

DOWN NEGROES. TWO MORE HAVE BEEN CAUGHT AND PROMPTLY LYNCHED.

Business shuts down, hounds are employed and an entire Southern town engages in a man hunt as account of a street killing.

REPLEY, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The slaying of two negroes here this morning was followed tonight, it is reported, by the lynching of two negroes.

Marvin Durham and W. D. Turner, of the peace, were this morning shot to death by two negroes while in the discharge of their duty. Turner and Durham had arrested a negro named Ginyard, who was taking him to the Ripley jail, and were being taken by two brothers of the prisoner, who, without warning, fired from the rear, shooting both officers in the back of the head, killing them instantly.

When the news of the tragedy reached here it created great excitement and many business people closed up their doors in order to join in the chase of the murderers. Hounds were brought forth and used in the hunt. It is reported that two negroes have been captured and lynched. They were hanging from trees on the roadside at 9:30 tonight. One of the dead negroes, it is reported, was shot to death when he was being escorted to jail when the officers were shot by his brothers. The searching parties are still out hunting for the other participants in the crime. It is reported that many negroes in the neighborhood are arming themselves. Negroes are being run down the streets to remain quiet. A negro was assaulted at 8 o'clock by a white man and perhaps fatally injured. Every incoming train has been searched for men who have joined in pursuit of the other negroes.

PHYSICIAN'S TERRIBLE DEED.

In a sudden fit of insanity kills an infant patient.

HAMPTON, Ia., Jan. 9.—Dr. G. W. Appleby, for several years the leading physician at Bristol, Iowa, in a sudden fit of insanity, killed a ten-month-old child of Henry Weary, of this place, while making an examination of it in Dr. Hobson's office in the town. The child's parents had brought the child to Dr. Hobson's office to be treated for some trifling ailment, and before he had time to examine it he was called out. Dr. Appleby, who was visiting Dr. Hobson, was in the office, and the latter suggested that Appleby should examine the necessary examination, which as soon as Dr. Hobson left the office, he proceeded to do. He took the child in his arms, and held it so roughly that the parents protested, but to no avail. He suddenly put his thumb under the child's chin, and his so that the blood rushed out of its nose and mouth. Then he seized the child by the feet and began swinging it about his head, resisting all efforts of the terrified parents to stop him, and it was not until he was gotten that the child was taken from him. It was quite dead.

The insane commission was convened at midnight Dr. Appleby was on his way to the hospital for insane at Independence, three or four hours after the occurrence he seemed comparatively rational, and said he knew what he was doing when he killed the child, but could not help it. The cause of his insanity is supposed to be religious excitement.

THREE KILLED IN AN AFFRAY.

Typical Southern Fight Between Prominent Citizens.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 9.—Oak Ridge, a little hamlet eighteen miles northeast of this city, was the scene this morning of a desperate duel, in which three of the best known residents of the county were killed.

The dead: T. D. Rolland, R. S. Stephens and Otto Ansteth. Dr. Otto Austin, Sr.; James Austin, his son; Otto Austin and his son-in-law, R. S. Stephens, had been arrested on an affidavit sworn out by Rolland against them with whipping one of Rolland's negro servants, but as the case was dismissed this morning in Justice Griffin's court at Oak Lodge, shooting began, but the shot is not known. When the smoke cleared away Rolland, Stephens and Otto Austin were stretched on the ground dead and James Austin and a young son of Rolland were seriously wounded.

VARIETY ACTRESS SHOT.

Her Assailant a Man Who Had Accompanied Her to Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Miss Fannie Hall, a variety actress, was shot three times and probably fatally wounded tonight by Thomas Caherty.

He is said to have become acquainted with Miss Hall in Denver, from whence he accompanied her to the Klondike and back. Miss Hall is a native of St. Louis, and Caherty was born in Chicago, and is about 35 years of age.

CANARY BIRD WITH EPILEPSY.

Peccoliar Affection Which Finally Ended the Life of a Pet.

Strange as it may seem to one not familiar with ailments that affect birds, the fact remains that songsters in captivity frequently suffer from diseases usually supposed to be confined to humanity. That lower animals are killed by consumption is known as a fact. Fevers having all the symptoms of similar fevers in man affect the horse. This noble beast suffers from catarrh of the bladder. One canary bird which once lived in Chicago suffered from something closely akin to epilepsy.

The bird was a singularly beautiful one. Its plumage was a brilliant yellow, the rufous color called canary. Not a feather was marked otherwise. He looked, when asleep, like a ripe lemon or ball of fire. But he was the victim of fits. Fright would send him into a state of unconsciousness. The possibility of the bird would revive sufficiently to battle fiercely with the ailment, struggling to regain his footing, as epileptics do.

