FOR LEADER IN THE HOUSE.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, GOSCHEN OR BALFOUR?

Goschen Opposed by Many Conservatives—Balfour Too Busy with the Irish Government Bill—Sir Michael Willing to Try It for a Time—The Parnellites Disposed to Keep Up a Separate Organization.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—At no time since the break-up of the Liberal party on Mr. Gladstone's introduction of the Home Rule bill have political circles been in such a state of ferment as now. The question of the succession to the House of Commons leadership, made vacant by the death of William Henry Smith, excites the hopes and fears of Conservatives and Liberals alike. The former are agitated over the prospect of the accession of Mr. Goschen, whom they detest, persisting that his claims are past. The latter are exulting in the probability of a breach in the ranks of their opponents on the eve of the general elections. Mr. Parnell's disappearance from the field of politics adds to the perplexity and heightens the interest of the situation. The political clubs of this city, usually deserted at this period of the year, have become within the last three days the *foci* for excited groups of politicians, drawn from the repose of the Parliamentary recess toward the centres of information.

The members of the Carlton Club refuse to believe that Lord Salisbury will appoint Mr. Goschen to the post held by the late William Henry Smith, despite the open declaration made by the friends of Mr. Goschen that if he is passed over he will resign his place in the Government. The Liberals earnestly desire to see Mr. Goschen succeed Mr. Smith, knowing that he would soon be at loggerheads with the House, and that they could rely on his conduct as a leader to precipitate a dissolution of Parliament. Private representations have been made to Lord Salisbury by an important group of Conservative members, who insist that Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, alone can command the united support of the party, but are willing to accept the leadership of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, if the existing Cabinet arrangements render the appointment of Mr. Balfour inopportune. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach led the House with marked ability and the recognized acceptance of both sides after Sir Stafford Northcote's elevation to the peerage, until he was compelled to retire, menaced by the loss of his eyesight. Sounded on resuming his post, he gives a qualified promise to accede to the party desire until the close of Parliament, and pleads that continued delicate health unfits him for permanent leadership.

From a Minister not in the Cabinet, but thoroughly acquainted with the situation, it is learned that the whole official circle agrees that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach should succeed to the leadership. Mr. Balfour himself advocates the appointment, and says that his own hands are too full with the Irish Government bill. Lord Salisbury keeps silent, dreading a breach with Mr. Goschen and the Unionists, and fearing equally the evaporation of the Conservatives if he chooses Mr. Goschen.

The attitude of the leading Parnellites puts beyond a doubt their determination to maintain the conflict with the followers of Justin McCarthy. The vacant seats of Cork and Kilkenny (made so by the deaths of Mr. Parnell and Sir John Pope Hennessy) will, it is expected, be contested again by rival Nationalists. The talk of the Irish group in the National Liberal Club indicates the existence of a proposal to avoid a contest by giving the Cork seat to a Parnellite and that of Kilkenny to an adherent of McCarthy. The temper of the Parnellites is against any compromise, for they believe that the reaction in Ireland toward Parnellism is so strong that they may succeed even where their dead chief failed. The want of money resources alone is likely to dampen their combative ardor.

In relation to the Paris fund, there are rumors that it will be found to be so depleted that there will be almost nothing left. Mr. Parnell's personal resources, it is known, were seriously reduced during the past two years. A few weeks before his death he came to London seeking an extension of time on several bills. He explained that it was to enable him to pay up some outstanding calls on his shares of the *Freeman's Journal*, in order to maintain his right to vote at the Board. His long delay in paying the costs of the divorce proceedings was similarly due to a want of ready money. He sought to have had a large income from his estates, his stone quarries, and the £40,000 testimonial he received some years ago. He was not extravagant personally, but he beggared himself in his secret expenditures in the cause of home rule.

The mention of John Redmond as sectional leader arises from Mr. Parnell's having recently confided to him the conduct of the campaign in Great Britain. The growing sense of his physical weakness caused Mr. Parnell, when too late, to begin to arrange for a temporary rest. He intimated to his colleagues that he must remain a while in the background; that John Redmond would act as his lieutenant, he himself continuing to direct the movement. It was hoped that Mr. Parnell would be invigorated by rest to an extent sufficient to enable him to meet the strain of the general election. It is improbable that the Parnell section recognizes this as sufficient to give Mr. Redmond the right to the leadership. Their dilemma has brought up the name of William Shaw again. Mr. Shaw is the Parliamentary leader whom Mr. Parnell supplanted. He is now living at Hampstead. He was sometimes consulted by Mr. Parnell himself. If the Parnellites resort to his advice he will simply urge the instant cessation of sectional strife and the reunion of the party on a basis of the policy of the majority.

