NINE DIE IN AN OPEN BOAT.

AWFUL SUFFERING EXPERIENCED BY SURVIVORS OF THE EALING.

NINE ONLY ARE SAVED AFTER A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE—ANOTHER BOAT CONTAINING THE FIRST OFFICER AND EIGHT MEN BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 10.—A boat from the steamer Ealing, which recently went ashore on Greene Island, Isaac's Harbor, N. S., reached Canso at 3 o'clock to-day. There were nine men in the boat, which was in charge of Second Officer Thomas, and all were thoroughly exhausted and badly frostbitten.

They had a terrible experience, and nine of their shipmates, including Captain Meek, died of cold and exhaustion, and their bodies were thrown overboard. The survivors are in such an exhausted condition that they cannot tell when their mates died, saying it was either to-day or yesterday.

They say two boats left the stranded ship at 6 p. m., January 6. One contained the first officer and eight men, and, as nothing has been heard from them, all hands probably perished.

The other boat, which arrived at Canso to-day, was in charge of the captain, and originally contained eighteen men.

Second Officer Thomas tells the following story of how the boat reached Canso:

The ship struck about 6 p. m. Monday in a dense vapor hiding everything from view. We were unable to see land or lights, and were going at quarter speed. An hour afterward it was necessary to take to the boats, as the ship was settling fast and the sea was very heavy. We were unable to get the starboard boats clear, as the ship had listed to starboard. Two port boats were cleared, and Captain Meek, with the first engineer, second officer, boatswain and fourteen others got in the larger boat, while the first officer, second and third engineers and three seamen took the smaller boat.

For several hours they hung by the line to the wreck, the smaller boat astern of the larger one, spray and vapor covering the boats and men with a sheeting of ice. Toward daylight they saw the foremast of the wreck go by the board and the ship settle aft. The sea began breaking heavily around them, and they were obliged to let go in the hope of reaching shore. We soon lost sight of the small boat, and concluded she could not have lived in the sea that was running, and her crew of six had probably perished.

The large boat in charge of Captain Meek was unable to pull to shore and lost its spar and rudder in the effort to make sail. They were obliged to drift before the gale, and two of the men succumbed to exposure during Tuesday night. The captain and Wilson died yesterday morning, and later in the day the first engineer and three others expired. To-day at noon, as they caught sight of land, the ninth of the crew, an apprentice named Gilroy, died. All the dead were consigned to the sea to keep the heavily iced boat from sinking and to make room for the living to work. At daylight we sighted a schooner about two miles to windward, but all efforts to attract her attention were futile. We were without compass or food. Just as land was sighted young Gilroy died. They hoped to bring him to land, but found the gale increasing, and with prayer consigned him to a watery grave at the entrance of the Harbor.

In addition to Second Officer Thomas the survivors are Edgar Wilkinson, Noah Gudder, John Peterson, Henry Noble, James Baker, F. E. Obensen, William Hagger and Fred Lindgren.

Second Officer Thomas's hands and feet were badly frostbitten. The Collector of Customs is looking after the men and everything possible is being done for them.

THE POET LAUREATE'S FIRST EFFORT.

ALFRED AUSTIN WRITES VERSES ON "JAMESON'S RIDE."

London, Jan. 10.—The first poem of Alfred Austin as Poet Laureate will appear in "The Times" to-morrow. It is entitled "Jameson's Ride." The last stanza is as follows:

I suppose we were wrong—were mad men,
Still I think at the Judgment Day,
When God sifts the good from the bad men,
There will be something more to say.
We were wrong, but we are not half-sorry,
And as one of the baffled band
I would rather have had that foray
Than the crushings of all the Rand.

The poem is similar in manner and sentiment to the poetical work of George R. Sims.

RECOMMENDS EUROPEAN DELEGATES.

THE VENEZUELAN CONSUL IN LONDON TELLS HOW THE HIGH COMMISSION MAY BE MADE UNASSAILABLE.

London, Jan. 10.—In an interview to-day N. G. Burch, the Venezuelan Consul here, said that if the United States wishes to make the Venezuelan High Commission unassailable it should appoint one or two European members, because of the necessity of an exhaustive study of European archives.

Mr. Burch declared that he was inclined to believe that the present situation would lead to an interchange of ideas that would result in the resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela. He added that it was obvious that a war would be very disastrous to Venezuela, even were the latter backed by the United States. He did not believe, however, that the United States would be so ill-advised as to make Venezuela the scene of war, for in that case the protection of the United States would be disastrous to the country's interests whatever might be the result of the conflict. He was of the opinion that the intervention of the United States would conduce to an intelligent, mutual understanding between the disputants for a specific settlement.

