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Springfield, O	.....	6.20	.....	3.25	.....	.....
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Louisville	*3.45	*4.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
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Chicago	*12.05	.....	*11.50	3.50	.....	.....
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Goshen & Elkhart	6.35	.....	11.15	.....	.....	.....
Benton Harbor	6.35	.....	11.15	.....	.....	.....
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CHARLES KAHLO, Secretary.

The "Kansas Kid's" Story.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 25.—Gay Harshman, alias "the Kansas Kid," who was convicted recently of passing $10,000 worth of counterfeit money, has made a statement to the effect that his "pal," George Conkling, who is now serving time for counterfeiting and who squealed on him, confessed to him that he was one of the three men who held up the Northern Pacific train at Hot Springs in 1894, when the passengers in the sleeping car were relieved of $3,000. It is believed that Harshman also had a hand in the hold-up. Conkling is not a bad man, but Harshman is an old criminal and a desperado.

Always make coffee out of fresh water, and use it as soon as it is made. The coffee pot should be kept scrupulously clean. If you use the French pot every part of it should be thoroughly washed and dried after using.

WON'T PAY TO HEAR HIM

PEOPLE DON'T CARE TO WASTE THEIR DOLLARS ON MR. BRYAN.

His Lecture at Atlanta Not a Financial Success—The Tour Likely to Be Abandoned.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—William J. Bryan stopped here an hour to-day on his way from his lecture at Atlanta. While saying that his lecture there was a success, it is understood that he does not look with favor on his lecture engagement and may ask to be relieved. He remarked to a close friend that he had made a mistake in undertaking to deliver a series of nonpartisan lectures.

A dispatch from Atlanta says: It is probable that Bryan's lecture tour will be abandoned. He delivered the first of a series of fifty lectures, for which he was to receive $50,000, here Wednesday night. While the Grand Opera House was filled to the doors, and the audience numbered 4,700 people, the receipts are said to have been only $1,534. Deducting the $1,000 paid to Mr. Bryan and the expenses for hire of the theater, printing, lighting, etc., the margin of profit left to Mr. Bryan's manager would not be sufficient to encourage him to continue the series.

V. E. McBee announces that he has transferred to an Eastern syndicate or club his interest in the Bryan lecture contract. He says that some time ago he received an offer which meant a handsome premium on his contract, but he would do nothing without Mr. Bryan's full indorsement. This he received, and the transfer is announced. It is generally believed, however, that either the Seaboard Air line people did not like their general superintendent figuring in outside schemes, or that this is an advance indication that the lecture course is to be abandoned. Bryan's friends say he is not enthusiastic over the lecture idea and would like to get out of it. If Mr. Bryan's tour is abandoned, it will not be the first instance of the instance of a political celebrity failing to turn his prominence to financial account. A few months ago Senator Hill entered upon an extended course of lectures. It came to an end after four appearances. The receipts were not sufficient to pay the lecturer and compensate his managers for the outlay and risk.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Chester R. Faulkner, Private Secretary to Senator Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Chester R. Faulkner, the private secretary of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who was knocked down last night by a street car, died at Providence Hospital this afternoon. He never recovered from the shock consequent on the amputation of his leg, which was a necessary result of the accident.

An inquest on the remains of Mr. Faulkner will be held to-morrow afternoon, after which the body will be shipped to Indiana. The accident, which occurred early in the evening on a fairly well-lighted street, can only be accounted for on the theory that Mr. Faulker was abstracted or else the street-car driver must have been criminally careless.

Chester R. Faulkner was seventy-five years old. His home was at Holton, Ripley county, Indiana, where his wife and two daughters live. A special correspondent says: "Mr. Faulkner was a friend to every soldier and pensioner and helped more struggling young men and women from Indiana to employment than any representative the State has sent to either branch of Congress. He had been Senator Voorhees's private secretary since soon after the latter was first elected to the Senate. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the Senate annex. He had been a member of the Indiana Legislature every time Senator Voorhees was a candidate for the Senate. Under the first Cleveland administration he was chief of a division in the Pension Office. Love of the soldiers was a tender sentiment with him. He had two sons killed in the war for the Union."

Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, the pioneer of Catholic literature in this country, died here to-day, aged eighty-three years.

Mrs. Dorsey was an old resident of Washington, and was a daughter of the late Rev. William McKenna, a chaplain in the United States navy. She was honored with personal letters from Pius IX and also from Pope Leo. A few years ago Cardinal Gibbons paid public tribute to her work and its influence in a testimonial sent her in behalf of himself and the hierarchy in America. The University of Notre Dame, Ind., bestowed upon her the "Latare Medal." Mrs. Dorsey's works number about thirty.