PARNELL TO BE BURIED TO-MORROW.

Arrangements for Removing the Body to Ireland—Sensational Placards in Cork.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The casket containing the remains of Mr. Parnell will be conveyed from Brighton to London to-morrow morning. There will be no demonstration upon the arrival of the body in this city nor until the funeral car reaches Holyhead. This is not because there is any dearth in London of sympathizers, but simply because the Parnellite members of Parliament who are conducting the funeral have so arranged that they and the friends of Mr. Parnell from England who are to be present at the last ceremonies over the body shall meet at Holyhead, where the casket will be transferred from the railroad car to the channel steamer, which will transport it to Ireland. At Holyhead all the Parnellite members of Parliament will meet on Saturday in time to be present at the station when the funeral train arrives. All the English Parliamentary colleagues of Mr. Parnell who are to be present at the interment at Glasneven will there meet the Parnellite members of Parliament and will accompany the body to Ireland. On the train which will convey the body from Brighton to Holyhead will be a committee of Parnellite members of Parliament, who will take turns watching beside the body.

Mrs. Parnell is inundated with messages of condolence which are constantly arriving from all parts of the world. She has completely broken down and is now under medical treatment.

The Healyites say they have discovered a well-organized plot to murder leading anti-Parnellites who may attend the funeral of Mr. Parnell. This will be made the excuse for absence on the part of many, and it is believed that they are rather glad of so good a pretext to stay away, thus avoiding the disorders that seem inevitable in case the factions meet at the grave.

The better classes of the Irish people deeply deplore the unseemly wrangle which has broken out at a moment when decency would have dictated a cessation of hostilities. Most of the bad spirit manifested is due to the terribly harsh attack made upon Parnell's personal character, almost before his body was cold, by Archbishop Walsh in the *Irish Catholic*, and the nearly as bitter response in *United Ireland*. Many refuse to believe that the Archbishop is the author of the attack in question, though no denial has been made.

Mr. Alfred Webb, M. P. for Waterford, said to-day that the fact of such a conspiracy as above described could not be denied. He had obtained proof of its existence, and would lay the facts before the world at the proper moment.

It is doubtful whether Mrs. Parnell will be able to accompany her husband's remains to Ireland. She is so enfeebled that it is feared she will be unable to stand the strain of the journey. Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. Parnell's sister, will probably be chief mourner at the funeral.

Archdeacon Gellibrand, incumbent at Powers's Court, Wicklow, has been invited to officiate at Mr. Parnell's funeral, associated with the Rev. Mr. Fry of Manchester, who has offered his services.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—Messrs. Kenny, Harrington, Richard Power, and Dalton paid a visit to Glasnevevin to-day and selected the site for Mr. Parnell's grave. It is situated upon an enclosed mound to the left of the mortuary chapel. The grave will be dug in the centre of the mound, and the monument that will be erected over it will be conspicuous from all parts of the cemetery. The mound is at present filled with graves, of the poor of the neighborhood, who were buried there many years ago, but has not been used for burial purposes for about forty years.

Thousands of persons are already flocking to Dublin to attend the funeral, and an immense crowd is expected to be present on Sunday. All the public houses will be closed while the funeral ceremonies are in progress. The procession will form at Kingstown, where the mailboat from Holyhead will land the casket. From Kingstown the procession will march to the Town Hall, its different sections headed by bands of music, with muffled drums. The funeral will be one of the greatest pageants in the recent history of Ireland.

The City Hall will be draped in black and a handsome catafalque, surrounded by strong railings, will be erected in front of the O'Connell monument for the reception of the remains. The project of taking a cast of the features has been abandoned, though a specialist in such matters had been engaged to do the work, owing to the change which has already taken place in the features of the dead man.

The *Evening Press* says it is not probable that the McCarthyite members of Parliament will attend the funeral, as many of them, especially Mr. Healy, have received threats that violence will be done them if they are present.

CORK, Oct. 9.—Large, sensational posters have been placarded on walls, fences, and other places throughout this city. These posters have deep mourning borders, and bear in their centres these words:

MURDERED

TO PLEASE ENGLISHMEN.

together with verses denouncing the McCarthyites and the *United Ireland* articles, declaring that Parnell was murdered, and imploring the people to remain tranquil. The posters are stirring up much excitement.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* and *United Ireland* both denounce the sensational placarding as an attempt to incite disorders, and say that the posters are either an incitement to murder or else that they are without meaning.

Notwithstanding the threats heard in some quarters that trouble would be likely to ensue if certain persons were to attend the funeral, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien are determined to be present. Leading Parnellites have taken pains to deny the rumors that they intended any violence to any one, and have earnestly appealed to their partisans to allow the ceremony to pass without an act or word to mar the solemnity of the occasion.

