GREAT SPORT IN MAINE.

AN UNPRECEDENTED KILLING OF GAME THIS SEASON.

Fifty Thousand Men Have Visited the Maine Woods and 18,000 Have Killed One or More Deer—Importance of the State's Game Interests—New Legislation

NORCROSS, Me., Dec. 25.—Of the 50,000 men who have come to Maine since Sept. 10 after big game, 800 have succeeded in getting caribou, 1,000 have killed moose, and about 18,000 have gone home with one or more deer. About 100 bears and from 100 to 150 bob cats and loups-cerviers have also been slain, as well as an uncounted and almost uncountable number of ruffed grouse and hares. All this makes the season of 1896 the greatest year for game in the history of the State. The visiting sportsmen, most of whom come from Massachusetts and New York, have left $5,000,000 with the guides, hotels, and railroads of the State, and every man who has owned a canoe or occupied a camp in the backwoods has earned enough money to keep him in luxurious idleness for the next nine months.

The above figures and statements are not the result of guesswork, but have been winnowed and compiled from talks with hotel men, guides, lumbermen, and naturalists who have given the subject much study, and are willing to go on record in support of their belief. The annual report of the Game Commissioners, which will be presented to the incoming Legislature early in January, though a candid document written by men who have fat salaries at stake, reads like a boy's tale of adventures in the far West, so full is it of marvellous records made by the hunters; but old woodsmen, like Luther Gerrish and Ben York of this township, Jack Darling of Lowell, Alex. McLane of Mattawamkeag, and Greenleaf Davis of Patten, say that the Commissioners are away below the actual facts, and declare that the slaughter of large game has been bigger in Maine this year than at any other time since the war. They freely concede that the hopeful predictions made in THE SUN last September have not only been fully sustained, but that the actual record has exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine.

Up to this point the hunters, hotel men, and guides agree with the Commissioners, but when they begin to look ahead to next year there is serious trouble. The Commissioners, knowing the fate of large game in other States, have come to the conclusion that the Maine laws are too lax, and that the present rate of slaughter cannot be kept up for another year without causing great damage. They have advocated several changes in the laws, which will not only make large game harder to get, but will practically put every man who carries a gun to the Maine woods under the direct control of the wardens. The grounds for complaint are numerous. Foremost among them is the fact that one-fourth of the guides, or men who want to hire out as guides, are wholly unfit for the job. Complaints about unclean and uneducated guides were never so plentiful as this year. Scores of men who know nothing of the woods or of woodcraft, who never went beyond Chesuncook Lake, and cannot cook a decent mess of bread, hire out as skilled cooks and pilots every year, getting their $3 a day for starving and misleading the innocent visitors who employ them. Fitted out with a canoe, a rifle, a corduroy coat, and a map of Maine one of these men will undertake to carry a party of gentlemen into the wilderness, and will cause wearisome delays and put his patrons to nameless tortures, all for the sake of the tempting wages that men of the profession demand. How many serious cases of dyspepsia and how many wasted days of life these bogus guides have caused nobody can ever know. That they are a disgrace to the profession everybody who has hired one will freely admit.

The Commissioners hope to put a stop to the practice by having a law enacted compelling all guides to pass a rigid examination and take out certificates of fitness before they can get employment. This will require no tedious civil service questioning, because guides are not expected to be college professors or statisticians. They are expected to know the geography of northern Maine, to understand the simple rules of camp building and cookery, and to be familiar with handling canoes in all kinds of water. It is also proposed to make the guides give a small bond for the purpose of keeping them within the bounds of the law. Then, in case any visitor attempts to get game out of season, or wishes to shoot more than his quota of deer, his guide will be made accessory to the crime, and will lose his license unless he reports the misdeeds. By this means every guide will be made to take a personal interest in the law's enforcement, and the old-time feud between the guides and wardens will cease forever. In support of their belief the Commissioners argue that most of the hunters who come to Maine intend to obey the law, and that in return for their good money the State should provide them with skilled and responsible guides, men who know the woods and the habits of game, and will use their skill in helping their patrons toward any legitimate desire. The plan looks well on paper, and no doubt would work well if put into practice, but the hotel men, the club men, and the owners of private camps will oppose it bitterly, and hundreds of sham guides will fight the measure with all the money they have earned this season.