Wyseman Marshall.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 25.—Wyseman Marshall, an old-time actor and dramatic instructor, died at his home on Pinckney street this morning, after a protracted illness, aged eighty years.

John Drake Townsend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—John Drake Townsend, the well-known lawyer, died suddenly at a Christmas dinner to-night.

Loving Cup for Actor Keene.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 25.—Thomas W. Keene, who is playing an engagement at the Walnut-street Theater, was presented a loving cup to-night. The presentation was on the stage after the second act, with Charles B. Hanaford as spokesman, to whom Mr. Keene responded feelingly. The cup was inscribed with the names of the members of the company and of the business staff. It is silver, gilded inside and provided with three handles.

UNCLE SAM WARNED

MUST GO SLOW IN ENCOURAGING THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

European Powers Will Not Remain Passive if This Government Recognizes the Rebels.

GERMANY READY TO AID SPAIN

AND THE OTHER NATIONS, IT IS REPORTED, WILL DO LIKEWISE.

Fight in Which Spaniards Were Victors—Maceo's Followers in Need of a Leader—Col. Ingraham's Views.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Times's Paris correspondent says: "The Washington government has been confidentially informed, although in very friendly terms, that the European powers would not remain passive should the United States recognize or encourage the Cuban insurgents. If my information is correct, an intimation has been further given that Germany is quite ready, even now, to take Spain's side should the United States show a disposition officially to side with the rebels. These warnings originated in the course of pourparlers for a European coalition against revolutionary socialism."

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Spaniards Successful After a Hard Fight with Cuban Bands.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—Major Barber reports that the battalion of Cuenos had a hard fight near Tellechea with the insurgent bands under Felino, Alvarez, Aldance and Barota. Lieutenant Frierie was mortally wounded and afterwards died. The insurgents left four dead upon the field, and carried away many others. They also abandoned a large amount of munitions of war. A prisoner who was captured says there are thirty-seven insurgents killed. The Spanish also captured nine Mauser rifles and twenty-one Remingtons which had been left on the field and nearly a hundred horses. The insurgent dead were carried to the town of Quintana for identification. Among them were Capt. Eusibia Rojas and Lieutenant Ballejis.

Inquiries in official quarters elicited a denial of the story published in the United States that the filibustering steamer Three Friends fired upon a Spanish coast guard steamer and a Spanish gunboat which attempted to capture it while runing into the San Juan river to land its cargo of arms and ammunition.

WITHOUT A LEADER.

Insurgents in Pinar Del Rio in Need of a Second Maceo.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A special copyrighted cable dispatch to the World from its Havana correspondent says: "The bullets that ended the earthly career of Antonio Maceo, the Cuban patriot leader, bored their way straight to the heart of the rebellion. The insurgent bands that roam through the province of Pinar del Rio are scattered now, where they await the coming of a leader in whom they can have confidence. They need the magic and the magnetism of a brave commander. I met General Melquizo, the military head of the district, and had a long and interesting talk with him. He had just returned from a fortnight's expedition through his territory. He said that he found no insurgents save a few groups of four or five. 'Most of the rebels,' he said, 'have hidden their arms and are posing as pacificos.' General Melquizo paid a generous tribute to Maceo. 'His death,' he said, 'was a terrible blow to the rebellion. His black followers sacrificed their homes in their devotion to him. His white adherents are worthless as fighting men.' I found much suffering among the people of the hills. In many cases young children brought into camp were so nearly starved that they could not retain solid food."

NO EVIDENCE OF A FIGHT.

The Story Concerning the Steamer Three Friends Discredited.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 25.—Much comment was made to-day in Havana over the report cabled from New York that the filibustering steamer Three Friends had been fired on by Spanish cruisers and that the steamer had disabled a Spanish gunboat. This report is positively denied in official circles, which affirm that nothing of the kind occurred, but that the story is made from whole cloth. It is admitted that the steamer landed on the south side of the island, but it is alleged that there was no fighting. It is furthermore admitted that only a part of the cargo was secured by Gomez, Spanish coast guards having captured a good portion. The Three Friends is here, lying under the guns of the Raleigh. Captain Lewis refuses to say anything about his trip, save that he had been after derelicts. As to the story of a fight, he professes ignorance. None of the crew can be induced to speak of the affair. The vessel does not bear any marks of conflict, and the report is doubted here.

