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FINANCIAL SENSATION

At Pittsburgh--Failure of the Lawrence Bank.

A BIG IRON FIRM ASSIGNS

And It Causes the Bank to Close Its Doors--Excitement Among Workingmen Who Had Deposited in the Institution.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—This city experienced a financial sensation this afternoon. The large iron firm of Long & Co., whose works are located at Charlers, confessed judgment for three hundred thousand dollars in favor of the Lawrence Bank, and the latter institution closed its doors. The first intimation business people received of the bank's inability to meet its obligations was a notice to the Union Bank, through which it clears, to return checks to the amount of only $11,000.

It was first stated this afternoon that the closing of the bank was entirely due to the judgment confessed by Long & Co. and a run upon the bank, and that it would be opened to-morrow. President Young stated to-night that he did not know when the bank would be opened. The failure of the iron firm, he said, had something to do with the failure of the bank, but not all. They had made some bad investments. Some of the officers, he said, have defaulted. The bank's liabilities are given at $700,000. The assets are not known. It is perhaps questionable whether or not the amount of the judgments confessed by Long & Co. can be realized from the property. There are said to be other and prior liens. Some ten days ago a rumor was started that the Lawrence bank was not sound. It is located in the Lawrenceville district of the city, where mechanics and iron workers predominate, and a run was made upon the bank. About $250,000 was withdrawn. Hundreds of workmen, however, have still their all in the bank and there is great excitement to-night in that portion of the city.

The bank was organized in 1866. The capital stock of the company was $80,000; the surplus in the last report was $46,000; undivided profits, $10,294 33. The officers of the bank were as follows: President, W. W. Young; Vice President, Samuel McMahon; Cashier, John Herr.

A FINAL DECISION.

Secretary Batchelder Decides that the Plate Glass Industry is Not a New One.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Mr. Edward Ford, President of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, recently wrote to the Treasury Department to the effect that fifty skilled laborers were required to keep their plant in operation, and that as this was a new industry in this country, it was necessary to obtain the laborers from abroad. He desired to be informed, before taking action in the matter, if the importation of the required laborers would be permitted. Acting Secretary Batchelder to-day informed him that he did not see how it could be done inasmuch as the alien contract labor law is absolute on the subject, and must be enforced, adding, that as plate glass has been manufactured in this country for over twenty years it could hardly be regarded asa new industry.

A BAD SHOWING.

Mexican Products and Exports of Sugar, Corn and Wheat Remarkably Small.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Thomas Ryan, United States Minister to Mexico, in a report to the Department of State on Mexican products and exports, says: The production of sugar, corn and wheat are remarkably small; the average value of the sugar product is about 5½ cents per pound and the export thereof 2¼ cents per pound, aggregating only $107,276, said to be of the most inferior grade. The average value of the coffee product is 22 cents per pound, about one half of which is exported at a value of 16.9 cents per pound, and the value of the hemp export is more than twice the combined value of the entire export of sugar, coffee, corn, wheat and fiber. The native sugar product coming into the city of Mexico has steadily decreased from 8,584,558 kilograms in 1884 to 4,681,207 kilograms in 1888. There has been a steady increase in beef consumption in the capital.

NOT MRS. GOODLOE.

But Her Son-in-Law, Succeeds as Collector in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The President to-day appointed Thomas Clay McDowell, of Kentucky, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky, vice William Cassius Goodloe, deceased. Mr. McDowell is the son-in-law of Mrs. Goodloe.

West Virginia Personals.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—West Virginia pensions were granted to-day as follows: Original invalid—Wm. P. Lubee; Solomon Casteel, Terra Alta; James W. Atles, James Scrabler, John Mitchell, Buffalo. Navy—Chas. Hunter, Williamstown; David Edgar, Littleton. Increase—Samuel C. Love, Frazier's Bottom; Edgar W. Lauck, New Martinsville.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—West Virginia postmasters were appointed today as follows: Jos. A. Sardage, vice E. L. Week, resigned, Beets, Fayette county; Mrs. M. Swearingen, vice J. L. W. Vincent, Gath, Marion county; J. Sockey, vice O. M. Stone, resigned, Silverton, Jackson county; A. E. Oglesby, vice A. Murdock, removed.

West Virginians in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Senator Faulkner came in to-day from Martinsburg and is quartered temporarily at the National. The Senator is still suffering from the effects of the injury to his knee.

State Senator R. S. Carr and wife, of Charleston, are at Willard's.

