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JOE BLACKBURN'S DAUGHTER SHOT.

Her Own Pistol Is Accidentally Discharged.

HER CONDITION SERIOUS.

Physicians in Attendance Refuse to Make a Statement.

The Story as Given to the Press by a Confidential Friend of the Family Is That She Was Opening a Drawer in a Bureau, Removing Some Articles, When the Pistol, Entangled Among Them, Fell, the Hammer Striking the Drawer and the Contents Entering Her Left Breast—She Is Suffering Severely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In her apartments in the Wellington hotel last evening Mrs. Lucille Lane, youngest daughter of ex-Senator Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, shot herself. According to the statement given out by the family the shooting was accidental. Both of Mrs. Lane's physicians refused to discuss the subject, even to the extent of saying whether or not the wound would prove fatal, but from "the best that can be learned she will probably recover, although now suffering severely from the shock.

A friend of the family, nominated to give out a statement, said that about midnight on Saturday Mrs. Lane was preparing to retire. Her husband at the time was in the adjoining room looking over the papers. Mrs. Lane opened a bureau drawer to get a handkerchief and picked up a handful of gloves and laces, which had been tossed together in the drawer. Under this fluffy mass was a tiny lady's pistol, a gift to Mrs. Lane from her father, and a possession of which she was particularly fond. It caught in a piece of lace as she raised her hand, and falling of its own weight struck the hammer on the edge of the open drawer. The pistol exploded, and the ball penetrated her left breast. What became of the ball it is impossible to say. According to the statement given out it struck a rib and ranged around beneath the left shoulder, making only a superficial wound. At this time it is said Mrs. Lane is suffering so from the shock that the physicians have devoted all their energies to rallying her without attempting to definitely ascertain the extent of the injury. The most precise statement that either of her physicians would make tonight was that Mrs. Lane would probably live until morning. At the request of the family the block in which the hotel is situated has been roped off.

Senator Blackburn is deeply affected by the occurrence. He does not live with his daughter, and when the affair occurred was summoned from his room on New York avenue, remaining thereafter at Mrs. Lane's hotel.

Lucille was the youngest daughter of Senator Blackburn. She was married in 1895 to Thomas F. Lane, a prominent business man and politician of Summit, N. J. At the time of the marriage Mr. Lane was a chief of division in the treasury department. Subsequently he accepted a place with the Maxim Arms Company, of New York, as their agent in Washington. The position is reputed a good one, and the Lanes had apparently always an abundance of money, which they spent freely, living at a fashionable hotel and seeming to lack none of the good things of life. Their little girl, something over a year old, was one of the favorites about the house with all who knew her, and the particular pride of the mother. Mr. and Mrs. Lane, according to those who saw them every day, were unvaryingly affectionate and attentive to each other, and she, while of slight physique, was in excellent health.

Mrs. Blackburn, who is not in the city, has been telegraphed for. Mrs. Lane's older sister, Corinne, is the wife of Lieut. Col. Hall, now at Forth Worth, Tex.

NEW JAPANESE WARSHIP.

Cruiser Built by the Cramps Will Be Launched on Thursday of This Week.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The launching of the Japanese warship Kasagia, which was built at Cramp's shipyards, will take place on Thursday at noon. The Kasagia is the most important ship ever built in the United States for foreign account and the first foreign warship launched in this country since the Zobiaca in 1878. In compliance with request for information from all over the country, Charles H. Cramp today gave the following interview to the Associated Press:

"The Kasagia is a protected, twin screw cruiser or commerce destroyer of the latest and most improved type and design in her class. She is built throughout of steel of the United States navy standard. Her model is calculated priparily for high speed, the contract guarantees being twenty-two and one-half knots as the mean of six runs back and forth over a measured course of ten nautical miles. She is powered with two four-cylinder vertical, inverted, direct-acting, triple-expansion engines, driving twin screws. Steam is supplied by twelve single-ended cylindrical boilers provided with "St. John" grates and Bear bar and the machinery calculations contemplate a maximum collective indicated horse-power of about 17,000.