Havana advices are that Gomez's advance guard has captured the town of Las Passega, in Santa Clara province, taking the entire garrison and all their stores. A battalion of fresh troops was sent to Matanzas this morning from Havana to be sent to the front. Great exertions are being made to get a strong force to oppose General Gomez, and three lines are being formed to get the Cubans entagled between them and crushed.

COL. PRENTISS INGRAHAM.

A Brave Soldier Who Raised Cuba's Flag on Her First Cruiser.

EASTON, Dec. 25.—Colonel Prentiss Ingraham, the well-known writer, frontiersman and huntsman, the intimate friend and sometime coadjutor of William J. Cody (Buffalo Bill), is now living in Easton with his interesting family at the Hotel Avon. Largely by choice and partially through circumstances Colonel Ingraham has had a varied and venturesome career. He is the son of the late Joseph Holt Ingraham, who was born in Portland, Me., in 1809 and died in Holly Springs, Miss., in 1860. He went to sea before the mast and saw service in one of the South American revolutions. After his return he received a collegiate education, commenced a literary career before he was twenty year old and became professor of languages in Jefferson College, Natchez, Miss. In 1855 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was rector of a parish and of St. Thomas's Hall, a school for boys, at Holly Springs, Miss. After he became a clergyman he published religious romances entitled "The Prince of the House of David," "The Pillar of Fire" and "The Throne of David."

Prentiss Ingraham, his son, was born Dec. 28, 1843, near Natchez, and was educated at Jefferson College. He served as an officer in the Confederate army, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Port Hudson. After the close of the civil war he went to Mexico and joined the army of Jaurez. He afterwards saw service in Austria, Crete and Africa. He began a literary career in London, but on his return to the United States took part in 1869 in the attempted revolution in Cuba, went out on the Hornet and ran the blockade several times. He raised the first Cuban flag on the ocean ever on an armed deck.

Colonel Ingraham says: "Cuba's armed vessel in that contest had an interesting career. Built for a blockade runner during our own civil war, under the name of Lady Stirling, she made a number of most successful voyages, but was captured by the federals off Wilmington with $300,000 in gold on board. Carried to Washington she was renamed the Hornet, armed and became President Lincoln's cruiser. After the war she lay idle for several years, and was purchased by a gentleman who sold her to me. While lying at a dock at Philadelphia she was seized as a suspicious character by request of the Spanish minister, and her coal was unloaded in search of arms. She was released and I cleared for Liverpool, but put into Halifax under stress of weather. My going to Liverpool was simply a ruse and a roundabout way of getting to Cuba.

At Halifax the Hornet was again seized by the request of Spain, but nothing contraband was found and she was again released. Admiral Higgins came on board at Halifax to take passage for Liverpool to purchase a vessel for the Cuban government. While we were at sea he said the boat was the very one he wanted, and the sale transferring the boat to him was made by the light of a full moon on the deck. We equipped her with arms and men off the coast of Massachusetts. She came out as a full-fledged cruiser, with twenty-six officers and nearly three hundred men, and I had the honor of raising the first Cuban flag on the ocean over an armed deck and delivering the commissions signed by Cespedes, President of the Cuban republic, to her officers. The career of the Cuba, as the vessel was then named, was short-lived, as she was compelled afterward to haul down her flag to the United States government.

During the time he was fighting for Cuba Colonel Ingraham was a colonel of cavalry in the land forces and a commander in the navy. He knows the Cuban leaders engaged in the present struggle, and is also personally acquainted with the methods of some of the Spanish generals. Colonel Ingraham entertains the highest opinion of Antonio Maceo, now reported killed, and says of him: "Maceo was a mulatto and a fine-looking man. He had eleven brothers and two sisters. Seven brothers were killed in the ten years' war, and one, Jose Maceo, was killed in the present war. Two other brothers survive and live in Costa Rica. They are cripples from wounds received in the ten years' war. Antonio Maceo was very well educated and had devoted much of his time to journalism. He had traveled much in this country, South America and Mexico, and had visited the United States several times. He was a natural-born patriot, polished in his manner and a thorough gentleman. I rode with him all one night and was very favorably impressed with him. You would never have known, in the dark, from his language or accent that he was not a white man. He was wounded twenty-seven times with shell, machete, saber and bayonet. He was a dashing horseman and a splendid rider, who would ride through anything. On one ocacsion he came aboard our vessel, landed at Cuba with arms and ammunition, when the word came that Spanish troops were coming up the coast. Maceo excused himself, went out with his men and literally cut the Spanish soldiers to pieces."