The next question of importance is how to protect the moose from extermination, for beyond a question these large animals are rapidly going from the Maine woods. Until a few years ago it was believed that a close time of from three to ten years was the best plan. Late reports indicate that fully one-quarter of the moose slain in Maine this year were called and killed in the love-making days of September, from one to three weeks before open season began. For two months or more the Commissioners doubted the reports of hunters who had returned early in October, but they have been convinced by the great weight of evidence now at hand. As a lovesick bull moose insists upon investigating every strange noise he hears, and as the courting season extends from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, the Commissioners believe that by making November the only month in which moose may be legally killed, they can put a stop to much needless slaughter, and still allow law-abiding men a chance to get at moose every year. The poor hunters, the clubmen, and the poor guides oppose any change in the law, claiming that the Maine woods are full of moose. Jack Darling says that the moose are so migratory in their habits that every one in Maine could be killed this year, and next year there would be just as many or more on hand waiting to be slain. Until Jack can prove his assertion, and until the friends of the present law can show why 30,000 men shot only 1,000 moose this year where 30,000 men shot about 2,000 in 1895, the Commissioners will hold to their original idea, and will probably urge it until it becomes a law. Tacked onto the new law will no doubt be a clause making it a crime, punishable by imprisonment alone, for any man to kill a moose out of season. It has been proved again and again that the present fine of $100 and costs does not deter the rich law-breakers from killing moose at any time. The head of a big bull moose is worth from $75 to $100 before it is mounted, and after it has been duly prepared, a good specimen will bring from $200. Add to this the moose meat and the fun of killing, and even a poor man can afford to kill all the moose he wants. By taking off the fine and substituting imprisonment it is believed that the rich moose slayer will find himself without an occupation in Maine.

Many plans for affording better protection to deer have been advanced, though none seems to meet with much popular approval. If open season begins on Sept. 15, the deer will be killed in the water where they go to avoid the flies. If close time is put on Dec. 15, the local farmers and lumbermen, who seem to have as much right to the deer as anybody, will be deprived of their annual hunt. The wardens have at last nearly put a stop to the old-time practice of dogging deer, but they still have to deal with the heavily armed lovers of nature who go into the woods in August and September, and the lumbermen and crust hunters, who eat fresh venison all winter. Nobody pretends to doubt that the far-back lumber camps keep a supply of deer meat on hand from the time the crews go in in the fall until the April thaws drive them home. It is reported that an enterprising resident of the Roach River region has peddled venison at from 3 to 5 cents a pound for the last six years, and that he has always had more than he could sell at any price. These are isolated cases, however, and do not materially affect the general results.

The proposal to take the $5 bounty off from bears and wolves and put it on bob cats and loups-cerviers is meeting with favor everywhere. In spite of a lurid report from Rangeley Lake, which was sent out in November, it may be safely said that all the wolves in Maine can be put into one flour barrel. As for bears, their pelts bring from $15 to $30 each, so there is no need of a bounty to hire anybody to hunt them. As the bob cat's skin is not worth taking off, and a lynx's pelt must be a very good one to bring $2, and as both of these animals feed upon deer and are getting too numerous, it is believed that a bounty would reduce their numbers and consequently give the deer a better chance to survive.

The general opinion is that a long close time must be put upon caribou, if these animals are expected to stay in Maine much longer. They were never very plentiful, and of late years the winter poachers, who sell the skins to the makers of snowshoes, have so reduced the numbers that one is seldom seen. While the caribou is not so large nor so desirable as the moose, nor so easy to [illegible] it is a fine game animal, much prized for its steak, and the general opinion is that it should be coaxed to stay until something better has been found to take its place. It looks as if the next Legislature would put a long close time upon this animal. It is also probable that the close time which has been put on beavers for years, and which expires in 1897, will be renewed until the end of the present century. A few colonies on the upper waters of the Aroostook and Allegash rivers have survived the slaughter of two centuries, and now show some signs of increase, though it is said they have built no new dams for the last 100 years. Though beaver furs are now out of fashion, the rapid extinction of all fur-bearing animals will soon bring them into ready demand, and if Maine is fortunate enough to save enough for seed, it may prove a very profitable plan. The experiment will cost nothing, and is worth trying.

From the close of the war until 1892 or 1893 Maine came rapidly to the front as a place where the residents of the big cities could go for a summer vacation. In the summer of 1893 Sam W. Matthews, Labor Commissioner, estimated that visitors to the State left some $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 here, of which more than half came from pleasure seekers who went to Old Orchard, Bar Harbor and similar resorts. About this time Bar Harbor's hotels ceased to do as much business as formerly, and private cottages became the rage. This tendency has continued until Bar Harbor is now a village of cottages—like Newport on a small scale—and the masses, who formerly went thither, have turned to other places. Meanwhile the hard times gave people less time for vacations, and less money to spend while away, so that Maine's summer resorts have suffered greatly for three or four years. All this time the game interests of the State have been growing of more importance, and more people have come here for shooting and fishing every season. This year the hunters have exceeded the summer visitors in number, and have become the men to be sought for and pleased. In order to keep these men and get more the Legislature cannot afford to pass very stringent laws, still less can it afford to make laws which will soon kill off all the game. The two factions—the hotels and railroads that want all the patronage now, and the far-seeing men who want to keep up the game supply—will meet before the Legislature next month. The fight promises to be the hottest seen in Maine for many years.