ALLEGED NARROW ESCAPE OF MACEO.

THE REBELS ARE AGAIN SAID TO BE SURROUNDED AND CANNOT ESCAPE.

Havana, Jan. 10.—Reports are in circulation here that prior to the pursuit of his command by the Spanish column under General Prats, Antonio Maceo, the rebel leader, accompanied by an escort, approached an expert guide in the province of Pinar del Rio and asked to be conducted to the headquarters of Maximo Gomez, obviously having lost track of the latter's whereabouts. While the parleying with the guide was going on Maceo was surprised by the firing of General Prats's guns and made haste to escape, otherwise he would have been captured by the advancing Spaniards. As it was, he was cut off from his command and was obliged to abandon his own troops.

A number of engagements have taken place today in the province of Pinar del Rio. It is believed that the main forces of the rebels under Maceo and Gomez are surrounded and cannot escape.

A dispatch from Banes, in the province of Pinar del Rio, says that on January 8 a force of 500 Spanish troops, composed of cavalry and infantry, pursued for two and a half hours the rebels, under command of the leaders Antonio Maceo, Zayas and Serafin Sanchez. The insurgents refused to engage in battle with the Government troops and disbanded. They left their dead upon the field, but carried away with them many wounded.

Señor Agulles Solano, Inspector of Vessels at this port, has retired, and Señor Trujillo Monagas has been appointed in his place.

General Suarez Valdes telegraphs officially from Guanajay that the columns commanded by Colonels Navarro and Arizon have dispersed Maceo's force on the Regalado and Regona estates, inflicting a heavy loss on the rebels. Five men belonging to Navarro's column were wounded. Colonel Arizon's loss is unknown. The rebels retreated in the direction of Cabanas, whence Colonels Navarro and Arizon are pursuing them.

It is said that Gomez is on the south coast marching westward. Telegraphic communication with many points west has been interrupted by the rebels cutting the wires.

Matanzas, Jan. 4, via Tampa, Jan. 10.—The steamship Julia has arrived here with the Havana Infantry Regiment of 800 men and twenty-seven officers. They bring with them 120 horses and mules to expedite service in the field. As soon as possible the infantry will be mounted, thus enabling them to cope with the rebels, nearly all of whom are mounted.

On December 28 fully 8,000 rebels were in the central provinces of Cuba.

THE STOWAWAYS WERE FROM RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 10.—The steamer Hermann, which arrived at Hull yesterday with fifteen stowaways in her tank, six of whom were dead and the others insensible, was from Libau, Russia, instead of Buenos Ayres, as stated in yesterday's dispatch. The Hermann is a tank steamer in the oil carrying trade.

WHY PREMIER BOWELL DOESN'T RESIGN.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 10.—Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, is said to be in constant communication with Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, in reference to the political crisis here, and he has obtained instructions from him as to the course which should be pursued. It is understood that Lord Aberdeen's refusal to accept Sir Mackenzie Bowell's resignation was the outcome of the Colonial Office communication.

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WANTS THE MONROE DOCTRINE DEFINED.

LORD PLAYFAIR SUGGESTS A CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES—BLANCO POSITIVELY OUT OF POLITICS.

London, Jan. 10.—"The Chronicle" will to-morrow publish an interview with Lord Playfair, in which he suggests that a conference be held between American and English delegates for the purpose of defining the Monroe Doctrine and of carrying through a system of arbitration.

"The Morning Post" will to-morrow say it believes that the suggestion made by "The Times" that red-tape be laid aside by the Government and a statement of the British claim concerning the Guiana frontier dispute be issued would be cordially supported by the people of Great Britain.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The "Gaulois" publishes a report of an interview with General Guzman Blanco, formerly President of the Republic of Venezuela, in which he says:

I have absolutely retired from politics. The allegation that I am concerned in an insurrection in Venezuela is an absurd calumny circulated by persons who are my enemies. Moreover, in the struggle to maintain the integrity of our rights all parties in Venezuela are merged into one national party, which rightly supports President Crespo.

THE MIOWERA SAFE.

SHE SEARCHED FOR THE STRATHNEVIS DURING FIFTEEN HOURS, AND THEN PROCEEDED ON HER COURSE.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 10.—The Canadian-Australian steamer Miowera, which parted towlines off Cape Flattery while attempting to tow the disabled steamer Strathnevis to port, and for whose safety grave apprehension has been felt, is safe.

The steamer Warrimoo arrived this morning and reported that she passed the Miowera 100 miles south of the Hawaiian Islands. After the Miowera's towlines broke, she stood by in the vicinity for fifteen hours, searching for the Strathnevis, and finding no trace of the latter proceeded on her voyage.