"The Kasagi is among the large number of ships of various types and classes embodied in the new naval programme of Japan. A sister ship to her is building on the Pacific coast and others of various classes up to 14,500-ton battleships either in England, France, Germany or in Japan's own dock yard at Yoko Suka. It is worth while to call attention to the fact that she is a representative of the most marvelous and formidable naval development of this age, a development that is rapidly beginning to take front rank among civilized powers, a nation, the ports of which were first opened to commerce through the instrumentality of an American naval expedition clearly within the memory of men not yet past middle age. From this point of view alone her launching is an event worth remembering in the history of American ship building.

"When the fleet of which the Kasagia is an important factor, shall be completed, an event not more than two years off at the farthest, Japan will rank as the foremost naval power in the Pacific ocean and generally speaking nearly, if not quite third in rank among the naval powers of the world. She will certainly outrank in the all-round sense all but England, France and Russia and so far as the Pacific ocean is concerned, will be far superior to all except England perhaps, and it is doubtful if even England could, with due regard to her requirements in her own waters or in the Mediterranean and the defense of her commerce, spare naval force enough for concentration on the Pacific to equal in that ocean the new Japanese navy of which the Kasagia is a factor.

"This superiority is due not so much to the mere number of the vessels Japan is building, as to the fact that they are of carefully selected types, perfectly elaborated in designs, and in wisely distributed classes, all of the most approved construction and highest attainable efficiency.

"The men who operate the material of this force have demonstrated by their behavior in the late war, and as evidenced by the professional skill and ability they displayed in the work of supervising the vessels under construction, that they have no odds to ask in that respect of any power.

"In short, the whole naval policy of Japan, as represented to Americans by the object lesson of the Kasagi, is one which nations far older in the arts of Western civilization would do well to emulate. Failure to emulate or keep up with it may in the not distant future bring some of them to humiliation and defeat.

"The principal dimensions, qualities and armament of the vessels are as follows: Length on the water line, 374 feet 6 inches; breadth, 48 feet 9 inches; depth, 30.6 feet; draft, 18.9 feet; displacement, 4,900 tons; speed, 22½ knots.

"Armament, 2 8-inch breech-loading rifles; 4 7-inch rapid-firing guns; 12 12-pounder rapid-firing guns; 6 Hotchkiss quick-firing guns.

"The ceremonial attendant upon the launching of the ship will be exclusively in the hands of the Japanese minister, and the affair will be conducted in accordance with the customs of the Japanese in such matters. On the part of the Cramp Company, there will be no special provision for guests, but the ship yard will be open to the public at the time of the launching."

PRESIDENT DOLE ARRIVES.

Will Be Detained Aboard the Peru Until Morning, Owing to a Conflict With Quarantine Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—For the past forty-eight hours there has been no cessation of vigilance in the watch which has been constantly kept for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Peru, from Hongkong and Yokohama via Honolulu.

At the last mentioned port President Dole and Mrs. Dole sailed. So vital to the Hawaiian government is deemed the question of the passage or defeat of the annexation treaty that it was deemed essential that the Hawaiian chief executive should proceed with all possible speed to Washington and personally familiarize himself with the situation and with all the movements pro and con.

To facilitate Mr. Dole's landing and departure for Washington, Consul General Wilder, of Hawaii, or some of his subordinates have been continually awaiting the Peru's arrival during the past two days and an army of newspaper men has been bearing them company.

United States Marshal Baldwin has also been interested in the arrival of the Peru, having an order for the arrest of one of the passengers, Nakaga Kamejiro, who is wanted by the Yokohama authorities on a charge of forgery. The order was issued at the request of the Japanese minister at Washington, who was advised of the facts in the case by cable from Tokyo. The cable to the Japanese delegation stated that Kamejiro left Yokohama with $15,000, which he had obtained by forgery.

The United States marshal was also on guard to arrest another prospective passenger, Dr. Arthur Hurlburt, of Auckland, who is wanted in New Zealand on a charge of causing the death of a woman by malpractice. Dr. Hurlburt went from Auckland to Honolulu on the steamer Alamada recently and the authorities anticipated that he would leave the islands by the Peru.