STORY OF ROBERT COLLEGE.

Admiral Farragut's Question That Alarmed the Porte and Started the College.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Luther A. Ostrander of the Presbyterian church of this city was one of the first tutors of Robert College, Constantinople, and his eldest son, Le Roy F. Ostrander, is at present a tutor in the institution.

"Robert College," he said a day or two ago, "is situated on the European side of the Bosporus at Hissar, six miles from Constantinople. No college in the world has a finer site. It overlooks the great towers built by Mohammed II., and commands a view of the Bosporus both north and south for many miles. The American traveller beholds with pride the Stars and Stripes flying from that prominent and stately building. The fine site, F. Hopkinson Smith says, was given by the Sultan, and he adds that the Sultan has contributed out of his private purse to the support of the college. The facts, however, are these:

"Dr. Cyrus Hamlin bought the site of Ahmed Vefyk Effendi, who was in financial distress, for $15,000. Mr. Christopher R. Robert of New York furnished the money. He was to pay the money when the Government gave him permission to build. He had bought one site before for which he had paid $7,000, but because it was overlooked by the kiosk or summer house of the Grand Vizier he was not able to build. Permission to build was at length secured, as Ahmed Vefyk Effendi wanted badly his $15,000. When Dr. Hamlin broke ground the Superintendent of Public Buildings came and said he could not proceed until certain formalities had been attended to.

"'What formalities, and how long will they take?' asked Dr. Hamlin in astonishment.

"'Oh, slight formalities, and may take two weeks,' was the reply.

"Those slight formalities Dr. Hamlin could not get the Turkish Government to attend to. He used every influence within his power, but to no avail. The two weeks became seven years. They never intended to allow the college to be built. Ahmed, however, kept the money.

"At length Admiral Farragut, on his trip around the world, anchored in the Golden Horn. His powerful man-of-war and the great guns that shook the houses of Stamboul when a salute was fired, as they had never been shaken before, were looked upon with amazement. The Admiral was invited daily to dine with the great Pashas. In conversation with Dr. Hamlin Admiral Farragut expressed a desire to do anything he could to aid his work. He was told that he might do much.

"'How?' he asked. 'I am not here in any diplomatic capacity.'

"'Whenever you are at dinner with these great Pashas just ask "Why cannot Robert College be built?" Do not say another word,' was the reply of Dr. Hamlin.

"'I can do that certainly,' said Admiral Farragut.

"That day, dining with the Grand Vizier, he asked, 'Why cannot Robert College be built?' A plausible and diplomatic answer was given, but the next day, dining with another high official, the great Admiral asked the same question. Again a smooth and apparently satisfactory answer was given. But the next day, at another banquet, the same question was asked of the host. At length these officials began to inquire among themselves: 'What does all this mean? He is asking every one why Robert College can't be built.' They reached the conclusion that the United States had sent Admiral Farragut to look after the interests of Robert College. At last Dr. Hamlin was surprised and delighted to receive from the Sublime Porte an imperial trade granting him more than he had dared to expect, not only permission to build, but also the right to fly the American flag. A Turkish official afterward visiting the college incognito, frankly said to Dr. Hamlin:

"'Oh, sir, we would never have given you leave to build your college here had it not been for that bloody insurrection in Crete. When your Admiral Farragut was here that insurrection was our great embarrassment.' He asked the Grand Vizier point blank why that American college could not be built. The Grand Vizier replied in friendly terms, and the great Admiral said not a word. But he continued to ask the same question right and left. We saw clearly that the United States Government was holding that college question over against us. 'Better build,' we said, 'a hundred colleges with one word more than to have one of Farragut's monitors come into the Mediterranean, so we gave you leave to build on this matchless spot. We gave you the imperial trade which we never give, and we placed this college under the protection of the United States as the greatest compliment to your Government, and so we smoothed it all off.'

"The corner stone of the college was laid July 4, 1860, by the Hon. E. Jay Morris, our Minister at that time at Constantinople, who also made the first address. Other addresses were made in French, Turkish, Greek, Armenian, and Bulgarian. The Greek orator, referring to the neighboring fortress built by Mohammed II., eloquently said: 'It stands on higher ground than those towers. Its forces are spiritual and eternal. I shall see them pass away.'