AFFAIRS OF THE BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

NO LIQUIDATION YET—THE DIRECTORS WILL CONTINUE TO PAY LIABILITIES AS FAST AS POSSIBLE.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Banque du Peuple was held to-day and was largely attended. Mr. Boyer, on behalf of a committee of shareholders, advised that the bank go into liquidation under the winding-up act. President Grénier declared that the directors were prepared to guarantee $200,000. A lengthy discussion ensued, and it was finally decided not to go into liquidation, but that the directors continue to administer the affairs of the bank and to pay the liabilities as fast as the collections will permit. A committee composed of John Crawford, representing the stockholders; a representative of the depositors and a practical banker are to act as an advisory committee to the Board. The depositors will meet Friday next to appoint their representative.

A "FIGARO" EDITOR ARRESTED.

"JACQUES SAINT CERE" JACOB ROSENTHAL CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO BLACKMAIL THE LATE MAX LEBAUDY.

Paris, Jan. 10.—In connection with the blackmailing of Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire, who died recently while serving his time in the army as a conscript, the police this morning searched the residence of Jacob Rosenthal, who, under the pseudonyme of Jacques Saint Cère, has charge of the department of foreign politics in the office of the "Figaro." Afterward M. Rosenthal was taken before Judge Meyer at the Palais de Justice, who questioned him at length. Judge Meyer then conferred with the Procureur de la République, and afterward ordered that M. Rosenthal be imprisoned on the charge of attempted extortion.

THE PORTE TO AID THE ARMENIANS.

ASSISTANCE WITHOUT REFERENCE TO CREED—ANOTHER CRY FROM THE STARVING.

Constantinople, Jan. 10.—A committee has been formed under the presidency of the Sultan for the relief of the sufferers in Anatolia. Assistance will be rendered to all persons in need of it, no matter what their religion may be.

Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 10.—Charles Kirkaryn, an Armenian cobbler, has received the following letter from his sister in Harpoot, dated November 25:

About 3,000 Kurds came and destroyed all the business of the city, and killed your uncle and Charles Kirkaryn, and your cousin Dannie. They are killing many thousands. Human blood is running in streams through the streets. Dear brother, we are starving and freezing to death. We have no bread, nor work to assist us in getting bread. Send us a few dollars, for God's sake. Help us as soon as you can.

LOSS TO A BIG ESTATE BY ALLEGED FRAUD.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—John Fletcher and his son James were arrested at Rigaud, charged with fraud in connection with their administration of the Bingham estate. It is claimed that through fraudulent booking the proprietors of the estate, who reside in England and France, suffer the loss of $100,000.

ICE SEIZED IN COLOMBIA.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 10.—The authorities of the United States of Colombia at Panama have seized a large quantity of ice which had been imported into Colombia by the Panama Railroad Company for the use of the employes of the road.

ENGLAND'S PROSPECTIVE NAVY.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.—In a speech delivered here today Sir Arthur Forwood said that in accordance with the standard fixed by the last Conservative Government, when he was Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, it might be expected that ten ironclads and from fifteen to twenty cruisers would be completed during the next three years.

"PLACE THE NEW BONDS ABROAD."

London, Jan. 10.—In its financial article to-morrow "The Daily News" will say it does not imagine that President Cleveland's plans will conduce to the removal of the difficulties besetting American finance. It adds that obviously the best way to stop the foreign drain of bullion would be to place the new bonds abroad.

FIRE ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

FLAMES DESTROY THE QUARANTINE BUILDING NEAR THE INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

The officials of Bellevue Hospital were informed of a fire in the institutions at the east end of Randall's Island about 1:30 o'clock this morning. Warden O'Rourke was called, and in a few moments was down in the office. Charity Commissioner Faure was also called, and a cab sent to his house.

At 1:53 o'clock Batallion Chief Ward, of the Fire Department, informed Warden O'Rourke at Bellevue Hospital that no assistance would be required to quell the fire. It started in the small Quarantine Building at the end of the island, which was near the infants' department, and burned it to the ground. The flames were prevented from spreading by the officers of the island, with the aid of the fire apparatus. No lives were lost and the damage was slight.

HORSES CHEAP IN TOPEKA.

From The Topeka Capital.

Yesterday was another lively day at the horse market on Quincy-st. Prices were far from being steady, and there was a nervous feeling apparent all day. During the afternoon at least three hundred men were closely watching the market.

Several buyers from Tecumseh were on hand, and their presence seemed to have a tendency to buoy prices up for a time. It was reported early in the day that a Silver Lake man with $1 25 in his pocket had come to buy, and it was some time before the panicky feeling produced by this announcement subsided.

