some collections. He has not been seen in Fairmount since. It has been known for some time that he was embarrassed financially, and recent developments show that he has been guilty of numerous irregularities, the consciousness of which will probably prolong his absence. Mr. Nixon's peculiar fad was forging the name of the Big Four railroad agent to bills of lading, on which he secured credit at the banks. Paper of this kind has come to light to the amount of about $2,500. Farmers who had stored wheat in the mill fail now to find it. The books indicate that five to eight thousand bushels of wheat had been left in store by this class of victims. Less than $300 worth of property is found on the premises to account for this. The heaviest loser, however, is Dr. William Henley, to whom Nixon is indebted several thousand dollars. Attachment papers in favor of Dr. Henley were served last night, and what property Nixon had left was seized by a constable. Nixon, of course, has borne a good reputation, otherwise he would have been unable to carry on such a business to such an extent.

Nixon Has Left Sad Hearts.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 29.—To-day friends of T. J. Nixon, a well-known grain dealer, of Fairmount, were in this city endeavoring to discover the grain dealer's whereabouts. Mr. Nixon disappeared early in the week and numerous creditors are after him. Many farmers in the northern part of this county, who had stored wheat in his elevator, are left in the lurch, as the wheat has been disposed of and the story goes that Nixon sold the grain and fled with the receipts.

A SHREWD SWINDLER.

An Indianapolis Man Impersonated by a Rogue Who Secured $1,079.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., Dec. 29.—From Geo. W. Bell, cashier of the Citizens' State Bank, has been learned the facts in a shrewd game worked here last summer, the particulars of which were unknown until Tuesday. Some time last summer a stranger came here and registered at the hotel as Alexander M. Clark. He was taken for a government detective. On the 5th day of July he asked the proprietor of the hotel to go to the bank and identify him, as he wished to get a draft cashed. This request was granted, and a draft for $1,079 was presented. He was told by the cashier that the bank would only receive the draft for collection, and that it would be forwarded to the First National Bank of Chicago, upon which it was drawn through the Indiana National Bank, of Indianapolis. The draft was indorsed by L. A. Bunker, a real-estate and loan agent of Hutchinson, Kan. The draft was paid by the Chicago bank, and Clark drew his money and disappeared.

Last Tuesday Forrester F. Cooke, Mayor of Galesburg, Ill., arrived here on a still hunt for Clark, and said the check was a forgery. The crook had used the name of Alexander N. Clark, a resident of Indianapolis, who owned land in Kansas. By impersonating Clark the stranger put a mortgage on the Kansas land and got Bunker, of Hutchinson, to indorse the note for the loan.

HULTZ'S SLAYER HELD.

Lem Willis Found by the Coroner to Be the Masked Assassin.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Lem Willis, the ex-sheriff of Sullivan, has waived a preliminary examination on the charge of murdering lawyer W. C. Hultz. A special grand jury has been called for next week. The coroner has concluded the inquest and found that Willis was the disguised assassin of last Sunday morning.

Darlington K. of P. Hall Dedicated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DARLINGTON, Ind., Dec. 29.—The dedicatory ceremonies of the new castle hall of Darlington Lodge, No. 159, Knights of Pythias, were held last evening. The grand chancellor, Hon. James E. Watson, of Rushville, and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal Frank Bowers, of Indianapolis, were present, and with the assistance of members of the local lodge performed the ceremony in a highly pleasing manner. The grand chancellor delivered an intensely interesting address. The ceremony was also the seventh anniversary of the lodge, which was organized with twenty-one members, the present membership being 160. The hall is built of brick and stone, and the main lodge room is 40 by 60 feet, and cost about $7,000. Nearly five hundred members of the order were present from Thorntown, Crawfordsville, Mace, Roachdale and other neighboring towns. Ten lodges of K. of P. are in Montgomery county, with a membership of about fourteen hundred.

Edinburg Dentist Has Fled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EDINBURG, Ind., Dec. 29.—J. Walter Horner, Edinburg's dentist, has gone and left numerous creditors. Mr. Horner located in Edinburg last spring, coming here from Louisville. His dental office was destroyed in the recent mysterious fire which occurred in the Thompson Bank Block. His office was insured for $1,000, which amount was paid him. A few weeks ago he put in another office, but only on a very moderate outlay. Last Monday he said he was going to Louisville on a short visit. To-day, a letter was received here from him stating that he had "bucked the tiger" at Louisville and lost $500 and was ashamed to return to Edinburg and would leave on the next train for Texas, and that his creditors might have his dental outfit. An investigation of his office showed that he had taken all of his instruments with him.

State Dairymen Adjourn.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HAMMOND, Ind., Dec. 29.—This was the second and last day of the annual meeting at Crown Point of the Indiana State Dairy Association. The attendance was large at both forenoon and afternoon sessions. The entire forenoon was taken up in hearing reports of the committees and in the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected: B. Woods, of Crown Point, president; C. C. Vanney, of Franklin, vice president; W. S. Commons, of Centerville, secretary and treasurer. At the afternoon session several very interesting papers were read, especially one by William Banks, of LaPorte, on "Dairy Cows and Their Feed." The next annual meeting will be held Dec. 27 and 28, 1894, at Centerville, Ind.