The steamer Peru, from Hongkong and Yokohama via Honolulu, passed the Golden Gate at 8 o'clock tonight, and is anchored in the stream. The quarantine officer has not yet inspected her and no one has been allowed to go on board.

Although the night is stormy and the bay is rough, a small boat put out at 10 p. m. to the Peru and President Dole, of Hawaii, was hailed from the deck. President and Mrs. Dole are anxious to get ashore and proceed with all possible haste to Washington.

It is doubtful, however, if they will be permitted to land tonight, the custom of the quarantine service being that incoming vessels be not boarded between sunset and sunrise.

For several months there has been a conflict of authority between Dr. M. J. Rosenau, surgeon in command of the national quarantine station on Angel island, and Dr. W. P. Chalmers, civic quarantine officer. The supremacy of the Federal officer has been sustained, although not conceded by the civil official.

At 11 o'clock tonight Dr. Chalmers is starting in a tug for the Peru with the idea of inspecting the steamer and of landing the Hawaiian president. The Federal officers maintain, however, that if Chalmers succeeds in boarding the Peru he will be detained on board all night, until Dr. Rosenau shall have examined the passengers in the morning.

Shortly before midnight a tug and a steam launch laden with newspaper men made fast alongside the Peru. No one was permitted to board the big Pacific liner, and as the bar was unusually rough it was difficult to carry on conversation with the passengers from the Orient and South seas. President Dole showed himself at the rail of the Peru, and in response to a chorus of questions stated, in substance, that the object of his mission to this country was already known.

"I am not going to Washington to lobby in the interest of Hawaiian annexation," he said, "but to observe at close range the trend of events. Should the treaty now pending be ratified I would be in a position to consult with the administration regarding the future government of the islands. In case the instrument is rejected it is equally important that I should be so situated to consult with the officials of state as to the many diplomatic and other questions which would demand speedy settlement. I shall hold myself ready to answer all questions which may be propounded in reference to conditions existing on the islands, and may be able to give the senators valuable information. In Hawaii opposition to annexation is daily losing strength, and it is now demanded by a large majority of the intelligent people. I anticipate a pleasant visit and hope the treaty will soon be ratified."

STARTED A BIG BLAZE.

Mischievous Small Boys Touch a Match to a Leaky Pipe Line.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 16.—Two thoughtless boys caused great mischief by applying a match to a spray of coal oil issuing from a small aperture in the Standard Oil Company's pipe line from Sisterville and Mannington to Morgantown.

The pressure at the point was strong. Soon the burning spray melted the lead in the joints of the pipe, which was six inches in diameter. Fifty acres of forest and field were soon ablaze. Two small bridges and two barns were burned. All the oil in ten miles of the six-inch pipe, nearly 2,000 barrels, was consumed.

The engineers at Elkbank discovered something wrong and stopped pumping, else the damage would have been greater.

Unidentified Steamer in Peril.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 16.—The unidentified disabled steamer (supposed to be the British steamer Parkmore) that was lying off this port last night, has been driven seaward by the severe storms. Great anxiety is felt for her safety. A tug went to search for her this morning, but failed to find her. These other tugs are getting ready to sail at daybreak tomorrow. It is feared the steamer is helpless.

HAVANA IS NOW OUTWARDLY CALM.

Situation Is, However, Far From Reassuring.

REVOLT IS QUITE POSSIBLE

Army Officers During the Riots Were Flatly Mutinous.

The Trouble Feared for Yesterday Did Not Materialize, and According to Surface Indications No Precautions Were Necessary to Preserve Peace—Consul General Lee Is Alert and Will Notify the Government Promptly if Further Demonstrations Occur—The North Atlantic Fleet Sails Southward.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Jan. 15.—Delayed in Transmission.—Although outwardly order is restored here, great excitement continues and unless the newspapers exercise, under the press censorship, great prudence, a general revolt is probable with much bloodshed, because in such an event the army and volunteers would fraternize.

