rapidly nearing each other. The Minister says that a collision is almost certain to occur before next Monday. He recognizes that the little torpedo and dynamite boats are tremendously overmatched by the rebel ships, but he counts much on the ability of the small boats to maneuver quickly and to discharge their novel explosives. Senhor Mendonca is hopeful and confident that the Mello fleet will be defeated and that Peixoto's ships will then be able to turn their attention to the other rebel admiral, Gama, who is in the Rio harbor.

The cruiser New York was ordered to Brazil to-day, and at 8:08 p. m. the noble war ship passed quarantine in New York harbor, bound for Rio de Janeiro under a full head of steam. The promptitude with which the New York was made ready for sea and the fact that the work of coaling her was pushed through Christmas leads to the conclusion that the Secretary of the Navy considers her presence at Rio of great urgency. He said this morning that no destination had been fixed for the Miantonomoh, but it is extremely probable that she also will go to Rio as soon as she is in readiness for the trip. It is supposed that a fear of confusion in the Brazilian government and consequent danger from violence is what has caused the centering of a formidable naval force at Rio.

Italy Also Alarmed.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 26.—The Italian gunboat Sebastiano Venuro has left here for Rio de Janeiro.

THE FIGHT POSTPONED.

Peixoto's Cruiser Nictheroy Failed to Find Admiral Mello's Ships.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 26.—As announced, yesterday, the cruiser Nictheroy, with her big dynamite gun ready for action, suddenly put out to sea in search of the Aquidaban and Republica, Admiral Mello's rebel ships. To-day the Nictheroy as suddenly returned and reported that she had been unable to find the two rebel ships. The latter were said to have been sighted bound for the convict settlement on the island of Fernando De Noronha, to the north of this port, and the object of Admiral De Mello in making for the island was said to be the liberation of the convicts, who were to be enlisted in the Brazilian insurgent marine force. It is now said that the Nictheroy will here await the coming of the rebel ships and will fight them in or about this port.

From Rio de Janeiro there is little or no fresh news to be had. The adherents of both sides claim that their opponents are driven to the last extremity and that they must soon give in. One thing is certain, and that is the people are getting heartily tired at the monotonous course of events, and that some decided action on the part of either President Peixoto or Admiral Mello would be a positive relief to all people interested in the Brazilian struggle. Of course, both sides continue the circulation of rumors calculated to do as much damage as possible to the other side. Thus the adherents of President Peixoto insist that the rebels are receiving the support of foreign powers and that the ultimate object of the revolution is the re-establishment of a monarchy in Brazil. They add that the officers of the foreign war ships at Rio de Janeiro make no concealment of the fact that they are in sympathy with Admiral Mello and the latter is said to be receiving supplies of money from England, where his agents are reported to be doing their utmost to give prominence to his side of the question in government circles. Stock jobbing and other speculative movements, it is asserted, are also very much in support of the insurgents, and it is claimed that the presence of a powerful squadron of United States war ships will alone cause a cessation of this alleged underhand foreign interference in the affairs of Brazil. The United States, it is finally insisted, must compel a strict observance of the Monroe doctrine, and that if this is done the collapse of the revolution is only a very short time.

On the other hand, the insurgents maintain that Peixoto is nothing more than a military dictator, who is imposing his will upon the people of Brazil in defiance of the popular sentiment, and in every way against the Constitution, and in opposition to the principles of republicanism. Far from desiring to establish a monarchy, the rebels insist that they are combatting the monarchical of one-man power system of government, and that if the United States extends sympathy and moral support to Peixoto the government of the great republic will be using its power to support a dictator and to oppose a popular movement in Brazil. Finally, the insurgents insist that they should be permitted to fight it out with the Brizilian government, and that if they are allowed to do so they will soon restore peace to Brazil and will bring about a more healthy and satisfactory state of affairs throughout the republic. This is about the situation so far as can be gathered here from the two points of view, that of President Peixoto and that of Admiral Mello.

News has been received here to the effect that additional war ships are to be sent by the United States to Rio de Janeiro, and this has given great satisfaction to Americans who have business relations with Brazil, as one way or the other, they desire to see an ending to the prolonged hostilities so that commerce may resume its uninterrupted flow, and that business may no longer be hampered by the disputes between political parties in Brazil.

UNCONFIRMED RUMORS.

Report that Minister Thompson Has Recognized the Insurgents.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 26.—It is rumored here that Mr. Thompson, the United States minister in Brazil, has recognized the Brazilian insurgents as belligerents. An explosion of a powder magazine at Cerro has done immense damage.

LISBON, Dec. 25.—A rumor prevails here, but lacks official confirmation, that the Portuguese minister at Rio de Janeiro, the Comte De Paco D'Arcos, desiring to depart on leave of absence, was detained by the Brazilian government authorities.

No Credence in the Thompson Story.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Not a particle of credence is placed here in the report from Buenos Ayres that Minister Thompson, at Rio de Janeiro, has recognized the insurgents as belligerents. It is improbable