The quality of horses, as a rule, was fair. While there was none that could be called strictly first-class, yet there have been days when much poorer stock was offered and sold readily.

Auctioneer Hungate seemed well pleased with the outlook when he opened business.

"The first horse put up was declared to be seventeen years old. There was a great rush to look at his teeth, after which some of the buyers said that seventeen years was about as near as any man could guess when he found that all the teeth had fallen out.

"How much do I hear for this horse, gentlemen?" shouted the auctioneer. "Feel his muscles. He's good for ten years yet, anyway."

"Five cents!" cried out a North Topeka man, who said he had been on the lookout for a family horse for a long time.

"Who will make it six? Going at five. Five, five, five. Gentlemen, look at that horse. Won't somebody bid six? Going! One, two, three! Gone at five cents. Bring on the next."

A man from Wanamaker led out a mare—evidently a Kansas pioneer. She was blind and there was a distinct halt in her gait.

"Gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "the halter goes with this horse. How much do I hear?"

"Fifteen cents."

"Fifteen, fifteen. Somebody make it sixteen. Going at fifteen. Gone!"

And the purchaser walked over to the mare, took off the bridle, and disappeared, leaving the mare to any one who wanted her.

During the afternoon one man purchased three horses—and the auctioneer said they were good ones—for just 18 cents.

Late in the day the market became rather stagnant and John Halsch purchased about a dozen horses at his own figures, and they were so low that the auctioneer became despondent and quit.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

PRESIDENT DOLE EXERCISES CLEMENCY TOWARD CONTRITE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 10.—The steamer Warrimoo arrived from Australia via Honolulu this morning. The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of January 2, says:

On New Year's morning the eight remaining political prisoners—Gulllicks, Ward and Bowles, with Wilcox and Wise and three other natives—were released from prison. Letters to the Executive from each of the men earnestly expressed the sense of their error and promised loyal support to the Government. General satisfaction is expressed at this result.

Captain Anderson and the passenger Gaile, of the captured Victoria, B. C., opium schooner Henrietta, have each been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of $500. The cook and three sailors were sentenced to four months and $500 fine each. An appeal has been taken.

ANOTHER STRIKE EXPECTED.

UNION TRACTION COMPANY OFFICIALS THINK THEIR MEN WILL GO OUT AGAIN TO-DAY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—At 1 o'clock this morning it was impossible to learn whether a strike would take place to-day on the lines of the Union Traction Company. There was no one at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association to give any information on the subject. The various divisions of the association were voting on the question, but at the division headquarters all information was refused and inquirers were referred to the general headquarters.

From the men who were talked with at division headquarters it would seem that the men are in favor of another strike. It is believed that the officers of the association are absenting themselves from headquarters with the view of not coming into conflict with the conspiracy laws, and so making themselves amenable to arrest in case a strike takes place, and that the object is to make it appear that the strike, if it should take place, will be a spontaneous one.

The officials of the traction company expect a strike. At the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association it was learned early this morning that it was improbable that a strike would take place to-day.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES.

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF VIOLET ODORS ON THE VOICE.—The paper published by Dr. Dore, of France, on the injurious effects of floral perfumes on the human voice has been widely commented upon. It seems that the flower stated to have the worst reputation in this respect is the violet, no evidence being adduced, however, that it is really more harmful to the voice than other sweet-smelling flowers, such as the rose, the mignonette, the heliotrope, the lily of the valley, the gardenia, the lilac and the tuberose. The explanation of this curious phenomenon is thought to be found in a special sensitiveness of the olfactory mucous membrane to the action, mechanical or chemical, of certain odorous particles, the mechanism being roughly described as congestion of the mucous membrane and underlying erectile tissue of the nasal fossae, followed by reflex vasomotor disturbance of the vocal apparatus. Dr. Joal, on investigation of the subject, says that the effect manifests itself not only in congestion of the nose, nasopharynx and larynx, but in paresis of the constrictor muscles of the glottis and spasm of the bronchial tubes. Further, the respiratory capacity, as tested by the spirometer, is notably reduced, the voice not only losing brilliance and volume, but somewhat of its compass, and the singer being much more easily fatigued than when in a natural state; the simple fact being, therefore, that singers subject to this particular infirmity must banish not only flowers, but all strong perfumes from their environment.

VARIATION IN CHILDREN'S WEIGHT.—M. Boas is quoted as showing by means of a series of measurements of school children that first-born children excel in weight as well as in stature later-born children, this difference being found to prevail from the sixth year until the adult stage in females, and from about the sixth year to the fifteenth year in males. The variation in stature he found to be 10 mm. in girls to 7 mm. in boys, and the difference in weight was 1 6-10 pounds in girls to 1 2-10 in boys. It is further stated that these observations indicate that second-born children are somewhat later-born children in stature and weight. Remarking upon these data, "The Medical News" infers that the greater vigor of the mother at the time of the birth of the first born and the greater vigor of the care bestowed upon the first child during its early childhood may be the cause of the difference—the care due to the increase in the household tending to weaken the mother and to decrease the amount of motherly attention devoted to later-born children.