Gen. Blanco's position is more difficult, because his methods of warfare disqualify him to use energy upon the mob. The rioters intend going in a pacific manner to the palace to request Gen. Blanco to release Senor Jesus Trillo, a prominent attorney, who has been unjustly charged by political intriguers with fomenting mob violence.

Up to the time this dispatch is sent, no hostile demonstration against the American consulate has taken place. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the American consul, and other consular officers witnessed the disorders from the balcony of the Hotel Inglaterre. On the first day of the riots, when a crowd of 5,000 men who had massed in Central park, began stoning windows and shouting "Death to Diario," "Viva Weyler," and "Down with autonomy," Gen. Parado, Gen. Solace and Gen. Garrichs rode up and Gen. Solano ordered the cavalry to charge the mob. The cavalry commander replied:

"Whom shall I charge? Loyal Spaniards for shouting 'Long live Spain' and 'Long live the Spanish generals?'"

The commander then dismounted and endeavored to persuade the mob, in which were a number of officers and several adjutants, to retire.

Gen. Garrichs, an intelligent, noble Cuban, whose loyalty has never been doubted, confronted the leader of the mob, Maj. Fuentos, and Capt. Calvo, of the artillery. Maj. Fuentos resented the rebuke, and Gen. Garrichs, infuriated, snatched several decorations from the breast of the officer, saying, "You have dishonored the army."

Maj. Fuentos and Capt. Calvo were arrested.

Gen. Solano, in the course of an interview, has denied that he called the rioting officers drunkards, but he confirms the report that he characterized them as "unworthy of the uniform they wore."

Some of the papers having criticised this language, Gen. Solano said: "I used those words, and I am willing to sustain them at the point of my sword."

Wednesday and Thursday nights theaters and cafes were closed and the military band did not play at Central park as usual. When the newspapers were being attacked, Gen. Blanco called upon several of Gen. Weyler's friends to use their influence to calm the rioters. They replied that they deplored the outburst, but did not know the leaders.

They offered to do everything in their power to calm the outburst, but pointedly suggested that Gen. Arolas should try to calm himself, as he was "increasing the disturbance by his intemperate and insulting language."

At one point the mob moved toward the private residence of Senor Bruzon, the civil governor of Havana, but was promptly dispersed by the police.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Grave apprehensions were felt by both the officials of the state department and those of the Spanish legation that disturbances of a more or less serious character might occur in Havana today, owing to the fact that many persons otherwise occupied during the week would be comparatively free on this day to follow their own inclinations. Advices received by Minister De Lome early today, followed by others at a late hour, indicated, however, that Havana was perfectly tranquil.

After noon the minister received a dispatch conveying the information that at 11 this morning there had not only been no rioting, but there were not even any disturbances of any kind. As a precautionary measure, Blanco had carefully provided against any trouble, but so far as surface indications went the precautions he had taken were entirely unnecessary. The advices were that the better judgment of the people was uppermost. Good feeling prevailed generally throughout the city, and no disturbances were anticipated.

Up to 3 o'clock this morning the state department officials had received no word from Havana, and they accepted this as an indication that no trouble had occurred or was anticipated. They regard the feeling of last week as merely a flurry which spent its force in the few hours it lasted. Gen. Lee is under instructions to notify the department promptly of anything unusual, or in the least way threatening, and the fact that no dispatch was received from him clearly indicates that the city is practically absolutely quiet.

Secretary Long has received no additional information concerning the movement of the North Atlantic squadron, and said that he expected none. Admiral Sicard will simply carry out the orders previously issued to him and sail today with the main body of the squadron for Southern waters, to enter upon the usual winter maneuvers.

The Squadron Sails.