Register Rosecrans' Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, in his annual report, shows that during the year 21,500 bonds, amounting to $103,894,350, were issued, and 85,149 bonds, representing $231,811,450, were cancelled. The total amount of bonds outstanding is $762,428,812, of which amount $10,362,850 or 1.32 per cent are held abroad, an increase, however, of 22 per cent as compared with last year, due to the more rapid redemptions of domestic as compared with foreign holdings.

Moundsville Postmaster Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The President has appointed the following named postmasters: Thomas C. Hammond, at Moundsville, West Virginia; Thomas G. Repose, at Wyatteville, Virginia.

THE SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT.

A Dispute Regarding the New York and Pennsylvania Delegations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The Speakership contest has not yet reached its right, owing to the fact that out of the eighty Representatives in the city less than forty are Republicans.

Members have telegraphed that they will be in Washington by next Sunday evening, and the button-hole feature of the canvass will begin about the first of next week.

Among the recent arrivals are Congressmen Butterworth and Barton, of Ohio, and Mark H. Dunnell, of Minnesota.

There is a great deal of dispute as to the standing of the New York and Pennsylvania delegates. The former has nineteen and the latter twenty-one votes in the caucus. If both should unite on one candidate the moral effect would probably be disastrous to all the other candidates. It appears, however, that neither delegation is unanimous for any candidate. Major McKinley, when informed that he was conceded but four out of the twenty-one votes from Pennsylvania, said: "I do not believe it. It does not bear out what has been told me by Pennsylvania members. I am satisfied that a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation will not oppose my candidacy."

"Are Senators Cameron and Quay working against you?" was asked.

"No, sir; I don't believe they are. I do not know why they should, and I think it would be strange if they did."

THE PAN-AMERICANS.

A Resolution Welcoming the Brazilian Republic Laid on the Table.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Secretary Blaine called the International American conference to order this afternoon and immediately surrendered the chair to Dr. Guzman, the delegate from Nicaragua. Dr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister, arose and said the Brazilian delegates had been prevented from occupying their seats at the preceding sessions for reasons which must have been apparent to the other delegates. They were now, however, ready to lay before the President their credentials that they might be acted upon in due course. This announcement was received with loud applause, and Delegate Henderson, of the United States, immediately offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this Congress welcome the United States of Brazil into the sisterhood of American Republics."

Some debate as to the propriety of the Congress taking such action followed, and the resolution was finally laid on the table.

Brazilian Minister's Advices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Dr. Valente, the Minister from Brazil, called at the State Department to-day and informed the Secretary that his latest advices from Brazil were to the effect that peace and tranquility reigned and that the new Government was receiving the support of the people. Dr. Valente also received this morning, authority from the provisional government to instruct the representatives of Brazil to the International American Congress to continue to act for their country in the sessions of the Congress. It is supposed that similar instructions have been sent to the delegates to the International Marine Conference.

The New Bolivian Minister.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Juan F. Velarde, the newly appointed minister to the United States from Bolivia, also delegate to the International American Conference, will present his credentials to President Harrison to-morrow morning.

Accepted His Resignation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The Secretary of the Interior has requested and received the resignation of H. A. Phillips, Chief of the Middle Division of the Pension Office. Mr. Phillips is one of the re-rated pensioners, whose cases were recently overhauled by the Secretary.

ARMED WITH WARRANTS.

Al Blumfield and Heart Dinges Hunting for Members of the Opposing Faction.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Nov. 21.—Big Al Blumfield and Heart Dinges, cousins of Little Al Blumfield, who, with his wife, was murdered by Wilt Haley and Pete McCoy, in the Hatfield-McCoy vendetta, arrived at Barboursville yesterday. They are heavily armed and have warrants for the arrest of several members of the McCoy and Bunyan families, alleged to be concerned in the killing of old Mr. and Mrs. Parish, at Field, in Lincoln county, last week. The warrants are issued by Justice of the Peace Tom Blumfield, and he says he is going to have the men arrested if it takes all the Blumfields and Hatfields in Lincoln county to capture them.

DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

A Boy and Man Die Horribly—Other Persons Bitten by the Dog.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS., Nov. 21.—John R. Williams, about 33 years old, was taken violently ill yesterday with hydrophobia and died this morning after suffering terrible agony. A young son of William A. Bell was also attacked by the disease yesterday. The boy is about this morning, but cannot recover. Williams was bitten by a mad dog two months ago and the boy about six weeks ago. The same dog that bit Williams also bit his brother and several other persons, but they have shown no symptoms of the malady as yet.