Like the dread disease in humanity, nothing that could be done for this bird was of permanent benefit. Stooling and vomiting diminished the frequency and violence of the attacks and medication helped for a time. But the disease, having fastened on the bird, never released the grip until it had slain the victim. In the two or three years of life that bird was a sufferer, but without seeming cause to a wild fit would chirp as if to show his bravery.—Chicago Chronicle.

Gold the Universal Standard.

In fact, gold is now everywhere the standard, not made so by legislation, but by necessity and industrial progress. There are men who come to the United States from the richest and most enterprising country of all, ought to descend to the gold standard should be reaffirmed as a tremendous advance in the public sentiment since such declaration has been made since 1896, when few politicians had the temerity to advocate it as a permanent policy.

Here is Good Advice.

Walla Walla Statesman. Every old man would be better off today had he begun life by spending less than his income. Every young man will be better off when he gets old if he will follow that rule from this day forward.

FRIED ONIONS. Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death, from cancer of the stomach, it is claimed, also, was probably caused by his use of onions.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food; in fact, has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort, whether it be fried onions or beefsteak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion; some stomachs lack pepsine, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack hydrochloric acid. The one thing necessary to do in any case of indigestion is to supply these elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Dr. Richardson, in writing a treatise on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, indigestion, sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia, shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble, a difficult breathing, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is the use of two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion, or even chronic dyspepsia, which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the food, and to call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer. Every druggist in the United States and Canada, and they are not only the safest and most successful, but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

F. A. STUART & CO., Marshall, Mich.

POLITZER'S HOUSE BURNED.

GOVERNOR AND HOUSEKEEPER LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Mrs. Politzer and Her Younger Children, Who Were Home, Succeeded in Making Their Escape, as Did Fourteen Servants Employed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The handsome residence of Joseph Politzer, publisher of the New York World, at 10-12 East Fifty-fifth street, was destroyed by fire today, and two women servants were suffocated or burned to death. The total loss is estimated at about \$250,000.

The victims of the fire were Mrs. Morgan Jellett, the housekeeper, and Miss Montgomery, a governess, and the origin of the fire is variously ascribed to electric wires, the steam heater and an open fire.

It started about 7:30 a. m., when Mrs. Politzer, her daughters Constance and Emily, 12 and 14 years old, respectively, and Herbert, a boy of 3, and the housekeeper and governess were asleep. Mr. Politzer and his son Joseph, Jr., were at Lakewood. There were sixteen servants in the house.

The servants and the passers-by discovered the fire about the same time. The flames spread rapidly and were soon beyond control.

Mrs. Politzer got her children together, and with the aid of their nurses got them safely to the street and then to an adjoining dwelling. Several of the servants had narrow escapes, one of them making his way out of the building by way of the roof. He said that he saw Mrs. Jellett on the roof, and that she went back to get a bag containing Christmas presents. When the firemen found the body of the housekeeper on the top floor the bag was in her hand. The woman's body was partly burned.

HOW TO SAVE LEAKING SHIPS.

Air Pumped into Compartments Will Drive the Water Out.

On the occasion of a ship springing a leak her pumps are set to work to get the water out as fast as it comes in. Instead of this, it is suggested that air pumps be used to force air into the leaky compartment and thus force the water back through the hole which caused it. There is, it is remarked, a means of expelling water from the filled compartments so obvious as to render it a matter of wonder that engineering skill has not put forward the plan, simply to close the hatches of the flooded compartments and drive the water out by forcing air in, nor would it make the slightest difference how large the holes might be in the bottom, as the water would be expelled and kept out on the same principle as the old-fashioned diving bell.—American Machinist.

Unit for Self-Government.

Spokane Spokesman-Review. Lieut. Gillmore's story of captivity among the Filipinos demonstrates that the rebels are in many respects worse than savages. An Indian, a Zulu or a Kaffir would put prisoners to death when it was found impossible to guard and keep them, but the Filipinos mercilessly abandoned the emaciated and unarmed Americans to possible torture by other savages. The possibility of civilized government by Aguinaldo's followers is too remote to be given consideration.

Republicans Are United.

Yakima Republic. It is worthy of note that every Republican member of the lower house of congress voted for the currency reform measure. The campaign of education of the last few years has educated.

Where Diamonds Are Worthless.

Ellensburg Localizer. Although Kimberley has the greatest diamond mines in the world, the inhabitants find that, rich as they are, diamonds must be on the ground and underbrush. A bushel of diamonds is not worth two cents a bushel.

Stomach take a weak

Stomach take a weak dose of the Bitters three times a day. It has a refreshing taste and will effectively cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness and Liver or Kidney Trouble.



EDMUND'S SELECTED.