NORFOLK, Jan. 16.—Having completed coaling and all provisions for their winter cruise in Gulf waters, the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, which have been anchored in Hampton Roads for the past ten days, the flagship New York and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Iowa, left Old Point at 10 o'clock this morning, and two hours later passed out at the Capes, south-bound. They put to sea in the teeth of a northeaster, which is blowing off Hatteras tonight. It is Admiral Sicard's intention to keep well away from the stormy cape. The fleet will proceed directly at ten knots' speed to Dry Tortugas, their headquarters for the Gulf evolutions. This point is within such easy reach of Havana that the ships could be summoned in a few hours should their presence there be necessary. The Texas will join the flagship off the South Carolina coast. The torpedo boat Foote was forced to take the inside route, owing to the heavy weather off Hatteras. The ships are equipped for a long voyage, and their magazines are well stocked.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—No "disagreeable incidents" have recurred today, and "complete calmness" exists. Gen. Morroto, Gen. Bernal and Gen. Salledo have arrived and are assisting Gen. Blanco in maintaining order.

Yesterday while Senor Marcos Garcia, governor of Santa Clara, was attending a baseball match, a hospital employe tried to shoot him. Gen. Urrier and his aide-de-camp frustrated the attempt. Gen. Pando arrived at Manzanillo on Tuesday last. According to the official reports there has been only "unimportant skirmishing" in that direction.

Robledo Attacks Autonomy.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—Senor Romero Robledo, presiding at a meeting of his friends tonight, attacked the autonomy scheme and sought to magnify the significance of the recent demonstrations at Havana. The meeting decided to reassemble on Tuesday next in order to draft an address to the queen regent, protesting against the dissolution of the cortes, and requesting that they be convoked.

Gen. Weyler was invited to attend the meeting, but excused himself on account of "scruples arising from his military position."

TERMS OF ENGLISH LOAN.

China Must Open More Ports to Trade and Give England a Railroad Grant.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: Yesterday (Saturday) Claude MacDonald, British ambassador to China, in the course of an interview with the tsung li yamen (board of foreign control), stated that England was willing to assist China to liquidate the Japanese indemnity and would provide a loan of £12,000,000 at par to run fifty years, the service to be 4 per cent. net, including sinking fund conditions as follows:

First—The opening of three treaty ports, the Talienwan, Siangin and Nanning, thereby increasing the customs revenues.

Second—A declaration that no portion of the Yankstekiang valley shall be alienated to any one power.

Third—The right to extend the Burmah railway through Hunan province (the most southwestern in China).

In the event of her default China is to place certain revenues under the control of the imperial customs. On this basis the negotiations will proceed. China regards them as advantageous, but fears the threatened opposition to France and Russia especially to the opening of Talienwan and Nanning.

The Times, commenting on the report, suggests that Siangin, which the correspondent describes as in "Hunan province," is a telegraphic error and means either Siangyang, Inhupoi province, or Slangtang in Hunan province.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

Riotous Students Denounce Zola and Break Cafe Windows.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—There was a popular demonstration today with a procession of military officials, soldiers, veterans and gymnastic and other associations, in honor of Gen. Felix Saussier, now retiring from the military governorship of Paris and the command-in-chief of the French army.

Gen. Saussier, who was in full uniform, surrounded by his staff, stood in the window of his residence, responding to the salutations of the enormous crowds.

Ultimately bands of students paraded the streets, shouting perpetually "Conspuso Zola," "Death to the Jews," and the like.

In several cases cafe windows were smashed, and the windows of a house mistaken for Zola's were broken. The police finally dispersed the rioters and made many arrests.

Louise Michel and Sebastian Faure addressed a socialist meeting this evening, and denounced the secrecy attending the trial of Comte Esterhazy.

There were shouts of "A bas Brumont" and "A bas Rochefort," but there was no further disorder.

The list of persons signing the petition circulated by M. Zola and others on Friday last for a retrial of former Capt. Dreyfus is becoming increasingly significant. Numerous members of the institution and other prominent persons are signing, which shows that the movement is daily growing in respectability and influence. On the other hand, the anti-Zola campaign, started by the students, is extending to Marseilles, Toulon, Lyons, Nancy and other large towns.

Engineers Withdraw Their Demands

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The official engineers' joint committee has notified the employers' federation of the withdrawal on behalf of the men of the eight-hour demand.

CUT TAKES EFFECT TODAY.