Went Down With All Hands.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., Nov. 21.—The steam barge Isaac May, with the barges Muskoka and Wabanshen in tow, all loaded with railroad iron for Windsor, left Kingston Tuesday. When abreast of Charlotte Wednesday night the line of the Wabanshen parted owing to the heavy sea and the tender was unable to recover the barge. The Isaac May and the Muskoka arrived at Port Dalhousie about 1 o'clock Wednesday and the former left immediately in search of the Wabanshen, but returned to Port Dalhousie this morning unable to find any trace of the missing barge. It is feared that the latter has sunk with all on board. She had a crew of five or six, but the names of only two can be learned at present, as the old crew left her at Kingston. The two known are Captain Robert Gillies, of Port Carbon, and Thomas McAvoy, of St. Catharine.

A Vessel Wrecked.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS, Nov. 21.—A square-rigged vessel, supposed to be a bark went ashore on the south side of Cutty Hunk about 6 o'clock this morning and went to pieces. Soon after workmen on the life saving station made out her name as the Willie and Ida. A man was descried coming out of the cabin just before the vessel broke up and was afterwards seen clinging to a spar and waving for help until he lost his hold and was drowned. A body was washed ashore a little later. The vessel was loaded with log wood. It is feared all hands were lost, as their only hope was to work down the sound to the eastward in their boats.

THE BASE BALL WAR.

Address to the Public Issued by the National League.

THE BROTHERHOOD ROASTED.

The League Claims Credit for Making the Game What It is and Makes an Eloquent Plea. Glasscock's Funny Actions.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The committee which was appointed at the recent annual meeting of the National League of Professional Ball Clubs to prepare an address to the public, defining the position of that organization in the present base ball controversy, completed its labors to-day. The text of the address is as follows:

To the Public:

The National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs has no apology to make for its existence or for its untarnished record of fourteen years. It stands today, as it has stood during that period, sponsor for the honesty and integrity of professional base ball.

It is to this organization that the player of to-day owes the dignity of his profession and the munificent salary he is guaranteed while playing in its ranks.

The good name of this League has been assailed, its motives impugned, and its integrity questioned by some of the very men whom it has most benefitted.

The National League was organized in 1875, as a necessity, to rescue the game from its slough of corruption and disgrace and take it from the hands of the ball players who had controlled and dominated the National Association of Professional Base Ball Players. No effort was made by the old association to control its members, and the result was that contract breaking, dissipation and dishonesty had undermined the game to such an extent that it seemed an almost hopeless task to attempt its rescue.

The League, upon its organization, abolished pool selling, open betting on the grounds, prohibited Sunday games and excluded the sale of liquors. A better class of people were invited to attend the exhibitions and a more systematic way of conducting the game was introduced.

As a check on competition, weaker clubs in the League demanded the privilege of reserving five players who would form the nucleus of a team for the ensuing season.

This was the origin of the "reserve rule," and from its adoption may be dated the development of better financial results. The system of reserve having proven beneficial, both to clubs and players, the reserve list was increased to eleven and then to fourteen, or an entire team.

Under this rule, the game has steadily grown in favor, the salaries of players have more than trebled and a higher degree of skill been attained.

Out of, and as an incident to "reservation," arose releases for pecuniary considerations. The right of reservation being conceded, the club's claim on the player's continuous services must be of some value. But except in cases of disbanding or retiring clubs, that right has never been transferred without the player's co-operation and consent, usually at his request and for his own pecuniary emolument. * * *

To correct a misapprehension in the public mind as to the alleged "enormous profits" divided among stockholders of the League clubs, it may be interesting to know that during the past five and only prosperous years there have been paid in cash dividends to stockholders in the eight League clubs less than $150,000, and during the same time League players have received in salaries over $1,500,000. The balance of the profits of the very few successful clubs, together with the original capital and subsequent assessments of stockholders, is represented entirely in grounds and improvements for the permanent good of the game, costing about $600,000. The refusal of the Brotherhood Committee to meet the League in conference at the close of the season, proves incontestibly that the imperative demand for a conference in mid-summer, to redress grievances that have never yet materialized, was a mere pretext for secession. * * *

Under false promises to their brother players, that they would only secede in the event of the League refusing them justice, they secured the signature of the latter to a secret pledge or oath to desert their clubs at the bidding of their disaffected leaders. Upon the publication of their plot, September 7, 1889, they and their abettors denied, day after day, that there was any foundation for the story, and repeatedly plighted their words that the League should have a chance to redress their alleged grievances before they would order a "strike." How false their promises, and pledges, how evasive, contradictory and mendacious have been their every act and deed, from first to last, we leave to the readers of the daily and weekly press for verification.