Ohio Horse Thief Jailed at Wabash.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 29.—Otto Fink, a horse thief, whose home is in the northern part of this county, was locked up here to-day on complaint of J. C. Laser, of Mansfield, O. Fink only a few months ago was released from the penitentiary at Columbus, where he served six years for horse stealing, having been sent up four years from Hardin and one year each from Allen and Crawford counties, Ohio. Laser says that his horse, buggy, robe and other property were taken, and that the thief drove over an embankment near Mansfield and wrecked the rig. Fink claims that he has been railroading, and has never visited Mansfield. The officers are confident they have the right man.

District Medical Society.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Dec. 29.—The Mitchell District Medical Society closed its forty-sixth annual meeting in Seymour this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The papers read were more interesting than any which have ever before been presented to the society, as follows: Dr. J. M. Kyle, of Aurora, on "Shock;" Dr. G. O. Orvis, of Seymour, on "Anomalies in the Practice of Medicine," and Dr. Albert E. Stearne, of Indianapolis, on "Toxic Origin of Nervous Diseases." The following physicians of Indianapolis attended the meeting: E. S. Elder, H. O. Pantzer, A. E. Stearne, Y. C. Hearte, A. W. Brayton and L. C. Cline.

Ministerial Institution at Farmland.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FARMLAND, Ind., Dec. 29.—The quarterly and ministerial institute of the eastern four districts of Indiana, composed of Jay, Blackford, Wells, Delaware, Wayne, Henry, Union, Rush and Randolph counties, convened in this place last night. To-day's sessions were occupied in institute work, consisting of the presentation of topics that had been previously assigned. The ministers in attendance were treated to a lecture on the "Book of Job" to-night, by the Rev. Frederick Stovenhour, of Portland. The meeting to-morrow will be for the arranging of ministerial work and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Stabbed His Brother.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Dec. 29.—Charles and Oscar Speer got into an altercation over a horse, and hot words passed between them, when Oscar drew his knife and stabbed his brother in the arm. He struck with such force that he broke an inch and a half of the blade of in the arm. The wound is dangerous.

Postmaster O'Brien Short $600.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 29.—Con O'Brien, who was appointed postmaster at Lagro, this county, by President Cleveland last May, is short in his accounts $600, and the office was to-day turned over to his bondsmen. Inspector Fletcher, of Cincinnati, arrived this morning, and a hasty examination showed that the accounts were in bad shape. The exact shortage subsequently was found to exceed $600. Mr. O'Brien has borne a good reputation for honesty, and says that he kept his store and postoffice accounts together, and in paying his personal debts overdrew his postoffice balance.

Seymour Pioneer Gone.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Dec. 29.—Thursday evening John Harton, aged seventy-three, died of grip and heart disease. He was one of the old settlers of this county, and was agent of the old Ohio & Mississippi railroad in this city for twenty-seven years. He was a large property owner. He was a charter member of Seymour Lodge, No. 294, I. O. O. F. He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Delaware County Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the Delaware county Republican committee it was decided to hold mass township and precinct conventions Saturday, Jan. 7, to select members of the county committee and delegates to the Republican district convention at New Castle Jan. 18.

Middleton Company's Mill Mortgaged.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 29.—The W. H. Middleton Company, proprietors of one of the largest planing mills in the city, to-day filed mortgages on its plant and stock for $5,000 in favor of the First National Bank. Assets and liabilities are not given.

Indiana Notes.

A new 5,000,000-cubic-foot gas well has been struck east of Muncie.

Sam Miller, of Muncie, twice a convict, got a two years' sentence for forging an order for 50 cents.

Auditor Webster S. Richey, of Delaware county, has been indorsed by the county committee at Muncie for the nomination for State Auditor.

Frank Saint Johns, of Greensburg, who died a few days ago while undergoing the gold-cure treatment, was prescribed for by a private physician.

The Pike county farmers' institute is in session at Petersburg. Senator J. A. Mount, of Boone county, and ex-Representative Heathman, of Pike, are among the speakers.

Col. W. E. McLean, of Terre Haute, has made application for the position of pension agent for this district, since the death of Coloner Zollinger has removed the probable appointee.

Hon. John W. Lovett, who has been twice a candidate on the Republican ticket for Attorney-general, and Hon. H. C. Ryan, of Anderson, announced yesterday the organization of a new law partnership to begin Jan. 1.

Depositors of the Citizens' Bank of Converse, which belonged to the Dwiggins chain and which went to the wall last June, will receive about 75 cents on the dollar. The bank is in the hands of Receiver Roscoe Kimple.

The barn of Christian Crumb, near Frankfort, was burned yesterday. Four cows and seven horses perished. Tramps sleeping in the hay are supposed to have caused the fire. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,500.

REVOLUTION IN BUILDING.

Steel Frames Make a Wider Range of Stone Available.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The modern system of construction, by which weights of the tall buildings now so great a feature of most American cities are transfered from the walls to the steel or iron truss framing, has brought about a curious change as to the qualities demanded in building stone. Formerly it was essential that the stone of the walls of a high building should be capable of bearing enormous weights without crushing. Now it is only necessary that the stone shall be handsome in appearance and of moderate strength, as it is used only as "facing" in the tall buildings.

It is the application of the truss principle to the framing of buildings indeed that renders the fifteen and twenty-story commercial and industrial towers of to-day practicable, for to make the walls thick enough in the lower course to stand the weight of some of the high structures nowadays put on narrow lots in many cases would be to use up half the area devoted to the building with foundation walls.