"It is thus seen that the site of the college was not given by the Sultan, as is asserted by F. Hopkinson Smith, neither has he contributed out of his private purse toward its support. This statement is on a par with other statements made by F. Hopkinson Smith in regard to the present condition of things in Turkey. Robert College was built before Abdul Hamid came to the throne. Undoubtedly he does not look upon it with favor. It is for the interest of a despotic Government to keep the people in ignorance. Many of the men in the new Bulgarian Government are graduates of Robert College. In the first National Assembly there were twelve of these graduates. The natural result of a Christian education is political liberty and individual freedom. It is, therefore, no wonder that a despotic Government that will not allow the words liberty and freedom to be used in public print should look with no favor upon our American college. The Sultan, since the massacre in September, has kept a guard of soldiers at Robert College. The reason it is still kept there is not definitely known by the college authorities. The work of the college is quietly going on, though, on account of the troubles, the number of students is naturally less than heretofore. There are 180 students now in attendance, made up of many nationalities. This college is not strictly a missionary college; that is, it is not under the care of the Missionary Board, but is controlled by a board of trustees in this country. Its course of study is similar to that in American colleges. Its aim is to give a liberal and Christian education to the various nationalities of the East."

Using the Match Scratchers.

In the hallway of a down-town building, through which many people pass daily, there are placed at intervals along the walls, in metal, frame-like holders, little sheets of sandpaper, over each of which appears this sign: "Please draw matches here." These match scratchers are used, and the walls are free from match marks, showing either courtesy in compliance with the polite request over the scratchers or a recognition of the sandpaper as a better scratching surface than the wall.

Fell in a Fit and Was Killed at a Crossing.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Richard Glavin, aged 20 years, was out with some friends in this city on Christmas Day. He took a friend home who had become the worse for drink, and while returning he fell in a fit to the track on an Erie Railroad crossing. A fast Western express struck him as he lay on the track, throwing him fifty feet, crushing in his skull and killing him.

CHAPMAN IS TO BE TRIED.

CHIEF CONLIN WILL MAKE THE CHARGES ON MONDAY.

Louis Sherry and Herbert B. Seeley Decline to Make Affidavits—Conlin Says the Guests at the Interrupted Dinner Party Are Wanted as Witnesses at the Trial.

Chief Conlin began a formal investigation yesterday into the charges made by Mr. Louis Sherry against Capt. Chapman, the Tenderloin commander who, on Saturday night the 19th, interrupted a bachelor dinner and entertainment given at Sherry's, by Mr. Herbert B. Seeley for his brother, Clinton Barnum Seeley. The Captain had been told that an indecent entertainment was to be given. A Miss Whitford, stepdaughter of a theatrical agent, avers that she was asked by another theatrical agent to give an indecent dance. Chief Conlin requested Mr. Sherry, the Seeleys, the twenty-two guests at the dinner, and the vaudeville entertainers to appear yesterday and make affidavits on which a complaint could be formulated. Mr. H. B. Seeley had already made a detailed statement. Nobody came yesterday, but this letter came from Mr. Sherry, dated Thursday:

"Your favor of this date is received. My letter to the Board of Police Commissioners which you mentioned refers only to facts submitted by Capt. Chapman, and, as I understand, stated in his report. I have nothing to add, so I see no necessity of any affidavit from me. I simply submit that what Capt. Chapman admittedly did in connection with his supposed justification, and taken precisely as he states it, calls for rebuke and punishment in some way at your hands or those of the board. The method I do not undertake to suggest. I ought to add, however, that if the complaint to which you refer is in proceedings for removal from the force or suspension, I have not asked and do not wish any such proceedings. I do not think that Capt. Chapman deserves punishment so severe. Of course, I shall be glad to call upon you if you so desire, but I shall not call on Saturday, as you have suggested, unless I hear from you again. I beg to remain, very truly yours, LOUIS SHERRY."

In reply to this Chief Conlin wrote last night to Mr. Sherry:

"It is apparent that you are not aware that no admission of an officer himself will justify the punishment of a member of the force unless such punishment is inflicted by the board after due and proper trial. These charges must be made by his superior officer or by a citizen, and the citizen must make an affidavit on which the charges are to be based. Strictly in the line of my official duty I ask you and Mr. Seeley to make such affidavit, and that your guests come forward as witnesses at the trial. All have expressed an unwillingness to come forward. I shall, therefore, forthwith, myself make the complaint against Capt. Chapman. I have not indicated the punishment that may be inflicted on Capt. Chapman, because that is a matter entirely in the hands of the Board of Commissioners."

Last night Chief Conlin said: "I propose, undeterred by any request or reluctance, to make the charges against Capt. Chapman. If he is at fault in any way, it should be easy for the large number of persons present at the dinner to prove it, as they will be called upon at the formal hearing to do. Both Mr. Herbert Seeley and Mr. Sherry have been requested to make the affidavit provided for in the case of a citizen's complaint, and each has declined. All the guests at the dinner have been requested to state their knowledge of what took place, and all have failed to do so. I have received from Mr. Seeley a letter which I have promised his attorney to keep secret until Monday."