An edifice built on falsehood has no moral foundation and must perish of its own weight. Its official claim to public support is a series of glittering generalities that lack detail, color and truth, and the National League hereby proclaims to the public, that the national game which, in 1876, it rescued from destruction, threatened by the dishonesty and dissipation of players, and which by stringent rules and iron-clad contracts it developed, elevated and perpetuated into the most glorious and honorable sport on the green earth, will still, under its auspices, progress onward and upward, despite the efforts of over-paid players to again control it, for their own aggrandisement, but to its ultimate dishonor and disintegration.

By order of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

A. G. SPALDING,
JOHN B. DAY,
JOHN I. ROGERS,
Committee.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1889.

A FRIENDLY MEETING

Of Brotherhood Men Conducting Rumors About Glasscock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Fifteen Brotherhood ball players assembled last night in the Tremont House. The session was not of long duration, but it was evident from the sounds of animated discussion which issued from the room that much was going on. When the meeting broke up Mark Baldwin was approached for an interview. He denied that any formal meeting had been held saying it was only a friendly gathering of some of the Brotherhood men who wanted to talk over their bright prospects. About 10 o'clock Fred Pfeffer came into the hotel, having just arrived from the east. He was highly enthusiastic about the recent success of the Brotherhood, and showed the papers on which he had signed Del Arling, John Tener, Hugh Duffy and Charley Farrell. He says that nearly all the New York players have been signed and the work of putting the grounds in order for the coming season is being commenced in all the League cities. He says the Chicago team is also almost filled up.

Johnny Ward, of the New Yorks, is expected to-day or to-morrow, and it is quite probable that another meeting will be held upon his arrival. It is rumored that Glasscock has signed Getzein and Buckley for the Brotherhood, but from another source comes another rumor that Glasscock has been in Chicago signing players for the League.

IS GLASSCOCK A TRAITOR?

Hanlon and Ward Give Opinions Regarding His Rumored Desertion.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 21.—In regard to the telegram from Indianapolis to the effect that Jack Glasscock surrendered to the National League yesterday, Ed Hanlon says: "I am inclined to doubt it, but if it's true Jack takes the cake. He wanted us to strike for him on the Fourth of last July, but we thought it unwise and refused. This is the broken faith he refers to."

Ward coincided with Hanlon, but said he would await official information of the fact before expressing himself.

Other Brotherhood men say that the three-year contract for $12,000 a year was what won Glasscock over.

In conversation with a reporter today Ward said: "I wish you would deny that I went to Wheeling authorized to offer Glasscock any more than he received in the way of salary in 1888. To do so I would be departing from the intents of the new League and be unjust to the other men who have signed our contracts. If Glasscock comes to us it must be at these terms, and not at an advantage over the other men."

THE LEAGUE MANIFESTO

When the League's manifesto was received here an effort was made to see Ward and Johnston who were in the city to-day, but Ward had left on the evening train for Cincinnati, and Johnston could not be found. Before leaving, Ward denounced Glasscock bitterly.

Manager Hanlan, when shown the manifesto, smiled and said it was very weak. The magnates were posing on the highly moral plane. It was absurd to say that but $150,000 had been divided among the stockholders in five years. According to the turnstile at Boston nearly $250,000 had paid to witness the games last season. The magnates could meet at Asbury Park in mid-summer to settle an insignificant dispute over a game between the New Yorks and Pittsburghs, but could not find time to meet the players when requested to do so.

If the Brotherhood had waited until the season was over, the players would have been scattered, and that was just what the League magnates wanted.

Buckley telegraphed to-day that he was with the Brotherhood. Articles of incorporation were drafted this afternoon for the Players' League. Among the stockholders are Mayor McCallin, W. W. Kerr and M. B. Lemon.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT.

Robert Low Thinks It Will Drive the Association to the Wall.

MILWAUKEE, WIS, Nov. 21.—Robert Low, formerly of the Milwaukee club, but now of Boston, is in the city endeavoring to close a contract with the Milwaukee management for the sale of three infielders of the local nine. When asked what he thought would be the outcome of the pending struggle in base ball circles, he said; "Well, sir, from what I can see as an interested bystander, I am confident the Brotherhood will triumph, and that the American Association will go to the wall. The National League, of course, will maintain its ground, as its strong financial backing will permit it to compete with anything the Brotherhood may advance."

Low could not guess how many of the old players the League clubs would have. He said they were all busy getting good players from the minor leagues.

THE NEW TRI-STATE LEAGUE

Begins to Get a Move on Itself—Wheeling in the Deal.