The strongest stone known to American builders will bear a pressure of 24,000 pounds to the cubic inch. The trap rocks of New Jersey and the dolerite of Staten Island will both take this weight, which is somewhat in excess of the capabilities of the granites. Thus the granite of Rhode Island crushes when the pressure reaches more than 17,750 pounds to the cubic inch; that of Virginia will bear 21,250 pounds and that of Maryland 19,750 pounds. The strength of the granites of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont varies somewhat, but not greatly, from these figures, and the strength of granite has been the quality that has most recommended it in the past.

The strongest marbles in the world are from American quarries and come from Lee, Mass. They will bear the weight of 13,440 pounds to the cubic inch. The marble of Tuckahoe, N. Y., will bear 12,950 pounds to the inch, and this is in excess of the strength of some of the Fundy red granites, which are capable of bearing only 11,812 pounds. The statuary marble of Carrara will bear only 9,723. The strongest limestone will support 13,900 pounds to the cubic inch, and it is quarried in the vicinity of Kingston, N. Y. The Empire State is especially rich in limestone quarries; the products of which are greatly valued for their variety of color. That of Glens Falls is jet black and will take on a high polish; the stone of Medina, Albion and Lockport is of various gray shades, and there are cream and dove-tinted stones found in other portions of the State. Some of the handsomest light-shaded limestone is found in Florida and the Bermudas.

The Ohio limestones are quite the equal of any in America and are favorites in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus A most valuable property of the Ohio limestones is their power of resisting fire, a quality shared by the limestones of Indiana and Illinois. These stones are quarried in slabs, and at one time in the geological history of the earth formed a part of the beach or bottom of the seas of the Niagara period.

Americans are much more lavish in the use of bright colored building stones than the English or any other northern people, a fact that was noted forty years ago by a titled English visitor to this counry, who, in a leter to a British periodical, drew a parallel between the cheerful aspect presented by American facades and the somber appearance of the English fronts, to the decided disadvantage of the latter

Obituary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Gen. William A. Quarles, a leading member of the Clarksville, Tenn., bar, and an ex-Confederate brigadier general, died in Logan county, Ky., last night, aged sixty-eight. He was one of the most prominent lawyers in Tennessee and had served two terms in the State Senate. As a soldier he was conspicuous for his bravery.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—Nokolaus Hinz, the originator and chief organizer of the St. George Ritter Beneficial Society, which now has branches throughout the country, died very suddenly of heart failure at his residence in Allegheny. He had been at work on Wednesday and was enjoying excellent health. He was in his sixty-seventh year.

GEORGETOWN, Col., Dec. 29.—Herman Minert, aged fifty-two, died to-day in the Sisters Hospital. He served during the rebellion on board the United States steamer Brooklyn. His funeral will take place tomorrow.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Henry Norton, of San Francisco, formerly associated with Senator Jones in the mining business, died suddenly in London, on Thursday, of heart disease.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Henry Clausen, president of the Clausen Brewing Company, died to-day.

Murderous Crank in Custody.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 29.—A long-haired crank giving his name as Buckley, from Perry, called at the executive office last evening and asked to see Governor Renfow, but the latter was not in. He was armed with a pistol and murderous dirk, and had arsenic enough in a phial to kill ten men. He said that if the Governor did not appoint him to office he would kill him and then take his own life. He was placed in custody.

A Milwaukee paper tells of a man who on a plot 60x120 feet raised three crops in succession, onions, radishes and cauliflower and celery. The product brought him $120, or at the rate of $720 an acre.

Sold only by druggists—"Old Process" whisky, absolutely pure.

STILL ANOTHER ROAD

Receiver Requested for the Ohio Valley Railway Company.

General Echols and St. John Boyle Likely to Be Named—Receiver Platt Given Two Assistants.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—In the United States Court, to-day, Judge Barr appointed General Echols and St. John Boyle receivers of the "Short Route" Railway Company. Judge Alex. Humphrey represented the State of Kentucky and Holmes Cummings, of Memphis, the Huntington interests. The attorneys agreed that as the Huntington interests were operated together it was best to have the same receiver for all. Judge Barr agreed with them and entered the order accordingly.

To cap the climax in winding up the Huntington interests in Kentucky a receiver was asked for the Ohio Valley Railroad Company. This road has 130 miles of main line in Kentucky and Indiana, together with numerous branches in this State. The argument on the petition for a receiver of the Ohio Valley Railroad Company will be heard to-morrow. As the policy is to keep all the Huntington roads under one management General Echols and St. John Boyle will probably be selected as receivers for this road also. First mortgage bondholders, stockholders and general creditors are all represented in the application for a receiver, and it will probably be granted.

Platt Given Two Aids.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—T. C. Platt, William C. Hart and Marsden J. Perry have been appointed New England receivers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

A dispatch from New York says that the original document appointing receivers for the New York & New England railroad has disappeared from the records of the United States Circuit Court. The discovery was made at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The loss of this document will not effect the proceedings. It is thought that the document was inadvertently taken by a newspaper reporter.

Receiver for Hagenbeck's Zoo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Judge Grosscup, in the United States Court, to-day, appointed the Title Guarantee and Trust Company receiver for the Hagenbeck Zoological Arena Company, which had the trained animals show in the Midway Pliasance at the world's fair. The receiver was appointed at the suit of Carl Hagenbeck, who owned the animals. The receivership is the outgrowth of a dispute over gate receipts.