Chief Conlin will make the charges on Monday. Mr. H. B. Seeley said last night that statements which had been published as coming from him were not authentic, and that he had never told any one that anything improper took place at Sherry's.

Mr. Seeley's letter to Chief Conlin was delivered by Alderman Benjamin Hall. In the letter Mr. Seeley said that there had been notoriety enough about the dinner, and that he did not care to make any affidavit as the basis for charges against Chapman. Capt. Chapman, he believed, had acted unlawfully and outrageously.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COUNTERFEITS.

Arrest of a Man in Chicago to Whom the Bogus Bank Notes Were Sent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Z. H. York is a Federal prisoner here on the charge of violating the Treasury laws, and secret service officers have four photographic counterfeits of national bank notes so cleverly colored as to deceive an ordinary person. York, who boarded at 1337 Michigan avenue, was a daily caller at the United States Express Company's office for the package containing the counterfeits, which had been forwarded from Detroit, but delivery was refused until York furnished identification and description of himself to Mr. Hamlin.

When York did neither the suspicions of Special Agent E. D. Eddy of the company was aroused, and he opened the package. He found in a small wooden packing box three pieces of coal wrapped in paper and the copies of the bank bills on thin Chinese paper, cleverly pasted together.

One of the bills had the back upside down. The signatures were traced in ink. Two of the bills were copies of a $5 note of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, and two were copies of $10 bills of the Utica (N. Y.) National Bank issue. United States Commissioner Foote to-day held York to the Grand Jury. He refused to talk.

President Butler's Condition.

President Charles Butler of the Union Theological Seminary who is ill of pneumonia at his residence, 78 Park avenue, was reported yesterday morning to be not so well as he was on Friday.

The doctors, Davis and Schley, issued a bulletin at 10 o'clock last night stating that their patient was more comfortable and stronger, and that he was resting quietly. The doctors expected Mr. Butler to have a good night, and anticipated no sudden change, as he was generally better.

Her Skull Fractured with a Slungshot.

Mary Fernandes, 55 years old, a widow of 91 Monroe street, was struck with a slungshot last night by a man who lived in the same house with her. She was rendered unconscious and was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was found that her skull was fractured. When she revived she insisted upon returning to her home. Her son George was also assaulted by the man, whose name the police refuse to give.

John D. Townsend to Be Buried To-Morrow

The funeral of Mr. John D. Townsend, the lawyer, will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning from his house at 343 West Thirty-fourth street. The Rev. Dr. Treat of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church will officiate. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Witness Spoke Up.

From the Texas Sifter.

"Now, sir, I hope we shall have no difficulty in getting you to speak up," said the lawyer, in a very loud, commanding voice.

"I hope not, sir," shouted the witness, at the top of his lungs.

"How dare you speak to me in that way?" angrily asked the lawyer.

"Because I can't speak no louder, sir," said the hostler.

"Have you been drinking?"

"Yes, sir."

"I should infer so from your conduct. What have you been drinking?"

"Coffee," hoarsely vociferated the knight of the stable.

"Something stronger than coffee, sir; you have been drinking! Don't look at me like that, sir," furiously. "Look at the jury, sir! Did you have something in your coffee, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was it?"

"Sugar."

"This man is no fool—he is worse!" stormed the counsel.

"Now, sir," turning to the witness, "look at me. What besides sugar did you take in your coffee this morning?"

The hostler collected his forces, drew a deep breath, and, in a voice that could have been heard half a mile away, bellowed out:

"A spunel a spunel an' nuthin' else!"

Humors

Of all kinds are caused by impure blood, and may be cured completely and permanently by purifying the blood with a few bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

GOV. STONE CALMS A MOB.

They Had Gathered to Lynch a Man Suspected of Murder.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—Gov. Stone addressed a mob of about 600 people at the jail about 8 o'clock this evening.

The crowd gathered there to lynch Tobe Lanahan, the man who is supposed to have murdered Nellie Gaines last night.

The Governor spoke to the mob for about fifteen minutes, urging them not to be too hasty in their action, as the evidence against the man is only circumstantial and it may be that he is not guilty.

After the Governor had concluded his speech the crowd began to disperse. Gen. Wickham, with fifty deputies, was kept on guard until the mob had disappeared, and then took the prisoner to the State prison for safe keeping.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Eleven Lives Lost in an Accident in the Maule Mines in Indiana.

PRINCETON, Ind., Dec. 26.—A mine explosion occurred in the coal mine of Maule & Son, a mile from this city, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Sixteen men were in the mine at the time of the accident, and up to 10 P. M. seven have been taken out dead and five fatally injured. Four men are still under ground, and there is no hope for them, as rescue cannot be attempted until the mine is sufficiently cleared of gas and damp to enable men to go down with safety.