The stories of cruelties inflicted upon prisoners and defenseless women and children by Weyler and his troops are not overdrawn, Colonel Ingraham says. "Weyler," he says, "is known as the hyena, which is rather hard on the hyena, and the other Spanish generals are trying to emulate him in his cruelty. No story of Spanish cruelty can be overdrawn. Weyler is not a fighter. His harshness rather than his military ability has gained him his prestige. Campos, Weyler's predecessor in Cuba, is a humane man, a gentleman and a soldier; therefore, he did not suit in Cuba. If Maceo is dead, his death will only give an impetus to the Cuban cause. His successor, Ruiz Rivera, is one of the best soldiers and generals in Cuba, and Maceo had great confidence in him. He is a white man, a man of great ability, a native Cuban, a man of education, and has probably more ambition than Maceo had."

Colonel Ingraham continued: "I look to see Cuba gain her independence this time, and I think the crisis is but a little way off. I admire President Cleveland's course on this subject. It is the correct one. Spain wants war with the United States. The funniest part of it all is that the Spaniards think they can whip us. But they cannot. A war between them and us would be a short and bloody conflict and Spain would be badly whipped. Our navy can whip hers, vessel for vessel, and while she may may have more boats than we have, it would not be long before some of the Spanish vessels would be manned by Americans and fighting under our flag. With such men as Tomas Estrada Palma at the head of affairs, it is ridiculous to talk about Cuba being a fight of and for negroes. Palma is one of the best men in Cuba, and I look to see him President soon, and as such it will not be long before he makes his mark. In Cuba there are but 450,000 negroes, mulattoes, half-breeds, Indians and Chinese combined, while there are 1,100,000 white people. Not 25 per cent. of the Cuban army is composed of negroes. There is a much larger American interest on the island than most people suppose. Cuba is destined to become a State of our Union, and under our government it will become a healthful, fertile and prosperous land."

WEYLER'S TROCHA.

Description of the Line of Forts Across the Island of Cuba.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Havana, says: "Under a special authorization from Captain General Weyler I visited and carefully examined the Spanish intrenched line running across the island from the town of Mariel to Majana. The southern section extends from Artemisa, the headquarters, which is connected by the Western Railway with Havana, to Majana, on the south coast. The defenses consist of a continuous line of small blockhouses, about 120 yards apart, connected by rifle pits and trenches, and protected in front by barbed wire fencing and at intervals by wire entanglements. The blockhouses are made, some of loose stone piled up with earth on the outside faces, others of two-inch wooden planking; the rear of the line is defended by breastworks of loose stone and earth, with occasional blockhouses as rallying points and to give shelter to the troops. The total distance from Artemisa to Majana is about four miles. At the southermost point, as it approaches the sea, the line splits into three and runs so for half a mile, the object being to avoid any chance of surprise. At four points of the line are camps with strong garrisons active as supports to the men in the trenches and blockhouses, and, in addition, field artillery are posted at intervals. The central section of the line extends northward from Artemisa to Guanajay, a distance of twelve miles. Here the defenses consist of loose stone breastworks, rifle pits in rear, and barbed-wire fencing and wire entanglements in front. At intervals are blockhouses and artillery and machine guns, and encampments for the support being from a mile to a mile and a half apart. The rear of this central section is protected by breastworks of loose stone, earth and palm logs. From Majana to Guanajay the ground is level and fairly open, offering a clear field to fire. In the vicinity of Majana the very low-lying land is of a swampy nature, and will be almost impassable in the wet season. The northern section extends from Guanajay to Mariel.

"This is six miles long and runs through broken country of such a nature as to prevent the construction of a continuous line of trenches and blockhouses. All the commanding heights have been fortified and the main road is occupied by infantry pickets, while trenches and breastworks have been constructed at all points on the road where attack is thought likely. At various intervals are stationed supports, and strong bodies of troops are billeted in Guanajay and Mariel. In all, the division holding this line of twenty-two miles numbers 20,000 men of all arms. Most of the work has been done by the soldiers, and fatigue parties were at work from Mariel to Majana at the time of my visit.

"The intrenched line is undoubtedly of great strength, but certain weak points exist, especially in the central and northern sections. Then, again, the rebels have no lines of communication to keep open and have merely themselves and their horses to pass. On a dark and wet night a successful dash may be made, but any such attempt must entail heavy losses and severe fighting.