Named the Same Receivers.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 29.—Before Judge Hallett, in the United States Court this afternoon, application was made by the attorneys of the Santa Fe for the appointment of receivers for the lines of this system in Colorado. Judge Hallett named the same receivers as those already appointed for the system in general by the United States Court at Little Rock.

Other Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Henry C. Albert, dealer in embroidery goods at No. 375 Broadway, confessed judgment to-day for $39,500.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 29.—The stock of Cone & Co., wholesale jewelers, was seized this afternoon under a writ of attachment for $3,500. The liabilities are heavy.

KENTON, O., Dec. 29.—The dry goods house of M. Thomson was closed by H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, for $75,000 on a chattel mortgage. The firm has been considered a sterling institution.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 29.—The National Switch and Signal Company announces that it is forced to reorganize on account of financial embarrassment alleged to be due to mismanagement. The liabilities are $130,000, with assets probably well in excess of that sum.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Illinois Supreme Court to-day granted a rehearing of the famous S. A. Kean & Co. assignment case. The rehearing menas that the late decision in the case may be reversed, and that over three hundred cases and almost $9,000,000 may be affected.

NOT A LUNATIC.

(Concluded from First Page.)

away by flourishing that weapon. He fired a shot into the door as he left to scare the people who started to leave the house.

"There is no redeeming trait, no palliating circumstance connected with this cold-blooded and atrocious murder. He calls out his victim, presumably to talk quietly with him. Then, placing himself so close to his unarmed victim as to make his aim as unerring as the decrees of fate, he fired shot after shot into the body of our Mayor. Had Mr. Harrison been armed on that fateful night, had he turned a revolver to the breast of this man, how quickly the coward would have fled. There is something of chivalry in the murderer who gives his victim a chance for his life. But there is nothing of that here.

"In the early days of the world's fair Mayor Harrison was wont to call the city of Chicago his bride. He was her choice, and the nations of the earth, whatever their tongue, hailed the union. But he is stricken down by the hand of an assassin, and to-day that bride's smile has fled, her lips are cold and white, her garb is sombre black. She stands with one foot on the edge of the new-made grave of her Mayor, the rigid finger of one hand pointing to the mangled remains of her choice, so loved and admired, the other hand pointing to that man, mutely appealing to you, gentlemen, not for vengeance, but for absolute, independent and fearless justice. Gentlemen, I thank you."

As Mr. Trude concluded his impassioned and fervid address the pent-up feelings of the immense crowd could no longer be restrained, even under a threat by Judge Brentano that the court would be cleared. A ripple of applause started in the rear of the room and swelled into vigorous hand-clapping. The bailiffs rapped for order and the applause ceased as soon as the spectators recovered themselves sufficiently to remember that they were in a court of justice.

VIEWS ON THE VERDICT.

Depew and Sage Think the Jury Made No Mistake.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Chauncey M. Depew, who was called on by a reporter tonight and informed that Prendergast had been convicted and sentenced to death, said:

"You don't say so? This is the first information I have had of such a verdict."

"Have you anything to say about it?" asked the reporter.

"Yes I have. I would say simply this: The verdict is very gratifying to me and should be so to every citizen, as a vindication of the supremacy of the law. It is a verdict which does great credit to Chicago, and demonstrates, as did her action in the case of the Anarchists, her fearless and determined effort to make her municipality safe for life and property. That is all I have got to say."

George J. Gould and his wife are stopping at the New Netherland Hotel in this city. The young financier has waived the formality of placing his name on the register of the hotel and he instructed the clerk to send neither visitors, cards nor messages to his room. The reporter was, therefore, unable to reach him.

Russell Sage was somewhat surprised when informed of the conviction of Prendergast. He said: "I think he deserved it if anyone ever did. His pretensions of insanity were made up in order to gain the sympathy of those who might believe in him. I think the influence of the verdict will be a wholesome one. It will teach the masses to have no sympathy for cranks, that they are responsible to the law, which is the bulwark and protection of our lives and liberty, and its influences will be restraining to them and make them lead the lives of good and respectable citizens."

Illinoisians Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Among the members of the Illinois delegation in the city the result of the Prendergast trial at Chicago was discussed freely to-night and was generally commended. Vice President Stevenson, in speaking of the verdict, said: "The verdict of guilty was universally expected. I am not familiar with the expert testimony adduced regarding the defendant's sanity, but his crime was a cold-blooded one and shocked the entire country. I speak rather warm, because Carter Harrison was my personal friend. The verdict seems to be just."

Representative J. Frank Aldrich, when informed of the verdict, said: "Ninety-nine out of every one hundred expected the verdict. I am not in the least surprised at the finding of the jury. I have followed the case in the papers very closely, and am convinced that there were no grounds for clemency. The defense certainly made no case of insanity, and my conviction would have to be very materially changed if I were to say anything against the verdict."

Representative Lane said: "The verdict expresses my sentiments I indorse it fully. There is no question as to Prendergast's guilt."

Representative John C. Black said: "I speak not as a lawyer, for I have not followed the testimony in the case, but as a citizen, having formed some impressions from what I have read and heard, I should say that the verdict was righteous, and that the twelve men who sat on the jury arrived at a correct conclusion."

Secretary of State Gresham said he had not been closely following the newspaper reports of the trial, and, therefore, he declined to express an opinion on the result.

Chief Justice Fuller asked to be excused from expressing an opinion on the case. It is not impossible that the case may be carried to the Supreme Court, and the Chief Justice probably did not want to pass judgment on a case which may afterward come before him officially.