The chief authority for the published reports of impending excesses is the McCarthyite *Evening Press*, which to-day asserted that the responsible Parnellites had lost control over the element forming the foundation of the party.

The committee having the arrangement of the details of the funeral procession expect that everything will proceed with decorum. They have requested the trades unions and other bodies of Dublin and the provinces not to bring their banners into the procession, and suggest that the badge of mourning to be worn by all who join in the line shall be a simple armlet of crape tied with a green ribbon. Most of the municipal and other public organizations throughout the country will send representatives to the funeral.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 9.—Secretary Sutton of the Irish National League of America, referring to the death of Mr. Parnell, says:

"The death of Mr. Parnell is a cause of grief to every true-hearted Irishman, and though his removal may afford an opportunity for reuniting the Irish party, the price is a heavy one. He was undeniably the greatest Irishman of the present age, and whatever his political faults may have been they resulted from the vicious system that placed too much power in the hands of one man. While I believe the result of his death will be a reunion of the Irish people under some leader acceptable to all, yet he will be indeed a great man that will equal our fallen chief. To-day a cloud of sorrow envelops Ireland, but no disaster can wreck the Irish cause when sustained by a people that prefers principles to men."

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—At a meeting of the Confederated Irish societies of Chicago, held to-night at the Grand Pacific Hotel, this resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting, while disclaiming any desire to suggest, much less to dictate, to Irishmen respecting the leadership of the Irish party, deems it essential to any plan of union that no person pronounced in the persecution of the late Mr. Parnell shall be in all recognized as in the running or in any sense acceptable to the Irish or the Irish-American people."

THE ROYAL FUNERAL AT STUTTGART.

The Body of King Karl Followed to the Tomb by Emperor William.

STUTTGART, Oct. 9.—The Emperor of Germany arrived here to-day to attend the funeral of the late King of Wurtemberg, who died on Tuesday last. At the railroad station the Emperor was met by King William II., successor of King Karl; the Princes of Wurtemberg, Prince Henry of Prussia, and a number of distinguished Generals. Shortly after reaching Stuttgart the Emperor, accompanied by the notabilities who had welcomed his arrival, proceeded to the castle and entered the hall where the remains of King Karl were lying in state. The Emperor laid a magnificent wreath of flowers upon the casket and knelt beside the body. After a short prayer he rose and conversed in low tones with King William II.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia, in view of the fact that the wife of the late King was a Russian Princess (the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the Emperor Nicholas), came to attend the funeral as the representative of the Czar.

The funeral ceremonies took place at 10 o'clock. A memorial service was held in the Marble Room. The catafalque was surmounted by a handsome baldachin of black velvet embroidered with silver. The casket was covered with a red velvet pall, heavily embroidered and fringed with gold. Beside the casket, upon richly embroidered velvet cushions, were the crown, sceptre, sword, and other insignia of royalty. The royal family of Wurtemberg, the Emperor of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, the diplomatic corps, the Ministry, all the conspicuous public officials, a number of Generals, and representatives of the clergy of high rank from all parts of the empire were present. At the close of the conclusion of the service the casket was placed in a richly draped funeral car and was conveyed to the old castle of the kings of Wurtemburg. The procession passed through the streets of Stuttgart amid the tolling of bells in all the churches. Stuttgart, from its suburbs to the castle gates, was in mourning. Draped flags and other emblems of mourning were everywhere displayed, especially along the route of the procession, which was lined with troops and thronged with citizens, all in sombre colors.

Upon arrival at the old castle the body was received by a guard of honor amid the booming of cannon and tolling of bells. The coffin was borne by officers of high rank into the chapel, where it was placed upon a richly draped bier in the centre of the chancel and before the rails of the altar. Queen Charlotte, wife of the new King of Wurtemberg, and all the royal princesses had awaited in the chapel the coming of the procession, which they greeted by rising to their feet and standing with heads bowed low as the casket was placed in its position before the altar.

The court chaplain officiated at the chapel ceremonies and preached the funeral sermon, the text of which was taken from Zephaniah, chapter iii., verse 17.

The Lord hath taken away thy judgments, He has cast out thine enemy; the King of Israel, even the Lord, is in the midst of thee; thou shalt not see evil any more.

This text was specially chosen by the deceased King to be used on this occasion. The court chaplain eulogized the dead monarch. Many of those present wept, including the Emperor of Germany, King William of Wurtemberg, and Queen Charlotte.

After these services had been concluded the casket was lowered into the royal vault. As the casket disappeared an anthem echoed from the organ, and a salvo of artillery shook the old castle. When the casket had been safely lowered, and had been placed in the niche awaiting it, the Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the King and Queen of Wurtemberg, and all the princes and princesses descended and witnessed the blessing of the remains.