Wages of New England Operatives Reduced About $1,000,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16.—The cut in the cotton mills will go into effect tomorrow, the only exceptions being one or two small factories, whose owners, for reasons of their own, have not decided to cut wages and a few in which, owing to their paying monthly or for similar reasons, it is not convenient to make the reduction until later. The reduction will affect to a greater or less degree, the earnings of nearly 20,000 operatives in this state and those of Knight & Goddard, in Massachusetts. Between 10,000 and 15,000 employes in Connecticut mills controlled by Providence manufacturers, will be affected also. As the aggregate earnings of the operatives will approximate $9,000,000 annually, the loss in wages and purchasing power in consequence of the reduction to operatives and business men in the communities in which they spend their money, will be nearly a round million if the cut averages as expected, about 10 per cent.

Fish Dealers Combine.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—The fish dealers of this city, Sandusky, Lorraine, Erie and Buffalo have formed a combination, of which Mr. Carter, of Erie, is the sales agent. The object of the combination is to control the price of lake fish in the Eastern markets, and a notable stiffening in prices has resulted already.

CYCLONE IN OKLAHOMA.

No Lives Lost, for the Region Was Deserted Over the Indian Scare.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—A special to the Chronicle from Guthrie, O. T., says: A terrific tornado, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, passed across Pottawatomie county, near Maud postoffice, last evening. Men from that part of the county say that timber was blown down and broken off so as to almost completely blockade the roads. The part of the country over which the storm passed had been almost deserted by the families living there on account of the Indian scare.

Scurvy-stricken Crew.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Another of the scurvy-stricken crew of the bark Pactolus died today. He was James O'Neill, and he died at the Hudson Street hospital. The first death was that of a Japanese sailor. Seven of the crew are at the Marine hospital on Staten island, suffering from scurvy, but are said to not be in a serious condition. Still another of the crew is at Gouveneur hospital with the same disease.

Grand Jury of Notables.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—One of the most notable grand juries ever drawn in the United States district court of New Jersey is that which will be sworn in on Tuesday at the opening of the January term. It will include several millionaires, among them George J. Gould, an ex-United States senator, four mayors and several other persons of prominence.

YOUTHFUL FIEND'S DIABOLICAL DEED.

Tortures and Murders a Five-Year Old Child.

ANOTHER JESSE POMEROY

Child Inveigled Into the Woods, His Skull Fractured and Stabbed.

Fifteen-year-old Philadelphia Boy Takes Two Younger Children and Ties Them to a Tree—One Escapes and the Mutilated Remains of the Other Are Found in a Creek—The Youthful Murderer Seems to Have No Conception of the Magnitude of His Crime, and Pretends That the Wounds Were Accidental.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The body of 5-year-old Percy Lockey, who is believed to have been murdered on Friday night by 15-year-old Sam Henderson, was today found in the bottom of "Reddies" creek, Sixteenth and Catherine streets, and there seems little doubt in the minds of the police that young Henderson is guilty of the crime. He is now locked up in a cell at police headquarters. The body of the child, when found was weighted by two heavy stones, one about his neck and the other around his ankles. His skull was crushed in and there was a knife hole through the breast above the heart and several wounds on his breast, side and forehead, while on one side of his face a long cut extended from the eye to the chin.

From what the police have been able to learn the crime seems to have been one of the most horrible character, and if all its details are true, stamps young Henderson as a demon of the worst type. He does not seem to realize the enormity of his crime. Yesterday after his arrest he admitted a knowledge of his knife thrust, but said that it was due to the child accidentally running against an open knife. Henderson became alarmed at this and said he threw the body into the creek. Today, however, when shown the mutilated body of the child, he admitted that he was responsible for those cuts as well, but he still persists that it was an accident.

The police, however, believe it a planned murder, in which the guilty one also proposed to end the life of another small boy, Willie Addison, aged 7 years. Henderson, it is said, has been reading trashy novels and has shown a disposition to imitate these tales. The police assert that Henderson accompanied Lockey and Addison to the woods, but instead of any accident happening to either, Henderson tied both children to a tree.