A meeting of the new Tri-State Ball League was held in Springfield Wednesday, to arrange for the work of the coming season. There are to be eight clubs in the new League. President W. H. McDermith, of Columbus, was re-elected President, and also Secretary and Treasurer. The salary list was fixed at $600, $150 less than last year. The constitution and by-laws of last year were adopted and a committee of three, from Canton, Mansfield and Springfield, was appointed, with power of recommending revisions. The same committee has charge of the matter of fixing schedule. The championship season opens April 30 and closes September 15. The following named Directors were chosen: Springfield, Claude J. Stewart; Mansfield, C. H. Voegel; McKeesport, Pa., W. Torreyson; Dayton, Frank Brewer; Canton, S. M. Loichert; Wheeling, J. E. Wright; Akron, A. E. Miller; Youngstown, W. Taylor.

"PUT UP OR SHUT UP."

Sullivan Will Not Fight Jackson for Less Than $20,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—John L. Sullivan was seen to-day in relation to the $10,000 offer of the California Athletic Club. He said: "The California Athletic Club know what I offered them when I was asked to go out there, and that is just what I will do. I will meet the colored fighter at their club rooms if a purse of $20,000 is hung up, and that's my final answer. I am willing to meet any man they put against me, but they must carry out the deal about Jackson now, or it will cost them more money when they come to talk it over again."

"Then you refuse to go to the Pacific slope, unless the purse is $20,000?"

"That is the prize for me and a colored fighter. I will meet any white man for a $10,000 purse, but for the other I want the full amount."

"What about the chance of Slavin meeting you?"

"It's all the same to me which of them is set up against me. I have no choice. All I am looking at this the amount given. I once said I would never fight a colored man, but they seem to think Jackson is a world beater, and I am anxious to show them just where he belongs."

The Fight Will Take Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—W. B. Dailey, sporting editor of the *Illustrated World*, to-night telegraphed John Sullivan as follows:

"Am authorized by San Jose California Athletic Association to offer $15,000 for finish fight with Peter Jackson. Respond."

A New York dispatch says that Sullivan being interviewed said: "I will fight Jackson for $15,000, winner to take all. I'll guarantee to bring five men with me that will outbet the friends of Jackson."

Police Stop a Prize Fight.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A dispatch has been received from Hammond, Ind., to the effect that Tommy White and Tommy Morgan, the principals in a prize fight which took place this morning, have been arrested by the Kensington police. After skirmishing around for a long time the men met and began the battle. In the fifty-fourth round White appeared to be having the best of the fight. It was at the end of this round that the police appeared.

THAT FAMOUS HORSE.

Was It White or a Speckled Gray, is the Question.

A TURN IN THE EVIDENCE

In Favor of the Defense in the Cronin Trial—A Witness Who Could Describe the Horse, But Could Not Dr. Cronin's Companion.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Patrick Dinan, livery stable keeper and owner of the famous white horse, was the first witness in the Cronin case to-day. He testified that his horse was in a dime museum in this city, and had been for three weeks. This he said, was the same horse he had let Coughlin's friend have on the evening of the murder.

Then Louis Budenbender, of Hoboken, N. J., was called to the witness chair. He testified that he was a real estate agent and that he had lived in Hoboken for twenty-nine years, with the exception of the period between August 9, 1888, and May 21, 1889, when he lived in Chicago. During that time he lived near the Windsor theatre, in the flat in which Dr. Cronin lived with the Conklins. On the evening of the murder the witness was in Jackel's cigar store, opposite Dr. Cronin's residence. After he had been there a few minutes he noticed the horse and buggy in front of Dr. Cronin's office. It was an ordinary side bar buggy, and had the top up.

The witness then continued: "I saw Dr. Cronin, and another man come from the house and start to the buggy. The driver started for the horse while the doctor started toward the buggy. There was some man on the sidewalk near the house line, who called to Dr. Cronin and attracted his attention, for the doctor turned around, but still kept going toward the buggy. Then the driver went to the horse's head and unhitched the horse, went to the buggy and got in, and sat on the west side; then Dr. Cronin got in. Then they shifted their seats and this man got in front of the doctor and then they sat down and went off." The witness also testified that Dr. Cronin had what appeared to be a small chest or box which might have contained his instruments or medicine. The witness was standing in the door of the cigar store looking at the horse for about fifteen minutes and saw it before the men came down, and all the incidents of their departure.

"What was the color of that horse?" asked the lawyer.

"It was gray, a speckled gray, with dark legs. The horse which I saw yesterday at the dime museum was not the horse that drove Dr. Cronin away and did not resemble it. The horse I saw yesterday was a white horse, but the horse I saw take Dr. Cronin away on the night of May 4 was a speckled gray. The legs of the horse that took Dr. Cronin were dark, while the legs of this horse are white."

CROSS EXAMINED.