PRESIDENT JIMINEZ, OF SANTO DOMINGO, RAISES THE MONEY.

Return Greeted With a Patriotic Outburst—French Gunboat Salutes Him—Popular Sentiment Not Favor Apology to France.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santo Domingo says: President Jiminez, who has been at Macoris since Saturday, superintending the raising of the popular subscription to pay the French claim, returned this afternoon with 200,000 francs. The amount to 280,000 francs. As the popular subscription is larger than the claim the Dominicans are rejoicing.

The return of the president under such auspicious circumstances, marked by patriotic enthusiasm and a general flag display. The French cruiser Cecile saluted the gunboat on which President Jiminez returned. The gunboat answered the salute with three distinct volleys. The French consul further than instructing the case of Admiral Richard.

No disorders have occurred, but the popular sentiment is against apologizing to France. The people are urging the government to prepare a system of defense, as the overthrow of the government would be menaced at the first evidence of weakness.

Raising the popular subscription many ladies offered their jewelry. One Spanish and one Italian merchant have incurred the dislike of the people for their failure to subscribe.

The arrival of the French cruiser Cecile created considerable excitement. She reached Santo Domingo yesterday afternoon, but did not salute as she entered the harbor. The situation here is tranquil, and the government has urged the people to show no hostility to France. It is reported that France will send two additional warships to this island.

FRENCH DEMAND AN APOLOGY.

Jiminez Will Probably Comply—American Claims to Be Pushed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A special to the World from Washington says: Besides the payment of the money remaining due in the case of the French claim, the French government has demanded an apology from Santo Domingo. A dispatch to this effect was received by Secretary Hay from the American representative at Santo Domingo.

The authorities have been advised that the money required to pay the French claims has been collected by popular subscription, and the only remaining question is whether to comply with the demand for an apology. The Dominican government has not appealed to the United States for aid, and it is in no disposition on the part of this government to do so.

It is expected that the Jiminez government will comply with the French demand and that the incident will be settled in a few days. The prospective prompt settlement of the French claims has called the attention of the authorities in American matters. Minister Powell will receive in a few days instructions to vigorously press the Dominican government for the payment of the remaining installments due to the McKay claim, and with the Machias in the harbor the representation may be effective.

HOW BIRDS TALK.

A Government Expert Says That They Are Superior to Monkeys.

Much interest has been taken in the scientific world of late about the languages of various animals, and, as our readers know, a museum for this study has been established at the University of Pennsylvania. The popular notion has been that the monkeys would be found to possess the most highly developed language, as they are high in the scale of evolution. But now comes some testimony in favor of the birds. Prof. Nelson, a student of the taxidermist of the National museum here at Washington, has been studying bird sounds for years. Last week he talked with a Washington correspondent, giving the gist of his conclusions, as follows: "I don't want to be understood as saying that it is of a higher order of development," said Prof. Wood, "because long study of the subject has developed the fact that the language of birds, while sufficient for their somewhat limited needs, is necessarily crude. And yet I do not hesitate to say that bird language is far ahead of anything thus far developed by or likely to come of investigations into the talk of monkeys."

"As I said recently before the American Ornithologists' Union, the language of birds is now well enough understood to be a careful study to classify it as such. It is impossible to demonstrate in print practically how far progress has been made in the development of bird language, because it is only by correctly interpreting various sounds of bird notes expressing different feelings that we can demonstrate the wonderful gifts they have.

"An interesting phase of the study of bird language is the discovery that it is not the most highly developed birds that have the greatest variety of sounds expressing different things, and therefore the largest vocabulary. On the contrary, the common field crow has a vocabulary more extensive and of a wider range than many of the finest song birds. In all the comparisons, however, I except the parrot, which I regard as more of a human than a bird.

"The bird language has notes indicating all the emotions—envy, love, jealousy, contentment, alarm, pain, pleasure. It is sufficiently comprehensive for the needs of the different families, and that it is thoroughly understood, even by a young bird at an early age, is demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who have given the subject any serious and intelligent consideration.

"I assert that the language of birds is of a higher order than that of any other band of monkeys. And yet I do not place the bird ahead of the monkey in the scale of intelligence. It is the monkey's inventive faculty which impresses us. His chattering sounds are more acceptable of intelligent gradation into more than the simpler expressions.

"The American wild turkey, one of the finest fowls of the Western world, or of the Eastern for that matter, affords one of the best illustrations of the versatility of bird language. It has a vocabulary of at least a dozen words, well defined. For instance, its constant perit from half a dozen notes, quick, sharp, prolonged, tremulous, meaning, 'Hide! The enemy! The enemy!'