A RELIGIOUS POINT IN HYGIENE.—The discussion which has for some time been going on in regard to the communion cup as a source of infection to those sharing in the observance of that rite is certainly a novel one, alike in its historical, religious and sanitary aspects—even the bare suggestion that such a cup could be a source of any kind of danger carries with it a shock to the sensibilities of many. But from a purely physical point of view, says "The London Lancet," the administration of the wine to communicants in separate vessels for each would certainly remove a possible element of danger, and to advise this must seem to the ardent hygienist a necessary duty; there is, and it cannot be gainsaid, a possibility of infection in the use of the common chalice, and even Moses, that grand health officer, would probably not have sanctioned the present custom; on the other hand, however, there seems to be no actually proven example of any serious amount of infection being traced to the use of the common chalice, and the precaution, which should give no offence to any one, of wiping the rim of the vessel with a napkin after each communicant has placed it to his lips would go far to remove any liability to infection there may be.

ANOTHER "NUTRITIOUS" FOOD.—The announcement is made by a South Carolina physician of his satisfactory experience with cottonseed meal as an article of human food, when mixed in the proportion of one-third of the meal with two-thirds white flour or cornmeal, and baked or fried either as batter or dough, cottonseed meal being, he declares, very rich in albuminoids or the nitrogenous elements, flesh and blood formers, as compared with the starch and fat elements or heat producers, possessing a nutritive ratio of one to one, that is, one of the former to one of the latter, while that of the whole wheat is one to six. What is known as graham flour, that which contains all parts of the wheat, has been claimed to be almost perfect food material, more nearly meeting all the requirements of the human body than does any other natural product; and it is asserted that the mixture of cottonseed meal with cornmeal and white flour gives a combination almost identical in composition and nutritive ratio to wheat—then, too, the economic advantage of the use of cottonseed meal as human food is another point naturally made in its favor.

ACTION OF THE GASTRIC JUICE.—An experiment made by M. Contejean is cited to show that living tissues, not covered by any special epithelium, have the power, under certain conditions, to resist the action of the gastric juice for a very long period. He introduced a loop of intestine in such a way as to allow of successful sutures and prevent the permeation of intestinal fluid into the peritoneal cavity. The operation was performed on a dog, an incision of a finger's length being made into the stomach in the region of the fundus, parallel to the attachment of the great omentum, and for an equal distance across this organ; through this opening the terminal portion of the duodum was introduced into the stomach, the insertion of the mesentery alone being left outside, the intestine fixed in this position by a Czerny suture, seventy or eighty stitches taken, and the stomach wound along the linea alba closed by a suture at three places. The day after the operation the animal received neither food nor drink, but on the following day and those succeeding the usual rations were given twice each day. The wound healed by first intention, and the dog was killed at the end of eleven days, having digested nineteen abundant meals since the beginning of the experiment. Post-mortem examination showed no perforation whatever of the intra-gastric intestinal hernia, though the portion bathed by the gastric juice was the seat of marked desquamation, and it seemed to show incipient ulceration over a limited area.

ADULTERATION OF ETHERS AND ESSENTIAL OILS.—One of the methods practised by pharmacists and chemists in Germany for detecting the presence of alcohol, with which ethers and essential oils are adulterated, is as follows: A glass graduated tube is filled to a certain point with the ethereal oil, and to it is added a certain quantity of concentrated anhydrous glycerine; the tube is corked and the mixture violently agitated, then left some hours in repose; like pure water, glycerine dissolves alcohol, but not ethers, and thus the increase in volume of the glycerine, if any occurs, is due to the alcohol which it will have taken up, this volume being proportionate to the quantity used in adulterating the ether. In the case of essential oils, in place of glycerine distilled water in equal quantity is employed, the increase of volume exhibited after the process of agitation in the graduated tube indicating the presence of alcohol in the oil.