The cross examination of the witness was then began and the first question asked the witness after ascertaining that he left Chicago May 22, was whether the finding of the body of Dr. Cronin had anything to do with his departure. The witness said no and the counsel for the defense called upon the court to protect the witness from such questions. The witness said that he had known Dr. Cronin by sight for several months. He could not say who pointed him out to him. He could not describe how the man was dressed who was talking to Dr. Cronin when he saw him.

Marshall-D. Ellwell, who took a degree of doctor of medicine at the Rush Medical College, and who is now professor of law in the Northwestern University at Evanston, was the next witness. He said he was also director of the Bureau of Meteorology and had given lectures on the subject of microscopical examinations since 1884. He was a fellow of the general microscopical society of London and various other societies in this country. To his knowledge there was in the present state of science no means by which human hair could be certainly distinguished from any other hair, and there is no way by which it can be scientifically ascertained that two given specimens of hair came from the same head. The witness also testified that there was no difference in the structure of the hair of different people and that the microscope was of no service in the examination of the color of hair, but that on the other hand it was misleading.

The testimony of this witness was continued at length and was of a decidedly technical character.

A DARK DAY IN CHICAGO.

Peculiar Meteorological Condition—The Lights Burning at Night.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A peculiar meteorological condition exists in this city today. The clouds were very dense this morning, though no rain fell. As the day advanced the weather grew darker. A hazy fog rose and was met by the vast volumes of smoke which are produced by the general use of bituminous coal in manufactories and which in the present atmospheric condition settled downward. This combination has so effectually shut out the sun's rays as to make indoor business impossible without artificial light, and everywhere the windows show the gleam of gas jets and electric lamps, as if it were night instead of day.

Fire in the Western Union Building.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Fire broke out in the tenth story of the Western Union building at 4 o'clock this morning. All the Associated Press wires were shut off except the western circuit. The floor on which the fire broke out was filled with Western Union records, old dispatches, etc. The firemen were promptly on the scene. They had considerable difficulty in getting the hose up to the burning floor, but after they succeeded it took only a few minutes to get the flames under control. There was little or no excitement, except among the women and girls employed in the restaurant who were asleep on the eleventh floor. The damage to the building is $5,000 and to the stocks $1,000.

A Girl Charged with Forgery.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Nov. 21.—Miss Jennie Swetland, a young lady well connected here, was arrested yesterday, charged with forging Albert J. White's name to a note for $450, and a mortgage security on some land which she had sold him under a contract. The note and mortgage were given to an uncle of Miss Swetland, from whom she borrowed the money. Miss Swetland has been in a similar trouble before.

The Poet Steadman's Mother Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine Kenney, mother of the poet, Edmund Clarence Steadman, died yesterday at her daughter's residence, Mrs. Easton, at Summit, N. J. Mrs. Kinney was born in New York on December 18, 1810.

CAUGHT IN BAVARIA.

Forger Landers Again in Prison—His Exploits in Pittsburgh and Other Cities.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 21.—Warden Randall, of the Minnesota State Prison, at Stillwater, has received a dispatch from Bavaria stating that Frank Landers, the most expert forger known to the American police, has been captured.

He and another man rented a room above a jewelry store and cut down through the ceiling into the room beneath, which they burglarized, securing considerable booty and also succeeding in getting safely away with it. After eluding the officers several days they were arrested, and one of them was identified by means of a photograph as Frank Landers. The men were tried, convicted and received sentences of ten years each imprisonment at hard labor.

Landers committed forgeries in at least twenty of the principal cities of this country. In the fall of 1882 he entered Cornell University, registering as from Elmira, N. Y. He remained there only part of a term, winding up his college career by stealing his chum's trunk and forging his name to a check for $100. He went to Pittsburgh, assumed a new name, and obtained nearly $8,000 on audacious check forgeries. He next appeared at Omaha, and in three days worked the merchants and bankers for over $10,000, moving along to San Francisco. In the Golden Gate City he tarried several months in apparent inactivity, but wound up his stay there with some sharp manipulation of paper which netted him over $13,000.

For the next three or four months he was around among small places, turning up in St. Paul in the spring of 1884 as Wilbur F. James, the son of a prominent Lacrosse, Wis., business man. Henry James, a lumber man, who did a great deal of business in St. Paul, and city merchants were very willing to deal with his son. At the rooms at the Clarendon he prepared checks to the amount of over $5,000 on the lithographs of Henry James and sallied forth. He visited all the jewelry stores in the city, looking at diamonds which he wished to purchase for his bride, announcing his approaching marriage. Nothing was too good for him, and in the prosecution of his nefarious plans he successfully victimized every merchant he visited, obtaining not only diamonds, but also money in return for all his worthless checks.