A number of the Illinois delegation are out of the city, among them being Senators Palmer and Cullom and Representatives Post, Hitt, McGann, Hopkins, Durborow, Wheelock, Cannon and Funk.

Mr. Frank T. Howard's Views.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—A reporter visitedthe Howard mansion on St. Charles avenue immediately after the receipt of the news of the result of the Prendergast trial. It was found that Miss Annie Howard, the bereaved fiancee of the assassinated Mayor of Chicago, was too weak to be seen, as she is just convelescing from a severe attack of the grip, now so prevalent in New Orleans.

The first intimation that Mr. Frank T. Howard had of the verdict in the case was when a reporter visited him at his home fronting Lafayette Park this evening. He said: "I am rather surprised, considering Chicago's usual hustling style, that they were so slow in determining upon the fate of the assassin. When I left Chicago it was said that Prendergast would be hanged before Christmas. It was two months yesterday since the horrible crime was committed. I have found that the lawyers of New Orleans were of the utmost unanimous opinion that the assassin would be acquitted. This opinion was based on the theory that he was insane. They must have imagined that this sentimental plea, so effectual here, can be similarly utilized in Chicago. I fail to see why a man guilty of such a horrible crime, even though he be adjudged insane, should be spared any more than any one else. But this man Prendergast was not insane. After committing the crime he made all possible haste to deliver himself up in mortal terror lest the vengeance of the aroused and incensed people would be visited upon him. Dr. Lyman subsequently remarked to me that this in itself was sufficient to disprove insanity. I went to Chicago immediately after receiving word that Mayor Harrison had been murdered. I discovered that all the incidents and particulars of the crime were indescribably horrible. My sister and the ladies who had rushed into the room had their shoes and skirts besmeared with blood. The Mayor was a man who was accessible to all, and the wounds and powder burns evidenced that he in no wise suspected harm from the intruding assassin.

Thinks He Is an Accountable Crank.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Dr. Selden H. Talcott, who gave medical expert testimony in the Guiteau trial, said: "I think Prendergast was a crank. His mind was unbalanced, but I think he should be held responsible for his crime. The laws should be so amended as to cover cases of this kind."

Altgeld Had No Opinion.

SPRINGFELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—A reporter called on Governor Altgeld this evening and asked him his opinion as to the verdict in the Prendergast case. The Governor replied: "I know nothing about the case, except what I have read in the newspapers and, therefore, cannot give any opinion in regard to the verdict."

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Prendergast Sane Enough to Know What He Was Doing.

There may be people who doubt the justice of this decree, because Prendergast was probably not in his right mind, but the great majority of all quiet-thinking people will be reconciled with this termination of the case.—New York Staatz Zeitung.

Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to death. This is eminently right. A "crank" who threatens and carefully executes a murder, if crazy at all, is just crazy enough to be hanged. There is no nonsense about murder trials in Chicago. —New York World.

The verdict of death in the case of Prendergast, the murderer of Carter H. Harrison, is perfectly just. There was not a scintilla of real evidence to show that he was anything but a cold-blooded murderer. When Prendergast is hanged perhaps assassination will be at a discount.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is no room for two opinions as to the justice of the verdict and the sentence in the case of Prendergast. He deserves hanging if ever a man did, and it is a great satisfaction that the jury which tried him has had the clear sense and simple courage to do right. Now it is to be hoped that no urdue delay will be permitted to intervene between the sentence and its execution. —Philadelphia North American.

The jury who have been listening to the evidence against Prendergast seem to have easily reached the conclusion that he is a sufficiently responsible murderer and should be hanged. At this distance a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity would probably have fallen more in line with the general expectation than the verdict rendered. If hanging the Guiteaus and Prendergasts tends to suppress these fellows their execution is warranted on the ground of a grave public policy.—Philadelphia Press.

No one who has followed the case could have expected any other result, and the public generally will approve the verdict. The only question raised was as to the murderer's sanity, and the defense utterly failed to make him out a lunatic. That he is a crank in the ordinary acception of that term, his mind constitutionally defective, is no doubt true. But the true object of punishment is to protect society, and there is to-day no greater menace to human life than the so-called cranks.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Picayune fully approves the conviction of Prendergast. It has followed all the testimony taken in the case and is thoroughly satisfied that he was sane enough to know what he was doing. A deliberate murder and worthy of punishment. He was an enthusiastic and fanatic but that fact did not interfere with his responsibility for his act. The people who went to the stake for their religion or their faith might as well be called insane. They knew what they were doing and they undertook it voluntarily.—New Orleans Picayune.