Smokeless Powder for Cannon, but Not for Small Arms.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—After making thorough tests of the various kinds of smokeless powder, including American and English, England has rejected its use for small arms, owing to its not being compatible with the use of the uniform cartridges adopted by the British army, and also on account of its extremely rapid cumbustion; but has decided to use it in cannon, a fourfold gain in the velocity of projectiles being obtained thereby.

Arrest of a Band of Forgers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—Despatches from Kieff, capital of the Government of that name, announce that the police have arrested a band of forgers who have been turning out and circulating bank notes of ten, five, and three roubles. The total of notes turned out by the gang and seized by the police represents an enormous sum. The notes were so well executed as to make it almost impossible to detect them from the genuine paper. Many of these counterfeit notes have already been circulated outside of the Russian empire.

Sickness Caused by Famine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—The famine in the Volga Valley has caused widespread sickness. Thousands of unfortunate peasants are already prostrated by typhus fever.

THREW A KNIFE AT THE MINISTERS.

An Incident of the Visit of Guyot, Roche, and Rouvier to Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 9.—Ministers Guyot, Roche, and Rouvier are still in the city. To-day they had a rather exciting experience. They left the prefecture in carriages, escorted by the hussars and a number of gensdarmes. The streets were thronged with a sightseeing, cheering multitude, but at several points along the route pronounced hissing and hooting were heard, especially in the Canebiere quarter. When the Ministers were passing through the Boulevard Liberté somebody in the crowd hurled an open sharp-bladed knife at them with great force. The weapon missed its mark, striking handle foremost an officer of the prefecture, who was seated in the rear of the Ministerial carriage. The incident caused great excitement, and the gensdarmes immediately charged and dispersed the mob. They were not able, however, to discover the man who threw the knife.

The Ministers were afterward entertained at luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Roche, the Minister of Colonies, made a short speech on the subject of the customs tariff. He said that the Cabinet had resolved to make a vigorous defence before the Senate for the free entry of raw material which was necessary as a part of the national industry. He added that the Government intended to introduce a bill looking to the expansion of the French carrying trade.

THROWN FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

Miss Smith Encounters a Maniac in an English Railway Carriage.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Another outrage has just occurred on a railway train, proving the dangerousness of the compartment system. As a train on the Great Western Railway was pulling out of the station at Oldbury, an unknown man about 25 years old dashed across the platform and jumped into a second-class carriage. The only other occupant of the compartment was Miss Amy Smith, aged 22, daughter of a well-known merchant of Birmingham. The man, apparently a maniac, glared at the young woman until the train had attained full speed, when he suddenly threw open the door on the slide, near which she ensconced in the corner paralyzed with fear, seized her around the waist, and hurled her out of the carriage.

Miss Smith was badly bruised, but she managed to reach the nearest station and tell her story. Despatches were sent on to stop the train and arrest her assailant, but he had escaped. Miss Smith is seriously injured.

The Amalgamated Engineers to Reorganize.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The greatest trades union, the Amalgamated Engineers, having executive departments in Great Britain, America, and Australia, is about to reorganize. Tom Mann, at a recent meeting of the English executive, advocated an increased latitude to the United States and Canadian Council. The conditions of work in America forbade the men there to be bound by rules applying to those of Great Britain. The number of engineers was increasing so enormously in the United States that the society ought not to be content, as at present, with forty American branches. With good tactics six times forty might be established to the mutual interest of the English and American branches.

Will Reconsecrate the Pantheon.

ROME, Oct. 9.—The rector of the Pantheon has written to the Under Home Secretary of the Italian Government, declaring that if fresh demonstrations are made at that place the ecclesiasts will raise a protest before the whole world and perhaps reconsecrate the Pantheon. The Secretary replied that in view of the great irritation at present felt by the people of Rome, any attempt to prevent their entry into the place would probably cause excesses which would afterward be regretted.

After further negotiations, the Pope has decided to reconsecrate the Pantheon, but the ceremony will be performed in the quietest manner possible commensurate with such a solemn proceeding.

Rioting in Amoy.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Despatches dated Sept. 27, received here from Amoy, the seaport town of China, on the island of the same name, province of Fo-Kien, nearly opposite the centre of the island of Formosa, announce that there has been serious rioting forty miles from the town of Amoy. The people of Amoy, about 300,000 in number, are greatly excited. The riot was caused by fiscal abuses. Several mandarins and other officials were killed by the rioters. The riot as these despatches were sent had been quelled.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9.—It is officially announced that the promoters of the Ichang outbreak are proceeding to Shun-King, in the province of Se-Chuen, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Austria at the World's Fair.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—A meeting of Ministers summoned by the Minister of Commerce was held here to-day to discuss the course proper to be taken by Austria at the Columbian Fair at Chicago. After a general interchange of views it was announced that the State would contribute 15,000 florins to aid the country's exhibit there. All those present concurred that the grant was sufficient, and agreed to the formation of a Government Commission to arrange for a proper and creditable representation of Austria and Hungary at the World's Fair of 1893.