He got away with the money and diamonds and was not heard of until September, when, under another name, he victimized several Worcester, Mass., Merchants. The latter traced him to Boston, where he was arrested. Henry Finch, of St. Paul, seeing a notice of the eastern forger's method of procedure, concluded that he must be Landers, went to Boston, identified him, got the Worcester authorities to waive their claim on him, secured a requisition and brought him to St. Paul. Here he was confronted with overwhelming evidence of his guilt. He broke down and confessed, not only to the St. Paul forgeries but all those in other cities. Perhaps the most peculiar part of his confession was the story of entering the law school at Ann Arbor for the purpose of eluding the officers of justice then in hot pursuit.

Landers was but 24 years old when he confessed his crimes in St. Paul, and his lawyer asked for leniency on account of his youth. Judge Brill, of the District Court, however, did not see it in that light, and sentenced him to a term of 24 years in Stillwater. Scarcely had he donned stripes, however, before he began planning for escape by worming himself into the warden's good graces. He made an eloquent speech on the Fourth of July, 1887, to the convicts in the corridor of the prison in support of the warden's administration. He urged the boys to preserve discipline and thus encourage the new officers to continue the merciful regime which they had established. Landers attained his object and secured a clerical position on the State books, working in the office between the iron doors leading into the prison proper. This position gave him a few privileges and more liberty than he had formerly enjoyed. He held this position about three months and then one dark evening in October, with the help of an iron crowbar, he pried the window bars apart, and in company with another convict made a safe and speedy exit through the window and over the wall to the world beyond.

Landers is still a young man, and arrangements will be made to have him sent back to America as soon as his Bavarian sentence is served.

A DEMAND FOR JUSTICE.

Chippewa Indians Serve Notice That They Will Not Stand Trifling.

LITTLE FALLS, MINN., Nov. 21.—Shaw Bosh Kung, the aged chief of the Mille lacs Chippewa Indians, and his squaw Wa We Shego Qua, each nearly ninety years of age, arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by their son and several Chippewa braves, for the purpose of consulting their counsel in regard to the treaty recently negotiated with the United States through a Chippewa commissioner. They complain that since the treaty was signed a large number of whites have squatted on some of their best lands, even going so far as to erect shanties. The Chippewas want the Government to oust the squatters until they have selected their lands in severalty. Through an interpreter Chief Shaw Bosh Kung said; "There is likely to be trouble unless the squatters are immediately ejected. We are old, but not in our dotage, and will not submit to the theft of our homes. The Great Father agents are not good men or they would not allow the squatters to crowd the Indians back. We are entitled to justice, and we mean to have it.

WOMAN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The National Convention in Session at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Two hundred delegates to the tenth convention of the Woman's National Indian Association assembled in the Third Presbyterian church yesterday. Mrs. A. S. Quinton of Philadelphia, presided. In her address she said that fifteen tribes had been reached by the mission branch, and that legislation for the benefit of Indians had been commenced. The annual receipts were $100,000 and expenditures $120,000. Miss Kate Foote Chairman of the Committee on National Indian Legislation reported that more consideration had been given the question by Congress, and that the methods of agents had received closer investigation than heretofore.

Killed by a Drunken Man.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 21.—J. B. Gray, a West Virginia carpenter, was shot and killed on a freight train last Wednesday, near Gray's station in East Kentucky. Gray and several others were in the caboose of a freight train when an unknown drunken man pulled a revolver and began a promiscuous firing on the prisoners. All escaped except Gray, who was instantly killed and the murderer immediately fled.

Killed by Electricity.

MANCHESTER, MASS., Nov. 21.—Frank Foster, who leaves a widow and three children, attempted to shut off an electric light with a wet iron gaff last night and was instantly killed.

A CANADIAN REPUBLIC.

French Papers in the Dominion Favor a Revolution.

WHAT THE CHIEF ORGAN SAYS.

The English People Slow to Make Constitutional Changes, and Adds a Significant Sentence--Time for Canada to Consider.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Apropos of Brazil, quite a number of French papers, including *La Patrie*, *Le Lecur*, *Canadien* and *L'Evenement*, declare this morning in favor of a Canadian Republic. The *Herald*, of Montreal, the chief organ of the Dominion opposition, says that the English people are slow to make constitutional changes, but adds that it is unsafe to say what the force of example and the increasing intercourse of Great Britain and America, backed by the further blackguardism of persons in high position, might not do. It would, of course, make no difference whatever to Canada, were the English monarchy to give place to a republic, beyond the impetus that such a change might give to the train of thought that leads a thinker to the conclusion that it is nearly time that Canada busied herself about her own independence. Australia, which is a baby among nations, is already considering the propriety of establishing an Australian nation.