"An incident serves to show how close the insurgents venture to the Spanish lines. I paid a visit to a senior officer one evening in Artemisa and found him sitting in complete darkness. He explained that only a few nights previously he was seated reading when three bullets flew past his head. Since then he had deemed it wiser not to make himself so prominent a target for rebel rifles, and now, only a few days ago, the chief of the staff was shot at while riding down the road from Artemisa to Majana, the ball missing the officer's head by a few inches."

Delgado in No Immediate Danger.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Enrique Delgado has not been executed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba and he will be treated with all the leniency the condi-

(Continued on Second Page.)

PANIC IN A HOSPITAL

THE NEW YORK POLYCLINIC PARTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Patients All Removed Safely, Though Some Defied the Nurses and Tried to Escape.

TWO BUILDINGS BURNED

AN ADJOINING TENEMENT HOUSE CRUSHED BY FALLING WALLS.

Property Loss Placed at Half a Million Dollars—Various Casualties—Motorman's Life Threatened.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Fire this morning destroyed two big buildings on East Thirty-third street, partially destroyed the New York Polyclinic Hospital and compelled the removal of its patients, drove a score of families from their homes in adjoining buildings and did $500,000 damage. The structures destroyed were a five-story building at Nos. 211 and 213 East Thirty-third street, used partly as an office building, and a big six-story building at Nos. 213 to 231, used as a factory building. The first and second floors of Nos. 211 and 213 were used as offices and display rooms for the Kaldenburg Manufacturing Company, which occupied with its factory the basement and first and second floors of the factory building. The company manufactures pipes and smokers' articles. The third, fourth and fifth floors front of Nos. 211 and 213 were occupied as offices by the Sebastian Piano Company and the Gibson Piano Company, allied concerns, which had their factory in the upper floors of the factory building. The rear part of the upper floors of Nos. 211 and 213 was occupied by the snuff factory of Adolph Pinner. It is believed that the fire started in the snuff factory. A part of the top floor of the factory building was occupied by the New England Car Spring Company.

The fire in East Thirty-third street had been burning from 6 o'clock until 7 o'clock before any real alarm was felt in the Polyclinic, though the patients knew there was a fire in the neighborhood. Suddenly the roof of the hospital, which is on Thirty-fourth street, burst into flames. The physicians in charge at once decided to remove the fifty-eight patients, and the Delaware Hotel, near by, was placed at the disposal of the Polyclinic officials. A squad of policemen began the removal of the sick people, thirteen children being carried out without trouble. There was more trouble with the adult patients. Patients who should not have left their cots defied the nurses and tried to escape. None of the patients will suffer from the change.

In the tenement house just west of the burning buildings lived twenty-four families. The mothers and fathers watched the firemen with indifference from their windows, while their children played with Christmas toys. Suddenly terror seized them as onlookers cried: "Run for your lives; the wall is going to fall on you!" Mothers picked up their little ones and ran to the street. Others refused to leave. The police shoved the men and women down the stairs and picked the children from the floors, carrying them out. Most of them were in their night clothes, and each one was clinging to a toy. The roof of the factory building fell within an hour after the fire was discovered. The wall to the west tumbled upon the tenement house. The east wall went down on Schuller's Hotel. The loss of half a million is well covered by insurance.

Other Fires.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the plant of Francis V. Valentine & Co., one of the largest printing firms in the city. Their presses, which were insured for $30,000, were slightly damaged, while the stock and wood cuts were nearly destroyed. The losses, however, are more than covered by insurance. The total loss will probably be $50,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 25.—Fire destroyed St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, one of the largest edifices in this city, early this morning. The Westmoreland Club, adjoining, was gutted. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss, $200,000.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING.

Motorman's Life Threatened Because His Car Ran Over a Boy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—George E. Denmrk, seven years old, was killed by a trolley car at Throop and Eighteenth streets this afternoon. Fred Bernien, motorman, was threatened with lynching for killing the boy, and was with great difficulty rescued from a mob of Bohemians, who, incensed at the terrible accident, surrounded the car and dragged Bernier from the platform, determined to hang him. Patrick Hanley, the conductor, managed to save Bernier from the mob, and then a riot call was sent to the Maxwell-street station. The police took charge of the motorman and conductor and locked them up.