Addison broke away and ran home. It is said that young Lockey's death was accomplished.

Dr. Morton, the coroner's physician, who explained the thrust above the heart, says that it caused the death of the little fellow.

The police searched for the body all of last night, and it was not until after daylight this morning that it was found.

Henderson will be given a hearing tomorrow morning. A fact that has come out in connection with Henderson's alleged crime is that his father, John D. Henderson, was on trial before Judge Reedin, October, 1892, charged with killing a man named Christopher Nelson. The killing was the outcome of a quarrel. Henderson was arraigned and pleaded guilty to manslaughter. He was remanded for sentence, but some time later it was shown that the death was largely accidental, and there was no murderous intent. He was admitted to bail and is now a free man.

BEN BUTTERWORTH DEAD.

Seemed to Be in a Fair Way to Recover From an Attack of Pneumonia, When a Relapse Came.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 16.—Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, United States commissioner of patents, who has been ill at Piney Woods hotel here several weeks, died at 3:15 this afternoon. The end was peaceful, and when it came his wife and children were at his bedside. He came here to recuperate from an attack of pneumonia and recovered rapidly, until two weeks ago, when he suffered from uremic convulsions. From that relapse he never recovered. His body will be sent to Washington tomorrow.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—Benjamin Butterworth was what is known as a "Birthright Quaker." Those who knew him best during his busy career are unanimous in

BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

saying of him "his daily life was as exemplary of the tenets of that good old faith as that of any public official could be." He was born in Warren county, Ohio, October 22, 1837; was a member of the state senate of Ohio from Warren and Butler counties in 1873-4; was elected from the First Ohio district to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first congress as a Republican.

"Ben" Butterworth, as he always was called, spent his earlier years round about Maineville and Foster's Crossing, the latter a little station on the Little Miami river. His father was William Butterworth, his mother a Linton, a family noted throughout the entire line for their keenness of intellect, powers of perception and strength in speech and debate. Both parents were of Quaker ancestry.

Maj. Butterworth's keen intellect and remarkable powers of perception were inherited from his mother.

Butterworth's first acquaintance with law was made in the office of Durbin Ward, then a successful practitioner in Cincinnati.

During the war he attained the rank of major in an Ohio regiment. He was commissioner of patents first, during the administration of Garfield and Arthur, which fact had great weight with President McKinley in selecting him for his position.

He was made secretary of the World's Fair project early in the inception of that great enterprise at Chicago during the early nineties and worked along in that capacity with honor to himself and profit to the company until its close.

A wife and four children survive the dead statesman. His wife was Miss Mary Schuyler, of Pennsylvania. The children are Mrs. Howe, of Washington, a widow; William, who married a Miss Deere, of Moline, Ill.; young Ben, who was injured in a college game early in life, and Frank, whose prowess as a football coach and fullback is almost international.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In Washington, no less than in his native state, Maj. Butterworth enjoyed a wide acquaintance and great popularity, and the news of his death, while by no means unexpected, will cause general sorrow here.

No public man, probably, had a larger circle of personal friends at the capital. He contracted his fatal illness while on the stump in the late Ohio campaign.

No information has been received as to the time or place of the funeral.

DEATHS.

Rt. Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Rt. Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M. P., from South Wolverhampton, and "father of the house of commons," having sat continually in the house since 1835, died at 9 o'clock tonight.

Charles Pelham Villiers was the third son of Hon. George Villiers. The London papers of January 4 said that on the previous day Mr. Villiers celebrated his 88th birthday and received congratulations from all parts of the kingdom. In addition to being the oldest member of the house of commons, he was "father of the English bar," being admitted at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. Mr. Gladstone, seven years the junior of Mr. Villiers, entered parliament two years before him, but while the services of Mr. Villiers at Westminster had been continuous, that of the great statesman was broken when he retired from the house of commons.

Mr. Villiers was returned for Wolverhampton three years after the passage of the great reform act and the last parliament of George IV. Beside being the oldest member of parliament, he was the oldest surviving parliamentary candidate.