The dead are: Robert Maule, Treasurer and General Superintendent of the Maule Coal Company; James Turner, Robert Poneylight, David Nolan, A. Colegate, Will Cruz, John Holmes, James Rial, Carl Poneylight.

Sixteen men, after a lay off of one day for Christmas, went down in the main mine this morning to assist in cleaning up the débris of a small explosion which occurred on last Sunday morning. Nobody was injured in this explosion.

It is just one year since coal was discovered here, and the mine has been in operation less than nine months. It is believed the mine was not sufficiently provided with circulating fans to remove the foul air, and from this cause the explosion occurred.

The injured are in such condition that they cannot explain the explosion. When the disaster was made known the mine officials sent word to every man in their employ, and in a short time had them at the shaft ready to descend, but their efforts were balked by the great clouds of gas which greeted them.

The big fan was immediately put to work, and has been running for several hours drawing the gas from under the ground, but enough headway has not yet been made to allow the men to descend.

The force of the explosion was terrible, as the five men identified are in a horrible condition.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In the Twenty-second Regiment the following have received the State decoration for long and faithful service: Sergeant Wilkinson, non-commissioned staff, for twenty-five years; Lieut. Bennett of Company F, twenty years; Adjt. Hart, staff; Sergeant Unger of Company B, and Lieut. Lowenbein, Company F, for fifteen years. The following members will receive the decoration for ten years: Lieut. Kross, Company B; Sergeant McCurdy and Sergeant Hudson, Company K; Capt. Lillendahl, Company C; Private Wilcox, Company H; Private Perhan, Company C, and Private Baneke, Company K. Sergeant Dudley of Company I is organizing a dramatic club in the company. The members of Company B have decided to give a dance shortly. Company A will give a dance on Jan. 11 in the armory. Private Hoffman of Company C has been promoted to the rank of corporal.

A race between some of Col. Waring's "pushcart" men will be one of the attractions at the stag party to be given by Company A, Twelfth Regiment, in the armory on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 16. The following members have received the State decoration for long and faithful service: Col. McCoskry Butt and Capt. Washington Content for fifteen years; Adjt. Charles Elliot Warren, Lieut. R. V. Crocker, Sergeant J. Farrell, Sergeant T. A. Burns, Corporal J. J. McBill, and Private C. Thierfelder, for ten years.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. Chauncy, will hold a review and reception in the armory on Friday evening, Jan. 22. An exhibition drill in close order movements will be given by Company B, commanded by Capt. Edwards. Company E, Capt. Staubach, will give a bicycle drill. Col. Chauncy has appointed as assistant inspector of rifle practice Private Charles H. Rossi of Company B, Seventh Regiment. Battalion Sergeant Acker has been appointed Regimental Sergeant Major, and Quartermaster Sergeant Jacobson has been appointed a Battalion Sergeant Major in place of Acker, promoted.

Judge Advocate-General Wallace has rendered a decision as to expulsions from the National Guard. The facts in brief are as follows: Private Barnett was expelled in October, 1892, from Company D, Thirteenth Regiment; he afterward reënlisted with the approval of the Colonel of the regiment, and then requested that he should have credit for the time served previous to his expulsion. Capt. Grant, who succeeded Capt. Mayer as commanding officer of Company D, brought the matter to the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, who laid it before the Judge Advocate-General, who declares that Barnett's expulsion was illegal, on the ground that a majority of his company did not concur. The decision has been approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, will hold an election for Second Lieutenant on Wednesday night. There are two candidates, Sergeant McKenna and Private Dwyer. A regimental athletic club has made application for incorporation. The incorporators are Col. George Moore Smith, Lieut. Col. Edward Duffy, Majors Thomas F. Lynch and Michael J. Spellman, and Capt. Charles Healy. The following members of the regiment have received State medals for long and faithful service: For fifteen years, Capt. E. T. McCrystal, Company B; First Sergeant J. D. Quirk, Company E; Private P. McDowell, Company A; Private J. Flaherty, Company C, and Private J. A. McGinnis, Company A. The following will receive the medal for ten years: Surgeon George W. Collins, staff; Capt. Charles Healy, Company I; Quartermaster Sergeant J. T. Johnson, Company G; Sergeant P. Finnigan, Company K; Sergeant T. F. Brady, Company I; Sergeant J. J. Henry, Company B; Private M. J. Dwyer, Company C; Private P. O'Laughlin, Company C; Private E. Fallon, Company D; Private P. Ahern, Company B; Musicians T. Sands and Charles Preister, Company D, and Private M. T. McCabe, Company D. The following enlisted men, recently promoted, have passed the Examining Board: First Sergeant M. O'Connell, Company A; First Sergeant J. O'Brien, Company K; Sergeant D. J. Roche, Company D; Corporal J. A. Sherman and R. V. O'Grady, Company G.