AUSTRALIA A REPUBLIC.

Prediction That a Revolution Will be Brought About Without Commotion.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Albert Boulton, of Albury, Australia, is in the city. To a reporter he said:

"The project of consolidating the Australian Continent into one powerful State is slowly but surely gaining ground. Within two years a definite plan for founding the new nation will be forwarded to the colonial office for the endorsement of the crown. Before long and without the slightest commotion in England or in Australia the mother country will see this great group of her colonies pass into the new nation of the United States of Australia. Like your country, Australia will be practically free from an invasion. Her people have already shown a desire to be supreme in the Pacific, which cannot be gratified unless her government possesses means of ruling dependencies not admitted to political equality. New Guinea alone is a kingdom in area and rightfully belongs to Australia. As an independent republic, Australia will be a mighty maritime power. She is to settle and govern the only valuable possession which Europe has left for the next conquering power."

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Lives Lost and Many Injured by a Storm. The Cabinet Crisis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Mail advices from China and Japan per steamer City of Rio Janeiro, are as follows: Nearly all railway projects in China are in abeyance on account of a dearth of money at Pekin.

Five lives were lost in a storm that passed over Hong Kong about the 20th ult.

By a hail storm in the Kanouh province many houses were leveled to the ground, large numbers of cattle killed, scores of people injured and all crops damaged.

Japan papers are discussing at length the proposed revision of the treaty of Japan with the United States. Revision is desired but, doubt is expressed whether America will accept without several modifications of the treaty as lately framed by Japan.

On the 23d of October the new Japanese man-of-war Yaeil made her trial trip out from Yokahama. One paper states her speed exceeded nineteen knots.

The Japan *Mail* in speaking of the late cabinet crisis, states that on November 4th the ministers of state who had resigned their portfolio were summoned to the palace and commanded by the Emperor to resume their former positions. It was understood beforehand, however, that this command would not be unwelcome, but among the ministers thus reappointed Counts Ito Inouye and Goto were not included. It is learned that the emphatic character of the views expressed by these ministers on the subject of treaty revision was the reason for their not being recalled.

CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM.

Gen. Russell Thayer and His Family Join the Roman Catholic Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21. — General Russell Thayer, son of Presiding Judge M. Russell Thayer, of the Court of Common Pleas, and Superintendent of the Park Commission, has joined the Roman Catholic Church, together with his wife and three children.

General Thayer and his family have been members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Paul, of Chestnut Hill, and there is no more prominent or influential name in Episcopalian circles than that of Judge Thayer, his father, who is considered to be an authority on canonical law, and is a foremost member of the church.

Gen. Thayer is a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and stood high in his class. He was sent some years ago, by a friend, a book which treated of the Catholic Church as being antagonistic to the principles of Americanism and republican institutions. As he himself says, this book led him to study the religions of the world. He applied for enlightenment and information to Archbishop Ryan. The Archbishop took him under his own personal guidance and teaching. Gen. Thayer soon brought his wife and children to join him in the teaching, and on last Saturday he, together with his entire family, was baptised and received into the Roman Catholic Church at the Archiepiscopal residence at the Cathedral.

Steamship News.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Inman Line steamer City of New York, Captain Lewis, from New York November 13 for Liverpool, which arrived at Queenstown last night, broke the crank pin of her port shaft when about 1,400 miles west of Queenstown. After the accident she proceeded under her starboard engine. During this time her daily runs were 375, 382, 352 and 316 miles.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS., Nov. 21.—The Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Yorktown, for Boston, passed here at 9 a. m.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The British steamer Wisconsin, Captain Worrall from Liverpool which arrived to-day reports that during the passage she carried away her after starboard, life boat, wheel house doors and saloon companion doors.

Buried in a Cellar.

PAOLA, KAS., Nov. 21.—P. S. Courte and Julius Clarry, while digging a cellar yesterday, were buried by one of the sides of the excavation falling in. When discovered both were dead. Each leaves a family.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S RASH DEED.

A Reported Suicide from Marshall—The Old Story of Woman's Fall.

Word was received from Moundsville yesterday that a young woman named Logsdon had committed suicide the night before by taking poison. The young woman was in her eighteenth year and it is said that the cause of her rash deed was the fact that she had loved not wisely but too well. The father of the unfortunate girl is James Logsdon, a farmer living about one mile and a half from Moundsville. The young woman lived at home, and it was that that she made away with herself. Her seducer is said to be a prominent young farmer living near Moundsville. Mr. Logsden had a talk with him recently and he promised to make reparation, but he se