LAWS GOVERNING CHOLERA.—According to the surgeon-general of India, it is a mistake to suppose that, since India is the natural home of cholera, the disease is everywhere ready there to take an epidemic form; the ailment follows the same laws there, in fact, as in any other land, being endemic only in certain and limited parts, from which an epidemic advances occasionally, with intervening intervals of uncertain duration; its progress is influenced by season and atmospheric conditions, and after lasting a period of about three years the epidemic dies out. The same medical authority remarks upon Russia's half-civilized aconditions in Asian soil as a source of difficulty and danger in this direction, and considers that, as far as the safety and happiness of her people are concerned, the treasure now expended in the maintenance of a large army and vast schemes for extension of territory would have been more profitably laid out in the improvement of the sanitary, and consequently social, condition of the population under her rule. It would appear that, in regard to land quarantine and sanitary cordons which European nations have so frequently resorted to in relation to each other, cholera has never been successfully kept at bay by such means; in India, with ample military aid at hand, they have proved again and again a failure—the only provisions of a reliable nature being found to be sanitation, a good water supply, efficient drainage, surface soil cleanliness and wholesome food and habitations.

"GREENGOODS" BOOKKEEPING

ELABORATE ACCOUNTS KEPT WITH "COME-ONS."

THE SWINDLE CONDUCTED ON A BUSINESSLIKE BASIS—INTERESTING LEDGERS WHICH FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The "greengoods" business is actually carried on as a business. The opposition of the law entails certain extra precautions, but otherwise this swindle is conducted just as an honest mercantile enterprise would be. An elaborate system of bookkeeping is a necessary and interesting feature of it. Occasionally the authorities seize the entire outfit of a band, and thus an opportunity is given of learning how systematically the victims are handled. These books often have frank accounts of how a particular "come-on" was used, what he said, how he looked, and so on.

The first thing to be done in launching a venture of this kind is to secure a list of addresses of possible "customers." Such lists were obtained under the guise of some legitimate business, such as publishing a weekly journal. Free subscriptions and prizes in addition were promised for the names of a hundred men in a given neighborhood. Country postmasters used to supply these names, but the Postoffice Department has almost entirely stopped the practice. These lists were also bought from men who had secured them in the course of a regular business, good prices being paid for them.

AN EASTERN VICTIM.

Circulars were then sent out, often by thousands and tens of thousands. If negotiations were opened with any one a full record of all the dealings with him was kept. Each man was identified by a number, combined with one or two letters. For instance, the names in one volume had their numbers preceded and followed by a "D." Thus D. 28 D. was a man in a Massachusetts hamlet, for the "come-ons" are not all from the South and West. The entries showed that a circular, clipping and instructions had been sent to him. When he replied, he was told to register at a hotel in Newark as N. Le Blanc, of Moncton, N. B. He was to telegraph to R. Burns at a certain address in Newark. Each gang had several addresses to which telegrams could be sent, and employed fifty names or more, so it was important to keep track of what instructions were sent to each victim. The record said simply: "Will be here 6 of June." Was picked up and beat by our men for $100, July 1."

D. 37 D. was more fortunate. He came from Maryland on June 11. The ledger tersely says of him: "Was here, but could not be beat," and quotes, presumably, his words: "Do 'bus' (business) my way or quit." D. 37 D. doubtless wanted the cash in his hand rather than in a parcel of valise.

JUST AN ORDINARY CASE.

D. 66 D. was a Missouri man who was directed to go to a Newark hotel. Under date of July 2 an entry says: "Will be here in a few days." Then under date of August 3 there is a laconic little problem in subtraction which runs thus: "Rt. (bent) $300; chgs. (charges) $30," leaving a balance of $270. This was just an ordinary case, and there were no special remarks about it.

The "greengoods" gentry evidently had a lot of trouble with a man in Wayne County, Ohio. The correspondence with him was voluminous and the entries on his account were numerous. The usual bait was sent to him July 14. On July 22 an answer was received and a sample of the "goods" was forwarded. A visit from him was expected about August 1, and full instructions were given to him as to what name to use and as to the name of the person who was to deal with him.

Then came a hitch. The gang wanted him to go to a big Broadway hotel, but he wanted to stay at a smaller one downtown. There was more correspondence, and finally he said he would go to still another hotel. Then comes this disgusted entry: "Impossible. Don't do business that way." However, another effort was made to entrap him, as shown by the words: "Expects to start August 12." There was another hitch somehow, and the "greengoods" men got tired. The letters "N. G." were written over the account, and it was then closed.

There was some trouble with a man in La Porte County, Ind., but he was finally landed. The final entries were: "Rt. $250; charges $25, $225." These charges were for hotel bills, etc. The $225 was divided among the various members of the band. Occasionally the book showed that half a genuine bill had been sent to a prospective "come-on" as a sample. F. 95 sent a photograph of himself for identification, adding: "I hope to be able to meet you face to face soon. One's photo is the next thing to seeing one personally, you know. This photo was taken last October and is considered by all my acquaintances to be a very good representation of the subject—myself." Doubtless he considered himself handsome; he certainly was lucky, for there is no further entry about him.