Stanley Off for Australia.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, accompanied by Mrs. Tennant, the mother of Mrs. Stanley, started to-day on a tour of Australia. Mr. Stanley is still lame, as the result of his recent accident in Switzerland, and is compelled to use a crutch and a stick in walking.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining fodder for cattle, the export of linseed cake from Russia has been prohibited.

Prof. Benjamin Jowett, the distinguished Greek professor of Oxford University, is very ill and is not expected to recover.

Chief Ranger Lignitz of the royal forest of Nosselgrund has committed suicide after being found short his accounts.

The leading bankers in Vienna have refused the request of the French syndicate to assist in negotiating the new Russian loan.

"Ted" Pritchard, the pugilist, was sentenced in London yesterday to a month's imprisonment for an assault upon a barkeeper who had ordered him to leave the public house in which the barkeeper was employed.

The Burgomaster of Brussels, addressing a public meeting yesterday, said he was authorized to deny that a treaty had been concluded between Belgium and Germany. He expressed confidence that the neighborly feeling between France and Belgium in Europe and also in the African territories would be maintained.

The strike of dock laborers and others employed about the Carron and Hermitage wharves, Wapping, which has been in progress for weeks, shows signs of collapsing. The employers seem to be obtaining a sufficient number of "free" men to carry on work in spite of the efforts of the striking unionists.

A. B. Rich Breaks a Record.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 9.—A. B. Rich of New York broke the two-mile bicycle record on Hampden Park this afternoon, making the distance in 4:49⅘. The day was clear and cold and there was little wind stirring. Rich had as pace makers Zimmerman, Windle, Smith, Taylor, and Olmsted.

He went the first mile in 2:25. W. J. Corker was starter, Richard Howell, Henry McDonald, and H. C. Tyler were timers, and G. R. Culver, H. B. Arnold, and W. S. G. Closs, judges.

Adirondack Improvement.

The Adirondack Improvement Company has filed articles of incorporation. Its authorized capital is $100,000, and the purposes are stated to be to establish game and fish preserves, hold and improve real estate, establish parks, and maintain and operate hotels. The directors are Oscar S. Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Max Nathan, Simon H. Stern, and Simon Rothschild.

Pitcher Lynch Will Now Swing a Club.

John Lynch, who was once well known as a pitcher in the Metropolitan Baseball Club, was appointed a policeman at a meeting of the Police Board yesterday. Lynch said he was a marine engineer, and gave his age as 32.

Fast Work With the Typewriter.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 9.—In a contest at a fair here last night F. E. McGurrin wrote 311 words in 50 seconds, from dictation, on a typewriter. He wrote 104 words a minute blindfolded.

Change in Train Service via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on and after Oct. 12 the New York and Long Branch Express train leaving from foot of Portlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 12 noon, will be changed to leave at 12:50 P. M. and connect for Tom's River. The 4:20 P. M. train from New York and 8 A. M. train from Long Branch will be withdrawn from service on and after that date; also the 1:50 P. M. train for Philadelphia via Camden will be discontinued, the Atlantic City car on such train being thereafter run on 1 P. M. train from New York.—*Adv.*

HYDROPHOBIA OR HYSTERIA?

CERTAINLY LITTLE JIMMIE STEEBE IS DYING OF DOG BITE.

The Dog Showed No Symptoms of Madness, and Was at Play with a Little Neighbor Boy When a Policeman Came to Kill Him.

At 230 Bond street, in Elizabethport, stands a two-story frame house with the front door in the rear. Around it is a yard in which at least a dozen children play all day long, meal times excepted. When an Irish woman puts her head out of the window and calls, "Children!" four of the youngsters, the youngest with hair falling in her eyes and a milk bottle at her mouth, will run into the house. There was a fifth, but he is over in the hospital at Elizabeth, dying.

This boy's name is Jimmie—Jimmie Steebe. For although his mother is Irish, his father is a German—Joseph Steebe. He is a poor man, but he thinks just as much of his eldest boy, Jimmie, for all that. He says: "I wouldn't have cared if he'd been killed by the engine or ate outright by the dog. But to think of him a-being over there a-suffering, and a-going to suffer worse and worse!"