After the boy had been killed Moterman Bernier took refuge in the car, which stood within a few feet of where the boy was killed, and in an instant it was besieged by angry men. He attempted to keep them out by latching the doors on the inside, but they broke the door in, knocked him down and kicked and beat him for a few moments in a shocking manner. He managed, however, to get away from them and ran to the door of a drug store, where he was handed a pistol and admitted inside by the proprietor before any further harm befell him.

The crowd surged around the door yelling: "Break it in!" "Kill him!" It looked for a minute as if the store would be raided, but the proprietor, Mr. Kviteck, brought out a Winchester rifle, and, pointing it at the door, threatened that the first man who entered would drop dead. The crowd believed what he said and fell back. In the meantime Mr. Kviteck had plied his telephone. He called on the Maxwell station first for an ambulance, but by that time matters had got so warm that he requested a patrol wagon. In a few moments the wagon brought Policemen Brunsfield, Murray, Theme, Duffy, Horwich and Wallace, who did all they could to quiet the mob. When some degree of quiet had been restored the police arrested the endangered men and took them to the station. There the men seemed unconcerned and declined to make a statement. There were many versions given of the accident. Well-informed people living in the neighborhood said they had been expecting something of the kind for a long time, and were only surprised that it had not happened sooner.

TROLLEY CAR WRECKED.

Struck by a Locomotive, and One Man Killed and Five People Hurt.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 25.—Five persons were injured and one killed this afternoon in East Allentown in a grade-crossing accident. A passenger train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey struck a trolley car. L. J. Ware, aged forty-nine, the motorman, was instantly killed. The injured are George Gresser, trolley car conductor; Mr. and Mrs. John Brink, P. Gehman and Ed Werg. The last five live in Bethlehem. None of the injuries is serious. The locomotive struck the trolley car at the front platform, carrying the motorman a distance of seventy-five feet. The others were hurt by flying fragments of the car.

Caused by Whisky.

TANGIPAHOA, La., Dec. 25.—The killing of W. B. Davidson by Monroe Bambert and the accidental wounding of a negro boy by a fusillade fired by a drunken man at the time of the killing, and the subsequent shooting of young Fayne by Alexander Martin last night, is the general subject of conversation here to-day. Whisky caused the trouble. At 3 o'clock this morning A. M. Addison, operator and agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Wessen, was killed by Jack and Luther Case. The Case boys were creating a disturbance in the ladies' waiting room, and when Addison attempted to quiet them they killed him. The murderers were arrested.

Lost His Life Saving Another's.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—Lewis Klusman, a patrolman of the police force, lost his life to-day saving that of another man. At the intersection of Vine street and McMicken avenue he caught a horse running away with a buggy, in which Dr. Hosier was seated. He checked the horse so that the doctor escaped unscathed, but was pushed into an excavation in the street and trampled to death by the frantic animal.

TALK WITH THURSTON.

Nebraska's Senator on Tariff and Pacific Railway Legislation.

OMAHA, Dec. 25.—Senator John M. Thurston spent Christmas day with his family in this city. "I think there will be no tariff or financial legislation at this session of Congress," said the senator. "I am satisfied, however, that there will be an extra session of Congress called to consider these matters soon after the advent of the Republican administration, probably about March 15. It is pretty certain there will be a new tariff bill by the first of July."

"Do you think the government will foreclose its lien on the Union Pacific at an early date?"

"It is altogether probable that the attorney general will appear early in January for the government in the pending suits and ask for a foreclosure of the government's lien. The President will not wait for Congress to act in this matter. Congress may or may not pass the funding bill. Of course, if it should, that would end the foreclosure proceedings. If it does not the foreclosure will go on. The truth is that I have not taken a great interest in this matter and may not be fully posted. I know an opposite opinion prevails, but what I've said is a fact nevertheless."

"Do you think the pasage of the funding bill by the present Congress probable?"

"I should say that it is likely to pass the House. In the Senate probably a majority of the members are in favor of it, still it may not pass. The time is so short and the press of other matters is so great that any measure that is hard fought is likely to fail, though it might pass were there more time. However, I think the foreclosure the most probable outcome, though I believe the government will get less for its interests through this means than by the funding bill."

OUTRAGE BY DEMOCRATS

BIG M'KINLEY HORN F[illegible] TUSCOLA, ILL., BROKEN IN[illegible] BITS.