"When danger threatens from a fox or a dog a distinct signal must be used. From the hawk or the eagle the turkey must take to the ground and the underbrush. From the dog or the fox he must put up into the trees. Thus, when the dog or the fox appears, the signal to fly is given. The same note as the flying signal is used when there is a suspicious danger on the ground, except that the note is prolonged instead of being quick.

Shoot the Highwaymen.

Whatcom Reveller.

Such a good illustration of the dangers of race in the population, the population, the death rate among the Jewish inhabitants is but little over half of that of the average American population. Prof. William Z. Ripley, in his papers on the racial geography of Europe in the Popular Science Monthly, discusses the question very ably and very fully.

PACIFIC CABLE QUESTION. HOUSE COMMITTEE LISTENS TO PRESIDENT SCRYMGER.

He Recounts His Arguments Why the Government Should Not Undertake the Work Itself, but Should Subsidize His Company to Build It.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Post-Intelligencer, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—An extended hearing was granted today by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to the Pacific Cable Company, of New York, which is in reality the Scrymger syndicate. Arguments were made by President Scrymger and Vice President Baylies, of the cable company, and W. B. Thurber, of New York, in favor of the construction of the cable by private corporation, and against government ownership.

The bill introduced by Representative Sherman of New York seems to meet with their approval, and they particularly object to Senator Hale's bill, providing that the cable shall be laid by vessels of the navy, and when completed turned over to the postmaster general for operation.

Rear Admiral Bradford stated to the committee that it was impracticable to use navy vessels for such work, as their capacity was not sufficient to carry coal and cable supplies, and they were not properly constructed for cable ships.

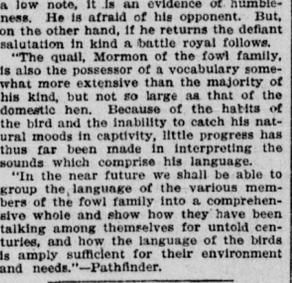
Mr. Scrymger estimated that the cost of a cable line to Honolulu, Guam, Midway Islands, Manila, Shanghai, Hongkong and Japan would be \$25,000,000.

A year ago half that sum was his estimate. He thought the government could better pay \$400,000 a year for twenty years for the transmission of official dispatches than to undertake the construction, maintenance and operation of a submarine telegraph. His argument that the government could not secure right to land to operate lines in foreign countries as private individuals or corporations could made a great impression on the committee.

He estimated the cost of operation, maintenance and repair of the cable to the government would be not less than one and a half million dollars a year, and said the work of construction would cost the government much more than it would private parties.

The Sherman bill provides that at the government shall pay the cable company four hundred thousand dollars a year, payable quarterly for twenty years, and after that pay private rates for official messages. The cable must be in operation to Honolulu by January 1, 1902, and to Manila and Japan by July 1, 1904. Rates for private messages from the United States to Honolulu shall be thirty-five cents a word; to Manila, points in China and Japan, one dollar. Press rates shall not exceed one-fourth these rates. In time of war the government may take possession of the cable lines and stations.

Special Half-Price Offer.



Until further notice I will take in any other make of electric belt as half payment on one of mine. If you have used one of the old style burning electric belts or the kind that give no current at all, and wish to realize the benefits which can be had from the use of a genuine electric belt which cannot burn or blister, send me your old belt and I will send you one of my latest improved belts at one-half my list price. Take advantage of this offer at once, as I reserve the privilege of withdrawing it at any time after January 15th. It is made simply to establish the value of my Belt with those who have been disappointed with other kinds.

Another Wonderful Cure.

Dr. McLaughlin—Dear Sir: Although I have only had your Belt two months, I can do double the amount of work in one day that I could do before I started to use it. I am not losing any opportunities of speaking well for your Belt, as I know that it is a good one. Yours very faithfully, V. C. D. DeLAVENDER.

Warranted Best on Earth.

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Have you been using an "electric" belt which gave you no electricity? Have you been using an electric belt which scared and blistered your body, making its use a torture instead of a blessing? Have you used one which lost its power and failed to generate a current after a few weeks' use? Have you used one which was so clumsily and crudely made that you could get no satisfactory results from using it? Have you one which in any manner fails to give the grand, vitalizing, health-producing electric current into your body in the manner assured by the Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt? If so, bring it to me and I will place upon it, at half my regular price, the grandest electric body appliance known to the world today, an appliance possessing all the improvements known to electrical science and adapted to your particular case, according to my special method, which has made permanent cures in thousands of cases during the past twenty years, after the failure of all other known electrical devices.

I make the only electrical body belt that is fit to wear upon the human body, the only one which possesses curative power and gives that power into the body in a continuous, soothing stream so that the patient realizes its warming, vitalizing influence, but is not burned and scarred by it. I guarantee this upon a bond of \$5,000. I challenge comparison with any other body appliance made.

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