HE WANTED TO JOIN THE BAND.

On one of the most curious pages in the book is copied the following letter from a man who had been swindled: "I knew that I was left after I left the express office, but I could not do anything for fear that I would fare worse. You may think that this is a trap to get even with you, but if I were going to try to do that I would not take this way. I simply want to get some back, and I don't care how, as long as there is more danger than money in it." Evidently his first experience with the "greengoods" business had so charmed him with it that he wanted to earn a livelihood at it. Unfortunately, the record stopped here, and it is not known whether he was enlisted or not in the ranks of those who had swindled him.

Monumental stupidity on the part of some of the victims is indicated. In several instances, after a man had received a package of sawdust or Coney Island sand through the express company, he would believe that an innocent mistake had been made, and would send a request that it be rectified. The swindlers would tell him that a detective had followed the man who was to forward the package of money, and fear of arrest had led to the substitution of the sand. In one case, the victim sent additional money, so convinced was he of the rectitude of those who had already obtained $300 of his cash.

The "greengoods" men had to give up the use of express company service after the arrest of one of their king pins, Bechtold, two or three years ago. Now dealings are face to face. The police have done good service in this State and New-Jersey in rooting out this form of crime, but the recent arrest of "Old Bill" Vosburg in this city for relieving a simple Westerner of his cash by the familiar trick shows that the "greengoods" industry is by no means dead.

HARDER WORK THAN BUSINESS.

WHY THE CHAIRMAN OF A HOUSE COMMITTEE RESIGNED.

"If there is a more thankless task in the world than chairman of a house committee of a club I never heard of it," wearily said a man who had for a year or two occupied that place in a Fifth-ave. club. "A number of the members have very kindly urged me to withdraw my resignation, but a salary of several thousand dollars a year would not be an inducement to me to change my mind. Soon after I retired from business I was urged to become a member of the House Committee. I found that after having led an active life for many years complete idleness was irksome, so I was glad to have something to do for an hour or two a day, as I supposed.

"Well, I was elected to the House Committee as chairman, and found the work very interesting. Most clubs are run on wasteful lines, and ours was no exception. I soon discovered that slipshod and extravagant methods were the rule, and I set in to reorganize the interior workings. I changed the system of book-keeping. I even did some of the marketing, to make sure that all the money the club paid out went for supplies, and that none of it found its way to the pockets of the steward as a commission. I stirred up the cook and improved the restaurant. I remodelled the pantry and wine cellar accounts, and, all in all, reduced the expenses a number of thousand dollars a year. I did this, too, without injuring the service or in any way detracting from the convenience and comfort of the members.

"I cannot say that my fellow-members were unappreciative or ungrateful. I was complimented over and over again on my good management. But in time the drawbacks of my place were forced on my attention. Every time anything went wrong in the club, or anybody thought that something was wrong, I heard of it. Formal written complaints, to be considered in committee meetings, I didn't mind, but I did get tired of oral suggestions. Of course, there were legitimate grounds for criticism at times, but the facility with which imaginary wrongs and inconveniences were trumped up was surprising. If one member found the club too hot, another found it too cold. One man insisted that the portions served in the restaurant were too large. Another thought our wines poorly chosen. The service in his sleeping-room was the cause of grumbling in still another. Every afternoon when I dropped into the club before dinner my ears were assailed with complaints, some good natured and some not, but all annoying. I seemed to be held responsible for everything, and I found myself worrying more about the club affairs than I had about business. I have resigned from the House Committee and I shall never serve on it again."

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THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

NINE MONTHS OF SPANISH FAILURE AND PATRIOT SUCCESS.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND SOLDIERS AND AN EXPENDITURE OF $50,000,000 NOT SUFFICIENT TO HOLD THE CUBANS IN CHECK.

From The London Standard, Dec. 28; Madrid dispatch.

Nine months have passed since the then Viceroy of Cuba, General Calleja, telegraphed to the Madrid Government that he had discovered a widespread separatist conspiracy, and that some small bands of insurgents, chiefly colored people, had unfurled the flag of secession in the province of Santiago; and seven months have elapsed since Spain sent out to Cuba her ablest marshal, Don Arsenio Martinez Campos. Yet the rebellion is still in full vigor, and the insurgents have found themselves in a position to invade those provinces in which the royalist forces are concentrated in strength. To understand the difficulties which Marshal Campos has had to cope with during these seven months, and which have condemned him to remain almost continually on the defensive, much allowance must be made for his having assumed the command just before the beginning of the rainy and unhealthy season, and with totally inadequate forces. The Spanish Government cannot be criticised for having so long persisted in underating the grave import of an insurrection more formidable than all previous risings in Cuba, when the colonial authorities had affected, before and after the outbreak, to treat lightly the repeated warnings that they had received.