Seized While Its Carriers Were Eating Christmas Dinner at Trafalgar, Ind., and Smashed with Clubs.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Dec. 25.—The party from Tuscola, Ill., on the way to Canton and Washington with the big McKinley horn met with disaster at the hands of a crowd of Democratic toughs in Trafalgar, where they arrived at 11 o'clock to-day. When they entered the town they were surrounded by a crowd of forty men and boys, who harassed and insulted them almost beyond endurance. A man named Thompson, who led the mob, told them they would have just ten minutes to leave town, and that if they remained the horn would be destroyed and they driven out. The horn carriers, however, accepted invitations from a number of Republicans to remain for dinner. While they were eating the crowd secured the horn, broke it in two and with their feet and clubs mashed it almost beyond recognition. The pieces were secured by the owners and brought to this city to-night. The party will remain here until Monday, while the horn is being repaired. To-morrow morning they will file complaints against a number of the leaders of the mob, which includes several well-known roughs, whom the better citizens of that locality are anxious to see severely dealt with. Messrs. John Morgan, O. W. Hill, Harry Cutler and Matt Patterson, the men who are to walk one thousand miles with the horn, are now four days ahead of time. They have been over two weeks on the road, everywhere receiving a cordial welcome until their experience of to-day. Their horn is thirty-three feet long and measures five feet across the bell.

Contest for Allison's Seat.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 25.—Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, is authority for the many reports that Senator Allison has been tendered the premiership in President-elect McKinley's Cabinet and will accept, and the near and dear friend said to have been commissioned to sound Mr. Allison, and who reported that "Barkis is willin'," is Senator Gear. Mr. Allison's relations with Major McKinley, though not intimate, have always been friendly, and it is calculated that the country will favor the suggestion of Congressman Dingley for the treasury and Senator Allison for the premiership. General Grosvenor recently repeated in Chicago the story that these two men had been settled upon and that a favorable report on Senator Allison had been received from Senator Gear.

However, Mr. Allison, personally and through his friends, has since repeated his denials of the story so far as it concerns him. In spite of this it is to-day reported that an active canvass for this place in the Senate had begun, and that A. B. Cummins, of Des Moines, had a man named Wilcox at work in this district among those supposed to be not too friendly to Congressman Henderson. It is stated that Wilcox has canvassed Delaware, Buchanan and Blackhawk counties the last three days.

Congressman Henderson, who is intimate with General Grosvenor, would be willing to take his chances against the field at the approaching special session of the Legislature, but would stand no show should the appointment fall to Governor Drake. The latter had a messenger here this week to see Senator Allison. Mr. Henderson's friends understand Mr. Allison's disinclination to leave the Senate, yet they believe it is possible that conditions might arise which would carry him into the Cabinet, and are prepared for any emergency which may arise.

Mark Hanna's Health.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 25.—Concerning a statement sent out from this city to the effect that the health of Hon. M. A. Hanna is breaking down, it may be stated that while the national chairman has been slightly indisposed for the past few days, his general health is excellent. For several days he has suffered from severe headaches, causing insomnia to a more or less extent. The attack, however, is believed to be only temporary. Mr. Hanna, after a drive this morning, returned to his home, on Lake avenue, where he ate Christmas dinner with his family. It is likely that the chairman and Mrs. Hanna will go South for a few weeks some time next month.

FAST WORK BY MAHER

STEVE O'DONNELL KNOCKED OUT IN TWENTY-SEVEN SECONDS.

The Australian Forced to Assume the Defensive at the Start, and Twice Laid on the Floor by Blows.

BOTH WERE IN GOOD CONDITION

BUT THE BIG IRISHMAN PROVED TO BE THE HARDER HITTER.

Much Enthusiasm Among the Spectators—Tom Sharkey to Try His Strength with Maher Next.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—It took just twenty-seven seconds of time to-night for Peter Maher, the Irish heavy-weight pugilist, to again demonstrate his superiority in ring tactics and hard hitting qualities over Steve O'Donnell, the Australian boxer, in the arena of the Greater New York Athletic Club at Coney island. Both men were in excellent condition and trained to the hour. Both of them were confident, but Maher's backers made him a hot favorite by laying odds ranging from 3 to 5 to 1 on the Irishman's chances of winning.