The verdict in the case of Prendergast will meet with universal approval and the promptness shown in the trial is deserving of the highest praise. Chicago acted well in insisting upon a prompt but fair and impartial trial, and in condemning the murderer to death by the law and preventing it by the act of a mob. Prendergast's mind was undoubtedly ill-balanced, but the trial showed that he knew what he was doing and was, therefore, responsible for his act. There is an increasing army of cranks in the country. What are we to do with them? We cannot confine them in an insane asylum because there is not room enough, nor do they belong there.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Exact and speedy justice has been done by the court and the jury which yesterday sentenced the murderer of Carter H. Harrison to death. The rapidity with which this case has been carried to conclusion, without the slighting of any prescribed legal form, without denying to the accused an opportunity to demonstrate his insanity, is encouraging to the friends of society. Defended by able counsel, with sufficient means to secure a wide range of "expert" testimony in his behalf, Prendergast has had every chance for his life. His conviction deals a fatal blow to the plea of criminal lawyers, backed up by the opinion of physicians, that eccentricity is a complete defense to a charge of murder. It is to be hoped now that the sentence of the court may be speedily executed. Demonstration has been made that wanton murder shall not go unpunished in Chicago. Let there be added to this, for the intimidation of homicidal cranks of the future, evidence that the courts of Illinois will not connive at prolonging the worthless life of a red-handed murderer by entertaining dilatory motions or by being hampered by the puerilities of a certain sort of criminal law. —Chicago Times.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to D. W. Harter and Mae Moore, Anderson F. Smith and Dode I. Perkins.

Clearing out sale of Jewelry, Watches and Diamonds at cost till Jan. 1, 1894, at Marcy's, 38 West Washington street.

PRAISE FOR JORDAN

Stanford University President Speaks on Science and Evolution.

Holds, with Darwin, that Man Is a Brother to the Apes and that Religion Has No Part in Science.

San Francisco Letter in Salt Lake Tribune.

A very remarkable occurrence took place in this city on Wednesday night, one of the most remarkable in the city's history. The newspapers have not been excited by it, for evidently its importance did not strike them. The chief blemish of the average daily paper, indeed, is not the matter it publishes and of which the press reformers complain on grounds of decency and taste, but in what it omits to publish. In San Francisco, journalism takes scant notice of the news in the domains of science, literature and art. There is mighty little "pandering to the better element." So this occurrence that I speak of has been allowed to pass with perfunctory mention. In fact, it has been idiotically misreported in the very newspaper which was directly responsible for the occurrence.

Some months ago the Rev. Mr. Hobart, a Baptist preacher of Oakland, went up against Professor Le Conte, of the State University, and fell upon him for his "infidel teachings," the same consisting of his lectures to the students on evolution. The Examiner took the matter up, opening its columns to a discussion of the whole question of the conflict between science and religion. Among the contributors was Prof. David Starr Jordan, president of the Stanford University. He stood by the general principles of evolution, but had some kind words for those who think that Christianity must tumble if the theory of special acts of creation be destroyed. The Examiner asked the Professor to say in one of his public lectures whether he agreed with Darwin and Huxley that man is a hairless ape, or with the theologians that he is descendant of Adam and a wanderer from the Garden of Eden.

On Wednesday evening Professor Jordan, closing his series of lectures on evolution, responded to this invitation at Golden Gate Hall, which was filled by an audience more intelligent in appearance than one ever sees when fashion or politics or the drama is the attraction.

Jordan's answer was that man is not only an ape, but a hairy one, cousin to the gorilla and orang, and in his body brother to all animals.

AGREES WITH DARWIN.

His address, which lasted an hour and a half, was a particularly clear exposition of the developmental hypothesis. He did not pretend that he had new things to say, but simply desired to set forth the facts and conclusions of science. Indeed, he said that since Darwin wrote his "Origin of Species," nothing really new had been said on evolution—that subsequent progress had been but the working out and confirmation of Darwin's suggestions in that great book, "every objection to whose main contentions had been more strongly set forth in its own pages than by any of its critics after its publication." Taking up the particulars in which man differs from others of the ape family, Professor Jordan showed that these differences are not so great as those which exist between the higher and lower monkeys. In reference to the intellectual gulf between humanity and the quadrumana, the Professor's belief is that it is due wholly to the influence of environment and natural selection. In that he is more thoroughgoing than Huxley even. Jordan discerns in monkeys an intelligence different in kind from the intelligence of other animals. Dogs that will worry rats or anything else that wears hair, fight shy of monkeys, recognizing in them something human. The roots of our intellect are all apparent in the simians. His idea is that the remote form from which man sprang—whether an offshoot from the lemur or a branch on the tree higher up—had the advantage over all its allies of being nomadic, and was, therefore, slowly developed by a variety of experience denied other members of the family. In short, there is no evolutionist living who accepts more unreservedly than Professor Jordan the essential solidarity of all things living. Secondary causes account satisfactorily to him for man and his brethren.

As to the religious bearing of all this the lecturer was not disturbed. Quite frankly he grappled with that question first and said the business of science was to ascertain facts, arrange them and let them force their own explanation. If there were some other method of getting at results—if we could apply to some source of information outside of nature for an explanation of things—then there would be no need of toilsome investigation of phenomena, and science's reason for being would be gone. But science knows of no such source. It knows of no special acts of interference with nature's laws. It is upon the assumption that there has never been such an interference, never a break in the continuity of natural cause and effect, that science proceeds and must proceed. It is not the proper business of science to bring its findings into harmony with preconceptions whatever those preconceptions may be. It knows nothing of explanations by revelation. All that is extranatural is foreign to its methods and genius. A class of books has been written for the purpose of reconciling religion with science. Some do this by bringing religion into harmony with the facts, others gloze or distort the facts to bring them into harmony with religion. The best of the first class of such books that the lecturer knew was Professor Le Conte's work on "Science and Religion." Early in the next century, Professor Jordan believed, all the churches will stand where Le Conte now does, and when that has been achieved there will be no necessary hostility between faith and facts.

HOW TO BE REGARDED.