When the insurrection began, only nine battalions of infantry, formed with men drafted from the regular army in Spain, were sent out in March. Then ten battalions of the line, and some artillery and engineers, were hurried over at the end of March and beginning of April, about the same time as Marshal Martinez Campos was sent out, when the insurrection spread from the province of Santiago to that of Puerto Principe. Directly the marshal reported a further development of the insurrection in Las Villas, de Santa Clara, and applied for more reinforcements, the Government of Señor Cánovas del Castillo dispatched some artillery and eighteen squadrons of cavalry, drawn from the Hussar Cazadore and dragoon regiments at home, in May. Preparations were actively pushed during the summer, and in June and August the Spanish Transatlantic Steam Company carried over seventeen battalions of the line, six battalions of foot Cazadores, three battalions of marines, a battalion of foot artillery, a battalion of sappers and miners, and some thousand drafts for the corps already in the colony.

DRAINING THE RESOURCES OF SPAIN.

The reinforcements had much reduced the peace establishment of the Spanish army, which is only 82,500 strong, so the Government had gradually to call out the men of the last conscriptions who had been sent home on unlimited furlough for the sake of economy, some 25,000 young soldiers and 15,000 first-class reserve men, many of whom showed reluctance for colonial service, gladly as they had responded to a previous call for service in Morocco during the Melilla conflict in 1893. Nor was this deemed sufficient, as the Minister of War decided to order the conscripts of 1895 to come in several months earlier than usual, and, in fact, he intimated that 55,000 men would be summoned to join the colors, and very short delay allowed for buying themselves off. The Finance Minister has been most agreeably surprised at getting an increase of 100,000 in the first quarter of 1895-96, and an increase of 150,000 in October besides, the proceeds of the payments made by the families of conscripts who elect to pay 100 in hard cash sooner than see their sons face the deadly climate of Cuba and the bullets of Mambises, as the insurgents are nicknamed by the Spaniards and loyalists. With these raw materials to fill the gaps in the Army of the Peninsula, the Madrid War Office was able to undertake to forward to Cuba, between the middle of November and Christmas, 35,000 more men—i. e., twenty battalions of the line, six battalions of Cazadores, one strong battalion of marines, several mountain batteries of foot artillery, a dozen squadrons of light cavalry, and four companies of engineers. Heavy drafts from the depots were also sent out to take the place of the victims of the yellow fever and of the men whose health broke down during the rainy season in a colonial army of 75,000 men, that had at one time 9,000 men in hospital. With all the reinforcements in Cuba, the marshal will have very nearly 100,000 men at his disposal. Large as this force may seem to outsiders, it is not deemed excessive by those who are acquainted with the vast territory in which the Spaniards have to operate, and with the sort of foe that confronts them, while so many of the inhabitants at heart sympathize with the insurgents. Cuba is a very large island, 1,000 kilomètres long from Cape San Antonio in the Oriental Department to Cape San Antonio in the province of Pinar del Rio, with a breadth varying from 8 to 225 kilomètres. It has an area of 118,800 square kilomètres, including the adjacent islets on its north and south coasts, and it has 3,184 kilomètres of coast line. The population of Cuba, according to the latest Spanish statistics, amounted to 1,228,000 whites, 10,632 foreigners, 43,811 Asiatics, mostly Chinese, and 489,219 mulattoes and negroes. This population is more dense in the western and central provinces than in the two eastern.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The province of Santa Clara has an area of 22,280 square miles, with 360,000 inhabitants, and contains important towns and ports, railway and telegraph lines connecting it with the three rich western provinces, numerous plantations and sugar mills in its plains, while the mountains and forests of other parts of the province afford easy shelter in this war, as they did in the past rebellions, for the insurgent bands, particularly in Las Villas. In this province Marshal Martinez Campos established his headquarters at Santa Clara itself, and distributed in garrisons, outposts and flying columns nineteen battalions of infantry, one battalion of marines, ten squadrons of cavalry of Spanish and colonial regiments, two mountain batteries, one battalion of foot artillery, several companies of engineers, and many local corps of volunteers. In the province of Puerto Principe there is an area of 23,950 square kilomètres, with only 72,000 inhabitants. In this province the towns are few and wide apart, and the mountains and forests are the favorite resorts of the insurgents, who find the majority of the people of the rural districts very favorably disposed for the cause of secession, especially in the district of Camaguey, which has been the headquarters of Maximo Gomez, and one of the principal training grounds of the insurgents for several months. It has been thought necessary to keep in Puerto Principe thirteen battalions of infantry, ten squadrons of cavalry, five companies of engineers and one