From the outset Maher never left the result in doubt. He rushed at O'Donnell the moment the referee called time, and O'Donnell assumed the defensive. The big Australian led his left for Maher's body, but the Irishman blocked the blow with his right-hand glove. Then Maher sent his left to the chin, and swung again with his left on the face. He put O'Donnell to the floor a second later with a left on the chin, and after the Australian regained his feet, Maher landed a left smash on the jaw, following it quickly with a left half hook, which sent O'Donnell down in a heap. Steve rolled over on his back in a helpless condition and the referee slowly counted him out. The big Irishman stood about twelve feet away from his fallen opponent while the referee was counting off the seconds, and as soon as the referee tallied ten a tremendous shout went up from the 1,800 people who watched the brief encounter, and the band played "The Wearing of the Green," in honor of the victor.

Thirteen months ago Maher and O'Donnell met at the Empire Athletic Club, Maspeth, L. I., and on that occasion Maher knocked out the Australian in sixty-three seconds. Since that time O'Donnell and his followers have frequently said that Steve would not rest content until he had another try at Peter.

O'Donnell was the first to enter the ring. He climbed through the ropes at 3:30 o'clock clad in a gray-colored bath robe. His seconds were Sam Fitzpatrick, Billy Madden, Mike Butler and Gus Ruhlin, the Canton (O.) giant. When Maher emerged from his dressing room five minutes later a cheer went up which shook the building. As soon as he got into the ring Maher bowed his acknowledgement for the warm welcome extended to him, and he never looked better in his life. He was escorted by Peter Lowry, of Dublin; Pete Burns, of Harlem, his sparring partner, and Jack Quinn, of Brooklyn. Maher, when weighed, tipped the scales at 177½ pounds and O'Donnell turned the beam at 181. The men shook hands at 3:46 and Referee Alec Brown lost no time in bringing them together.

There was a dead silence in the house when the men put up their fists, and Maher rushed across the ring almost to O'Donnell's corner. Both sparred for a few seconds, and O'Donnell led his left for the body, but Maher blocked the blow with his right glove. Peter then jabbed his left hard on the chin and landed a heavy left swing on the face. This staggered O'Donnell and he seemed to be unable to avoid Peter's rushes. Maher sent O'Donnell to the floor with a hard left on the chin and the Australian stayed down four seconds. As soon as he got to his feet O'Donnell assumed a defensive attitude, but Peter quickly sent his left once more on the chin, and as O'Donnell was falling he caught him quickly with a left half hook, knocking the Australian down and out. O'Donnell was counted out according to the rules, and Sam Fitzpatrick and Madden assisted by Lowery, carried him to his corner.

As soon as it was seen that the Irishman had won a tremendous shout went up, and the spectators rose as one man to their feet, and hats, caps and umbrellas were thrown into the air. The official timer told the announcer that the time of the contest was ninety seconds, but John J. Quinn, of Pittsburg, who was keeping time for Maher, as well as many others, who held watches on the contest, declare the actual time to be twenty-seven seconds.

Before the spectators left the house it was announced that in all probability the next contest to be brought off in the Greater New York Club would be between Peter Maher and Tom Sharkey. Maher will leave for Pittsburg to-morrow, and to-morrow night will spar with Joe Choynski at that place.

CHRISTMAS FOOTBALL.

Huntington's Crack Team Unable to Win from North Manchester.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NORTH MANCHESTER, Dec. 25.—The North Manchester football team played with Huntington's eleven to-day. A large crowd attended. The game was hotly contested from start to finish and resulted in a tie score, neither side making a point. The Huntington team has won every game played this year until to-day, and its failure on this occasion is considered a victory for North Manchester. The feature of the game was Lipe's punt to center field from North Manchester's touchdown line.

Bicycle Records Broken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Although the weather was anything but promising for outdoor sport, the bicycle races at the Velodrome this afternoon were witnessed by the largest crowd ever seen at a local cycling meet. Sensational time was made by two tandem teams in exhibition work. Dixon and Lees did a half mile in fifty-five seconds, cutting full second off the world's amateur record, and the American amateur record for one mile was brought down to 1:57 4-5 by Kroetz and Tantau.

Decatur, 4; Bluffton, 0.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLUFFTON, Ind., Dec. 25.—Bluffton and Decatur High School football teams played here this afternoon. Decatur scored a touchdown in the first half and won the game by a score of 4 to 0. Fifteen hundred people saw the game.

Weston Begins His Walk.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Edward Payson Weston, the fifty-eight-year-old pedestrian, to-night began a twenty-four-hour walk in an effort to equal his record of 112 miles. His track is built around the ice in a big skating rink.

Yale, 20; Nashville, A. C., 6.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 25.—About two thousand people witnessed the good game of football played between the Yale consolidated team and the Nashville Athletic Club team at Athletic Park this afternoon.