It was in 1826, when George IV. was king and Victoria was a young child, that he traveled down into Yorkshire from London and contested Kingston-upon-Hull, on the reform banner of Canning.

In 1859 his admiring constituents of Wolverhampton unveiled a statue of Mr. Villiers, when speeches in eulogy of his public services in connection with the anti-corn law movement were delivered by Earl Granville and Sir Robert Peel.

Notwithstanding his extremely advanced age, his memory was singularly retentive, and he was able to entertain his friends hours at a time with lively and characteristic narratives of the scenes in the house of commons during the first half century. Canning had passed away eight years before Mr. Villiers entered parliament, but the two often met. He often went to the house to hear Canning speak, and he invariably described him as a wonderful orator.

Among the famous personalities he could recall and vividly portray were the great Sir Robert Peel, Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, Lord Derby, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, Daniel O'Connell, Hume and Grote.

Gen. C. C. Auger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Gen. Christopher Colon Auger, U. S. A., retired, died of old age at his home in West Washington tonight. Gen. Auger was one of the three surviving members of the class of '43 at West Point, the class with which Gen. Grant graduated. Gen. Auger was with Grant in Mexico, and served with distinction through the civil war. After the civil war he saw considerable active service in the Indian uprisings on the frontier, and was later in command of various departments of the army. He was retired in 1885, and has since lived in Washington. Subsequent to his retirement he was shot by a negro desperado in the doorway of his home, but, although seriously wounded, recovered. He has two sons now in the army, Capt. Colon Auger, stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., and Maj. J. A. Auger, at Leavenworth.

Jacob A. Nefie.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Jacob A. Nefie, president of the Nefie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, died of heart failure at his home in this city this afternoon. The concern operates a large plant on the Delaware river in this city, having established the business in 1866, under the name of the Pennsylvania Iron Works. During the Mexican war the firm built a number of vessels for the government, and while the war of the rebellion lasted they constructed engines for 100 government ships. Mr. Nefie was born December 25, 1815, in Monmouth county, N. J.

Logan Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A private dispatch received here states that Logan Carlisle, chief clerk of the treasury department under the late administration, and son of ex-Secretary Carlisle, died in New York today.

Thomas Newbury.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—Thomas Newbury, 78 years of age, founder and chief of the Taunton Oilcloth Company, and also founder of the American Screw Company, of Providence, died today of pneumonia.

FUNERAL OF MRS. SHAFTER.

Six Officers From the General's Old Regiment Act as Pall Bearers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The funeral of Mrs. Shafter, wife of Gen. F. R. Shafter, took place this afternoon from her home at Fort Mason. The services, of the simplest character, were conducted by the Rev. Horatio Stebbins and Chaplain McCondray, of Angel island. All the officers of the posts about the bay attended the funeral.

There were many from civic circles in this city, where Mrs. Shafter had many friends. The pall bearers were six officers from Gen. Shafter's regiment, previous to his promotion—Capt. J. J. O'Connell, Capt. James Pettit, Capt. C. G. Starr, Capt. F. D. Farrington, Capt. L. R. Brant and Capt. N. P. Phister.

At the close of the services the funeral cortege passed from Fort Mason across the reservation to the national cemetery at the Presidio, where the interment took place after a short prayer.

Shortridge's Condition Unchanged.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 16.—The condition of Charles M. Shortridge, editor and proprietor of the Mercury, who is critically ill at the Gilroy Hot Springs, remains practically unchanged. The attending physicians pronounced him slightly better this evening, and he developed unexpected recuperative powers, but there is little expectation of his recovery, as it is feared he can hardly survive the next few days.

Empress Augusta Victoria Ill.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The condition of the health of Empress Augusta Victoria excites comment. She will remove in the spring to some southern clime.

Pope's Encyclical Read.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—The pope's encyclical on the Manitoba school question was read today in all the churches of the dioceses of Montreal, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Chicoutimi and Romoski. Archbishop Bouchesi, of Montreal, in causing the encyclical to be promulgated, had it accompanied simply by a short letter recommending it to the careful consideration of the faithful.