An election for a Second Lieutenant in Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, will be held to-morrow night. So far as is known Private Halsey is the only candidate. The First Battalion, Major Francis, will take up drills about Jan. 8, and the Second, under Major Smith, will not commence battalion evolutions until February. There will be a review of the First Battalion late in January. Sergeant James H. Chard has been elected Second Lieutenant in Company A, receiving 25 ballots against 12 for ex-Lieut. John Wimmer.

Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, will give a reception in the armory on Jan. 2. Company K will give a concert and dance in the armory next Saturday night. The strength of the regiment, according to the latest returns, show the membership to be 753 officers and men, a gain of 12 since the last report, in October. Major William A. Stokes, recently elected, has passed the Brigade Board.

Adjt.-Gen. McAlpin will review the Thirteenth Regiment next Wednesday night, and this will be the last appearance of the General at a review in his official capacity.

The First Battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, commanded by Major Tobey, and consisting of companies A, F, H, I, and K, will give a review and reception in the armory next Thursday night. The review has been accepted by Col. John G. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Shot and Killed by Tramps.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Charles O'Brien was shot and killed by tramps near here this evening. The tramps enticed O'Brien to a secluded spot and held him up. He had no money, which so enraged one of the robbers that he pulled a revolver and fired five times at O'Brien. Three bullets took effect, one near the heart. He lived several hours. The tramps are still at large. The victim's home is at Marietta, O.

The old cry—"the bills are high and sometimes out of proportion." Not so with us. We delight in giving you a great deal for your money, and it pleases us when our customers are pleased.

Special sale of English and Scotch cheviots and worsteds. Suit to order $16.00. Trousers $4.00. Our melton and kersey overcoat, lined with wool or satin, to order at $18.00 cannot be duplicated anywhere. English drapes for full dress or tuxedos, silk lined, to order, $30.00. Inverness or opera cape coat, silk lined, $20.00.

There is no risk in dealing with us. The protection we give is money back or a year's guarantee.

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DISMAY IN THE CELERY MARKET.

A Financial Operation by a Cross-Eyed Old Woman with Business Instincts.

She was old and she was cross eyed; but she had the business instinct well developed. She was one of the many old women who make enough to keep body and soul together by selling celery and cranberries and thyme and sage and the like around the Washington Market. She had celery this night and she cried her wares thus:

"Y'ar now! y'ar! y'ar celery! fine celery! eight cints a bunch! eight cints a bunch! three bunches for a quather! celery! fine celery! eight a bunch! three bunches for a quahter!"

"Ah, fur th' love o' heaven, Mary, will ye's listen t' th' woman?" exclaimed another, also selling celery. "I put me own down from tin to eight a bunch 'n me starvin' t' death at that price; 'n here she sells three for a quather, may th' divil take her!"

"Eight a bunch! three for a quather!" yelled on the first. "You'll take them? Twenty-five; that's right," she said, as she pocketed a quarter and handed over three bunches. "Will ye's take wan or three?" she demanded, as another customer came up. "They're three for a quather 'n wan'll cost ye eight cints. Three; that's right. It's the little savin's that count, sir. Y'ar now! fine celery! eight a bunch! three bunch for a quather!" and the yelling went on while the other old women about her had fits.

"Oh murther! Mary, I'll go crazy at th' woman if she keeps at it!" moaned the second celery seller. "She do not be afther makin' a cint on th' shtuff, an' she be kaplin' a honest woman out of her livin' be sellin' under, bad luck to her!"

"Eight a bunch! three bunch for a quather!" yelled on the first, and she sold, and sold, and sold, until her stock was gone.

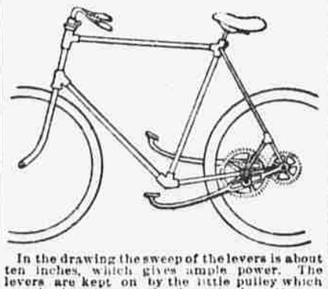
Everybody who bought took three bunches for a quarter and passed on happy at the cheapness of the stuff.

NEW CHAINLESS BICYCLE.

The Invention of a Massachusetts Man That Interests Wheelmen.

From the Springfield Republican.

The accompanying cut illustrates an invention of Chris Kuenzel of this city, the watchmaker at 492 Main street. It is planned to do away with the chain and sprocket arrangement upon the modern bicycle and solve the difficulty of a chainless wheel. For it are claimed improvements in leverage and power greater than ever before put upon a bicycle. The levers with short crank attachment are not in themselves a new mechanical attachment, as they have been for years in use upon foot-power wheels without the gears; the gear-wheel attachment makes it practically a new arrangement. These levers can be made any length desired, according to the length of the cranks used.