That is just it. The eight-year-old boy in the hospital is dying of the bite of a dog. The spasms that wrench and wring the nerves and muscles have just begun. To-day and to-morrow, perhaps, he will suffer more and more keenly, and then death will give him relief. The mother and father think it is hydrophobia. The doctors say it is hydrophobia, and so hydrophobia will be the reading of the death certificate.

But for all that there are some things about this case which suggest that it is the same form of hysteria which killed Lawyer Richard Bartine, who had been bitten by a cat. This little Jimmie Steebe was in the habit of running errands for the family of a milkman named John Edgewood, who lives a few doors further up the street. As Edgewood has a good deal of stock and a barn full of hay and other feed, besides lots of stuff around the yard easy to be stolen, he keeps two watchdogs. One of these dogs was a large cur of a slate color, short haired and irascible. At night he would lift up his voice on the slightest provocation, and would beset the calves of all strangers who came within range. He was kept chained in the day time, and was so tame that the neighborhood children who knew him made a pet of him. It seems that this Jimmie Steebe was one of the dog's favorites. The afternoon of July 23 Johnny Edgewood heard the screams of a child in the barnyard, and ran from the barn to see what the matter was.

The slate-colored dog had broken his chain, had set upon Jimmie and, having knocked him down, was tearing his scalp viciously. Johnny Edgewood ran upon the dog and kicked it loose from the child. The child got upon its feet and ran about the yard with his scalp nearly torn loose and one ear mangled. A doctor was called, and in the basement of Edgewood's house a score or more of stitches were put in the child's scalp. Then an ambulance took him to the hospital. He lay there for two months, or until Sept. 27, and was then sent away cured. His wounds had healed and only a few scars hidden by his hair remained. His mother meanwhile had brought suit for damages against the Edgewoods.

To return to the slate-colored dog. As soon as Johnny Edgewood had put the boy in safe hands he caught the dog, which seemed completely cowed, and tied it again. Policeman Smith came along and decided that the dog must be shot. Then Johnny Edgewood went out into the yard and found a lad named Johnny Carter playing with the dog. Little Carter had his arms about the dog's neck, and was rolling it around as much as the short chain allowed. The dog seemed perfectly peaceful. Little Carter was called away, and Smith put three bullets into the dog's body. The dog then broke loose from its chain, ran into the basement, and hid behind a box. Smith, believing the dog was mad, refused to go in and complete his work. So young Edgewood reached behind the box and dragged the dog out by the scruff. The dog was neither foaming nor snapping. He seemed thoroughly affrighted. Young Edgewood took the dog to the front of the house and tied him to a post. Smith then finished him with an axe.

On Sept. 27 Jimmie Steele went home to his father and mother. They say that they never dreamed of such a thing as hydrophobia. They say they never heard much about it, and that they never talked hydrophobia before the boy. The children of the neighborhood, however, say that Jimmie heard hydrophobia talked a good deal, but they don't think he was much alarmed by it. The neighbors all say they were expecting to hear that the boy was taken with hydrophobia any day. The doctors say that an 8-year-old boy is too young to be impressed by such talk.

At any rate, last Tuesday evening, says Mrs. Steebe, she offered Jimmie a glass of water. She says he had been complaining of a soreness in his ear for several days, and that she had thought nothing of this, although her husband had at once suspected that it was the first symptom of hydrophobia. She says her husband kept this suspicion to himself. When she offered him a glass of water on Tuesday he pushed it away from him, while his throat contracted violently. On Wednesday she noticed other symptoms, and on Wednesday evening she sent for a doctor from the hospital.

The doctor, Dr. Montfort, the house surgeon of the hospital, tried to get the boy to take a drink. When the boy rejected it with contracting throat the doctor at once saw what was the matter. He called the family aside and told him, and, amid tears and "My Jimmie will die," the boy returned to the hospital from which he had come but a week before.

On Thursday he refused food and drink. He lay quiet nearly all the time, but any sudden movement or attempt to change the bed linen or any such thing would throw him into a highly nervous state. Yesterday he ground his teeth a good deal during these occasional nervous spells, and in the afternoon he was delirious. Dr. Montfort says this case has come under medical observation rather earlier than is usual in cases of hydrophobia, and that the doctors, who all agree as to his being a genuine case of hydrophobia, are having a chance to watch the symptoms as they grow stronger and stronger. They expect death within a few days.

Now, if the dog was really mad and communicated the madness to the child, no one is to blame and the only thing is to pity the little one, who will die so terribly. But if the dog was not mad, and it is well known how easily mad-dog frights start, and how few New Jersey cats and dogs do go mad in proportion to the number that are chased and shot, amid great excitement, at this day, if this dog is not mad, how much it is to be regretted that ignorance on the part of well-meaning relatives and neighbors should cause this little boy to live a horror of agony in a few days and then to die.