This lecture would not have been remarkable had it been delivered by a Huxley or a Tyndall to a scientific society, for, as I have said, it set forth nothing that is not familiar enough to students and others who are informed in modern science. But coming from this speaker to such an audience, coming at this time, when the pulpit is aroused by the danger of the teachings at the State University of even so halting an evolutionist as Prof. Le Conte—it was startling in its significance. Prof. Jordan is the head of an educational institution which, though but now in its infancy, is already an equal rival of the Berkeley University, and by reason of its prodigious endowment and progressive spirit, is destined to become national in its importance. He is still a man in the prime of life, of abounding energy and great abilities. His energy and enthusiasm are controlled, however, by a singularly calm and well-balanced mind. No one could doubt that who listened to his extraordinary lecture, so even tempered, strong and judicious was his manner. Besides his scholar's knowledge, Prof. Jordan knows the world, and therefore was perfectly aware of the responsibility he took in discoursing on creation without so much as mentioning the Bible, and in quietly giving the clergy to understand that their hostility to evolution is a trifle which is beneath the dignity of science to take into account. He knows that the churches embrace in their membership and connections the great mass of respectable, well-to-do people from among whose sons and daughters the students of universities are recruited, and that as an administrator of a great educational trust he was crossing the desires, antagonizing the beliefs and affronting the prejudices of his university's clientele.

It was an immensely courageous thing to do. In a manner he had been publicly challenged to speak out, and it is not in such a man to shrink from accepting a challenge. But there was something better than combativeness behind the acceptance. One cannot listen for five minutes to Professor Jordan without perceiving that he has dignity of mind and character. In him there is no vulgar self-assertion, no eagerness for public notice, none of the crusading spirit which finds joy in smashing idols.

All that is as absent as the pomposity and musty gravity of Dr. Dryasdust. To me, as I heard him, he seemed to wish to make what science knows simple, in order that it might enter the minds of his untechnical hearers. His manner is the perfection of unaffectedness, and his style of speech is as quiet and as natural as if he were conversing with a friend on a theme which interested both but excited neither. In considering the expediency of delivering this lecture I fancy two things weighed with him—his duty to be loyal to science and his wish that nobody should remain in any doubt as to what is taught at the Stanford University. A man of his mental caliber and integrity would much rather not be president of Palo Alto than make the smallest sacrifice of truth.

If there were clergymen present in Golden Gate Hall on Wednesday night they must have gone away thinking of evolution and not of Professor Jordan. He condescended to no sneers, no sarcasms and sought to make no "points." His business was just to state facts.

You will hear more of Professor Jordan. California is only beginning to wake up to the fact that a first-class man has been imported. His labors are enormous. A pupil of Agassiz, his specialty is ichthyology, and he is about to publish a book in that branch of science, the work of years. Besides conducting the university, his pen is busy, and he responds to many calls for addresses. A friend tells me that his willingness and activity in this last field is in obedience to the precept and example of his early master. Agassiz enjoined him always to remember that science is but knowledge, and that it is incumbent upon the man of science not to be selfish and keep his acquirements to himself, but to pass them on to mankind at every opportunity. Fortunately nature has endowed Professor Jordan with a big body, sound nerves, a cheerful nature and a brain so capacious and healthy that it does easily an amount of work that would prostrate half a dozen of the drudging recluses who form the majority of university professors. What such a man can do for science and California in the long life that in all probability is before him is not to be calculated. For one thing, he is certain to put the Stanford University far in advance of the State institution, which is sorely hampered by conservatism and conventionality.

CHLORAL'S ARMY OF VICTIMS.

Prof. Tyndall's Death Has Called Attention to a Growing Evil.

London Daily News.

The manner of Professor Tyndall's death is inexpressibly sad. He was killed by an act of devotion on the part of his wife. She had nursed him during his long illness with a care which one of the medical witnesses said was almost unexampled, yet it was her hand which, by an act of pure inadvertence, administered the draught that caused his death. Yet, after all, it was but the immediate cause, for the dose of chloral which Mrs. Tyndall gave him in mistake for another draught might have had no fatal effect on a stronger man. Professor Tyndall was both old and infirm; his system could not resist the poison. If anything could mitigate the feeling of sorrow which this most unhappy mischance must occasion it would be the heroic self-possession of both the victim and his wife. Mrs. Tyndall seems to have acted with the greatest promptitude as soon as she discovered her mistake, and the sufferer himself set her the example by immediately suggesting the use of such remedies as were at hand. Yet he felt that he was doomed. "My poor darling," he said, when he learned what had happened, "you have killed your John." He had little time to say more, when the sleep fell upon him which was to be the sleep of death. It would be difficult to imagine a more affecting situation—the brave man fighting against his doom until the stupefying effects of the drug stretched him helpless; the afflicted wife feverishly turning the pages of the medical works in the library to find an antidote. The doctors came up promptly as they had been summoned, and they labored throughout the whole day by the bedside. At one moment they were cheered by a gleam of hope. The patient rallied sufficiently to recognize those about him, and perhaps to be aware of the efforts they were making to save his life. But a relapse followed, and the mind which no natural infirmity was ever able to obscure, felt the darkness of death. His fate, sad as it is, is enviable compared with that of her who survives him. No tragic poet ever imagined a heavier accumulation of woe than has fallen upon her head. Her bereavement in itself is one of the greatest of all sorrows. The peculiar manner of it will win for her the deepest commiseration of every feeling heart througout the world.