In the drawing the sweep of the levers is about ten inches, which gives ample power. The levers are kept on by the little pulley which runs in the groove and only rolls along the under side of the lever. A special form of lever is included in the patent, so arranged as to dispense with the groove, the lever being held in place by a thin strip of steel on the under side. The gears are more mechanically perfect than bevel gears and from their location make trouser guards unnecessary. It is further claimed that the friction on these gears is less than on bevel gears and that they are so high up as not to catch so much dust as the sprocket and chain arrangement. And the claim is made that the additional weight (which will be but slight) will be more than counterbalanced by the greater power given by the leverage in the arrangement. A patent has been applied for and will probably be soon issued.

Life in the Georgia Mountains.

From the Elijay Mountain Sentinel.

Mr. Henry Shepard was in town Monday, and showed us the head of a squirrel which his little boy killed that was quite a curiosity. It had only one ear, and its lower teeth had growed upward into its upper jaw and the upper teeth growed downward through its tongue into the lower jaw. It is a mystery how it lived, as it was impossible for it to have opened its mouth.

On Tue-day night, Dec. 22, there will be a big social and fishing party at the New Central for benevolent purposes, to which the public is invited. The ladies will prepare boxes, for which the gentlemen will fish.

Mr. Sam Parks of Owltown came to town Tuesday, driving a mule to a cart. When he got to the depot the mule got scared at the train and ran away, throwing Mr. Parks from the cart.

The *Sentinel* man has been afflicted with a fine large boil just over his left eye this week and consequently could not see to set type. Burd Greer "set up" this issue.

A well-known woman in this vicinity declares she has had eight fatal attacks of fever, and says she thinks the next one will be the death of her.

We notice that several of our citizens go bird hunting quite often, but we do not notice them bringing in a great deal of game.

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HEAVY ILLINOIS FAILURE.

NORTON & CO., OF CHICAGO AND OTHER PLACES GO DOWN.

Unlucky Speculation by One of the Brothers Brought Distress to the Firm—Their Extensive Interests in Milling and Other Enterprises in Lockport, Ill.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—A commercial failure of large proportions was recorded this afternoon by the appointment of the Chicago Title and Trust Company receiver for the various properties of Norton & Co. of Chicago, Lockport and Romeo, Ill., and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The firm consists of John L. Norton, who lives in Lockport, and Lemuel D., his brother, whose home is in Evanston. The receivership proceedings before Judge Hancey were of the usual kind, Lemuel, the plaintiff, alleging that the affairs of the partnership were complicated, the assets in danger of being dissipated, and he petitioned for a dissolution and a receivership to wind up the business. John L. assented, and joined in the statement that the liabilities did not exceed the assets two to one.

The bulk of the firm's business is in Lockport and the adjoining town of Romeo, near this city. The father of the brothers gave Lockport its commercial start in life by founding the Lockport Milling Company nearly forty years ago. It was this business which the brothers succeeded to on the death of their father, and the Nortons were the financial mainstay of the city. The property owned there consists of a flour mill, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels daily, machine shops, elevator warehouse and an electric light plant for supplying light to the city.

The firm has also done a private banking business to a large extent, and nearly half the people of Lockport are directly affected by the failure through deposits of money. John L. Norton is also President of the Northern Milling Company, which operates a large flour mill at the Madison street bridge over the Chicago river in this city, although the brothers do not own a controlling interest in that property now. The company owns a paper mill at Niagara Falls and has a large interest in the electric power enterprise at the Falls. They own a large grocery store at Romeo, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The main office of the company is in Chicago at 160 Jackson street.

John L. Norton, when seen at his Lockport home to-night, declined to make a statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm until it could be done in definite form. It is known that the net earnings of the milling property have been $75,000 a year in recent years. The firm became financially involved through Board of Trade speculation some years ago, one of the brothers speculating without the knowledge of the other, and other serious burdens coming upon the firm in the present hard times, it became impossible to longer carry on the business. Holders of the company's obligations pressed for immediate payment since the collapse of the National Bank of Illinois and kindred concerns. The firm's credit became exhausted and the receivership became necessary to conserve the interests of the estate.

The brothers have been in business over thirty years, and their integrity has never been questioned. The collapse caused general surprise in Lockport, and the gloomy outlook is has created is only dispelled by the long-standing faith in the firm, coupled with the prevailing belief that the assets will greatly exceed the liabilities. It is said that the company is a large creditor of the National Bank of Illinois, and inability to meet the demands of depositors in Norton & Co.'s bank had much to do with the receiv