The dog certainly showed no symptoms of madness. No mad dog was ever hauled tamely about by the scruff. No mad dog was ever known to let a child play with it and go unharmed. Further, the mother says, the child's trouble began with a pain in his wounded ear. The evidence seems to point to great expectation of hydrophobia in the surrounding minds. This expectation would naturally seize upon the pain as confirmation. And, perhaps, the child heard this outcry, and, being at once attacked by hysteria, refused water.

TUNNELLING THE ALPS.

The Simplon Project to be Carried Out—Another Route to Italy.

Another great railroad tunnel is to be dug through the Alps, and Geneva is greatly rejoiced because she thinks she will now catch some of the travel which has long been attracted over the Gothard route to Zurich and the Reuss Valley. The tunnelling of the Simplon has taken definite form and work is to begin at once. The tunnel will connect the Jura-Simplon Railway Company's line, which now terminates on the north at Brigue, with Domo d'Ossolla, on the south in Italy, the existing terminus of the Italian-Mediterranean Company's line. It is estimated that the total cost of the tunnel and its approaches will be $15,000,000.

From Brigue to the centre of the mountain there will be but a single boring, which will be large enough to receive a double line of rails. The tunnel will then be divided into two smaller tunnels, running parallel and each containing a single line of rails. It is thought this plan will be most economical and better for purposes of ventilation. An exhaustion shaft is to be made at the highest part of the boring, where the tunnel divides and where the volume of smoke and gases will naturally be greatest. All the people of French Switzerland are very anxious to see the realization of this scheme. The junction of these two railway systems will bring southwest Germany into more direct communication with the important towns of northern Italy.

A young army officer was recently detailed for duty with the State militia of Georgia. In a report to the War Department he says that when he presented his credentials to the Governor, that functionary said: "Well, as Governor of the commonwealth I am the commander of its militia, and if you will tell me just what to tell you to do I will at once cause the necessary order to be issued." The officer thereupon told the Governor, the order was issued, and matters between the War Department and the Georgia militia are now moving along swimmingly.

If You Wish

To overcome that extreme Tired Feeling or to build up your appetite and purify your blood, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Possessing the best known vegetable tonic and alterative properties, it builds up in a perfectly natural way all the weakened parts, purifies and promotes healthy circulation of the blood, and makes you hungry.

"Like a New World."

"After suffering a long time with indigestion and dyspepsia, I have taken in the past year six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has done me more good than I can express. It almost seems like a new world to me. It is rare that I am troubled with my food, and I cheerfully recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a slight compensation for what it has done for me." MRS. W. F. ROUNDS, Brockton, Mass.

A SLEEPY CONVICT.

Peculiar Affliction of a Prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 9.—The penitentiary physicians are studying the case of John Davis, a convict from Cuyahoga county. He sleeps constantly, and can be aroused to take food only by the most liberal applications of water and a strong paddle well used.

The first symptoms of Davis's disorder were noticed about two months ago. At that time he worked in the prison foundry, and it was noticed that whenever he thought that the guard was not looking, he would lie down on the ground among the big iron vessels and go to sleep. One day he failed to awaken when the guard shook him, and Davis was severely punished.

The severe discipline of the penitentiary had no effect. The convict went to sleep wherever and whenever he could find something to lay on or lean on. Of course, he soon became useless, and Warden Dyer ordered him to the idle house, and then the physician had him removed to the hospital. For the past month this convict has been peacefully sleeping. A large, flat paddle is used when it is necessary to arouse him. The paddle is vigorously applied on his feet.

Davis drowsily arouses himself, answers incoherently any questions asked, swallows the food forced upon him, and then, apparently with great relief, returns to his slumbers. He weighed 200 pounds when he entered the hospital, but now only 180. The doctors say that Davis's case is hopeless, and that he will sleep his life away.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Samuel Colgate of Orange died of Bright's disease at Narragansett Pier on Thursday afternoon. Her death was hastened by a fall which she had a week ago and which fractured her hip bone. She was a daughter of Richard C. Morse, one of the founders of the New York *Observer*, and was a niece of Prof. Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. She was born in New York city on Aug. 5, 1820. She was married to Samuel Colgate on March 30, 1853, and became the mother of six sons, all of whom are living. Mrs. Colgate was connected with the work of organized charities. She was one of the incorporators and the first and only President of the Orange Orphan Home. She was also an incorporator and one of the governors of the Orange Memorial Hospital, and was actively engaged in work in connection with the Training School for Nurses. She was also a prominent worker in the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was its first President. Her last act in connection with the organization was the laying of the corner stone of the Union's new building. She was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Orange. Her funeral will be held from her residence at 3½ o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The Rev. Michael Burke is dead at St. Clement's College, Glen Mitchell, Saratoga, aged 54 years. The remains will be interred at Annapolis. He was born at Sag Harbor, L. I., and educated for the priesthood at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York. As a Redemptorist father he devoted himself to missions in the United States and Canada. For six years he was rector of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, Canada. Last year he was appointed to the charge of preparing the young priests of his order for the work of the missions. Soon after he was attacked by the grip, which reduced his strength, and last June he was sent to the house of his order in Saratoga to recuperate, but he grew weaker and died there.