Prof. Tyndall will serve his fellows in death as in life, if his mournful end should direct attention to the growing evil of the abuse of narcotics. The act by which his death was determined was one of pure mischance, which can only be deplored. But the practice of taking hypnotics, and particularly chloral, as a relief from pain is one distinctly within the control of the will, and it can hardly fail to receive a wholesome check from this conspicuous example of its dangers. Prof. Tyndall had taken sleeping draughts of one kind and another for years. His "usual quantity," according to Dr. Buzzard, was one and a half teaspoonfuls every night. It had evidently become a habit with him, even more than a necessity, or it was a necessity only because it was a habit. Yet we have the authority of the British Medical Journal, in an article devoted to this particular case, for the assertion that ninety-nine in the hundred of these sleeping doses are worse than useless, even for any purpose of relief worthy of the name. "Insomnia," we are told, "is not a disease, but a symptom," and it is the clear duty of every sufferer to ascertain the cause, with a view to its removal by legitimate treatment. Of all the empirical treatments, that by chloral is probably the worst. The temporary relief which it affords tends to divert the attention from more radical measures. The sham solace being always at hand, the true one is never sought. Chloral has slain its thousands before this; it ought not to claim as many more victims before it is laid aside forever. Or, if it does, this great national loss we have just sustained should be held equivalent, for the purpose of warning and example, to the total count.

VANCE'S FAVORITE STORY.

What Happened in a Town Where Only One Man Could Read.

Washington Correspondence Springfield Republican.

Senator Vance has one favorite story. This is it: Along in the forties Asheville, S. C., was a very small place, out of the path of travel, and the only man who could read was the postmaster, whose name was Brown. The rest of the natives depended upon him for their knowledge of what was going on in the world, and the habitues of the postoffice at last struck on the brilliant idea of subscribing to a weekly paper in common. So when the paper came Brown would assemble the members of the pool and read it to them, beginning religiously with the announcement of rates at the top of the first column of the first page and going through to the end. On pleasant days the neighbors didn't have a great deal of time to devote to literature, and they got in the habit of coming around for their news rations only when the weather was too rainy for outdoor work.

At this rate Brown found that he couldn't keep up very well with the procession of events and he adopted a plan of reading the papers in order, forming a stack, shoving the latest issue underneath and taking them off the top one by one. The stack kept growing on him, and to make matters worse the papers increased in size about that time by a couple of columns on each page. Still the postmaster kept bravely on, although by the time the Mexican war broke out there was a stack of formidable size to attend to. As the village depended altogether for its information on these occasional readings it so happened that nobody heard anything about the outbreak of the war until about a year after peace had been declared. Then they reached the war layer of the paper, and as the news began to culminate in the readings the excitement grew intense. There was only one thing for them to do as patriotic American citizens, and they promptly did it. They organized a company including every man of fighting age in the town, and started out bravely for the scene of operations with their old flint locks and badger tails in their hats. They got as far as Salisbury when they found out the real state of things and how badly they had been duped. Then they returned and made Brown leave town. This is what Senator Vance really tells as a true story.

THE WORLD GROWING BETTER.

Crime and Drunkenness Are on the Decrease—Some Statistics.

Sir Edwin Arnold, in Longman's Magazine.

The average number of days of sickness in every decade for each man is said to be only sixteen. Under rules of scientific hygiene and principles of health better practiced, our span of life—be this desirable or the reverse—has, by the evidence of insurance societies, considerably increased. The power of unalleviated physical pain to terrify or trouble is practically at an end with the general use of those benign anaesthetics which have brought a new era of confidence to the hospital and sick-room, and taken away all its horror from the surgeon's knife. Doubtless, to judge from our average daily journal, murders and suicides, crimes and catastrophes, wars and feuds and frauds would seem to remain the staple of the human record. But, be it remembered, that for obvious reasons all our worst and darkest is collected there. One might as well judge of public health by the painful cases described in a medical publication as of the vast mass of solid human happiness and innocent living joy by the daily catalogue of these really trivial exceptions to it. As for "sins"—the most serious of which are only such as are malicious—though the population increase, they seem steadily to diminish. We had 87,668 "habituals" in 1863; now the evil roll is only 52,153. When the population of England was 19,257,000 in 1889, there were 2,589 persons undergoing penal servitude; now, with a population of 27,830,179, the number is only 947. In 1878 the entire number of prisoners in our jails was 20,833; the entire number at the same date last year was 12,663, though the population had increased by 6,000,000. Pauperism is also declining. In 1870, 1,079,391 persons were in receipt of relief; in 1891, with an addition of more than 7,000,000 inhabitants, there were only 774,905. The upshot of these figures—without pressing them too much—seems surely to be that the "cosmic process" in our own little corner of the universe is not doing so badly.

A Fire in the Elks' Hall.

A fire in the Elks' Hall, on North Meridian street, early this morning, damaged the hall to the extent of $25. A defective gas pipe caused the blaze.

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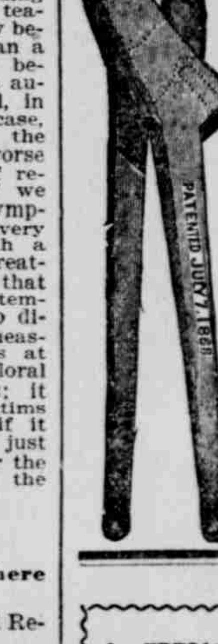

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