Howard A. Coffin, Treasurer of the Iowa Loan and Trust Company, while walking in Wall street yesterday morning with G. M. Hippee, one of the trustees of the company, complained of feeling faint, and, taking Mr. Hippee's arm, supported himself to the corner of Broadway, where he sank down on the stoop of a drug store. An ambulance was summoned, but Mr. Coffin was dead even before it left the hospital. A crowd collected on the corner and remained there until the body was removed to the Old Slip police station. Mr. Coffin was about 60 years old. He was born in Pennsylvania, and before his removal to Des Moines was a resident of Pittsburgh. He leaves a wife and a son. He came here on business.

Joel R. Bryant, general bookkeeper at the Bank of the Republic, died at his home in West Fifth street, in Plainfield, yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. On his way home from the train on Thursday evening he was seized with a stroke of apoplexy and fell from his carriage. He had been connected with the bank for twenty-one years. The directors have instructed Cashier Eugene H. Pullen to draw up resolutions of sympathy and condolence and send them to the widow, who, with two children, survives him.

Thomas Graham, well known to old New Yorkers as a European traveller for the late A. T. Stewart, is dead, aged 66, at San Antonio. He once investigated the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, was attracted to the New River region of Virginia, discovered and developed the great Pocahontas coal mines, built the New River Railroad, and founded the town of Graham. He contracted mountain fever at the Candela copper mines, Mexico.

William Schubart, 48 years old, died yesterday in poverty at his home, 20 Dry Dock street. He was the grandson of Baron Schubart von Kleefeld, who introduced clover into Germany about 1770. He was a university graduate, and had been a Lieutenant in the Saxon army. Schubart came to this country twenty-five years ago and went to work as a clerk. At one time he was an inspector for the Board of Health.

Francis D. King, 67 years old, died at his home, 242 East 121st street, of paralysis on Thursday morning. He came to New York from Philadelphia thirty years ago, and for many years was a successful stock broker. In 1874 he failed, and since then he has not been in business. He leaves a wife and three children.

Miss Paurilla Tubbs, aged 86, died on Thursday at her home in Ketchum's Corners, Saratoga county, from injuries received from a fall a few days before. The farm she lived all her days on was held by grant to her father from Gen. Philip Schuyler, in whose service he was during the Revolutionary war.

Park Policeman Peter F. Rafferty, 26 years of age, died suddenly last night at his residence 453 East Eighty-sixth street. He caught a cold at Van Cortland Park on field day. He leaves a wife and three children.

George Fowler, Sheriff of Indiana county, Pa., died on Thursday morning in his 55th year. He was a well known Democrat, and had held office of one kind or another for twenty years.

Cyrus M. Blair, while serving on a jury in the Dauphin County Court, was stricken with paralysis and died at his home in Harrisburg on Thursday. He was 62 years old.

Mrs. Harriet Sales died at Harrisburg on Thursday, in the 82d year of her age. She was a sister of the late Col. James Duffy of Marietta.

George J. C. Durr died at his home in Steelton, Pa., yesterday, aged 30. He studied law with Congressman Levi Maish of York county.

Christopher Buhl, for many years a leading member of the Berks county, Pa., bar, died on Thursday in his 81st year.

William Loftus of Waterford, Saratoga county, is dead, aged 83, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Breen.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—12:01, 494 Ninth avenue, unoccupied. Thomas McDonald's, 651 Broadway, damage $20; 12:15, 149 East 130th street, Albert Carter and Charles Schriner, express stable, damage $5,000; 4:50, 49 Grove street, no damage.

P. M.—12:00, 440 West forty-first street, rear house, owned by Henrietta Weidgress, damage $10; 6:40, 525 to 529 Water street, no damage; 7:45, 194 Orchard street, Max Manheim's, damage slight.

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BATTLE OF PARK LAKE.

The Swans Send a Chicken Hawk Home with No Duck for Breakfast.

The long line of tangle and forbidden pasture that makes Central Park lake quite inaccessible from the west is broken near Seventy-fifth street by a bit of flat clay margin to which a path descends over precipitous rocks. The