Historical Society X

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

Published Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning,
—BY THE—
Miner Publishing Co.

TERMS—BY MAIL.

One copy one month.......................$ .5ʋ
One copy six months.......................3.0ʋ
One copy twelve months.....................5.0ʋ
Delivered by carrier, 50 cents per month payable to the carrier each month
Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Semi-Weekly Miner.

VOLUME 7. BUTTE. MONTANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1885 WHOLE NO. 719.

THE BUTTE DAILY MINER.

PUBLISHED BY THE
Miner Publishing Co.

TERMS—BY MAIL.

One year (postage prepaid).......................$12.00
Six months (postage prepaid).......................7.00
Three months (postage prepaid).......................4 00
Delivered by the Carrier at 35 cents a week, payable at end of each week.

THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE.

W. H. Vanderbilt Expires Quietly and Painlessly.

HIS GREAT WEALTH

Believed to Have Been the Richest Millionaire in the World—His Property.

NEW YORK, December 9.—William H. Vanderbilt is dead. Without a moment's warning the message came for him and he was no more. The gilt iron cross over the gate that leads to the grounds of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on Fifth avenue gleamed brightly under the electric lamp last night was seen from the grand entrance of the Vanderbilt mansion, directly opposite, against the sombre gray of the marble Cathedral. It was the only cheerful thing on the wide, deserted avenue that seemed also stricken as with sudden death. The rays of its brightness were reflected in the windows of the huge brown stone pile, behind whose closed curtains one of

THE RICHEST MEN IN THE WORLD

lay dead, stricken suddenly and without warning. The busy hum of traffic and the noise of the street were hushed in the block. Carriages turned out and passers-by stopped to inquire if it was true that the millionaire was dead. Being told that they heard aright, they went their way, sobered and silent, tarrying mayhap a moment to gaze pityingly on the huge stone pile. Inside the servants and friends tiptoed about with grave faces. The door bell was rung about every minute and the wide portals swung open to admit other friends, who came to mourn with the mourners. Up stairs, behind the drawn curtains of the millionaire's bedroom, there were sobs and tears. The children of the dead were gathered there about his corpse. None of them had been with him in the hour of his death. To none had he time to

SPEAK A WORD OF FAREWELL.

As he lay upon the covered bed in the large, square room, the windows of which overlook the avenue from the northeast corner from the south wing of the building, to the left of the main entrance, Mr. Vanderbilt looked as though he had fallen into a gentle sleep. His features were as peaceable and as natural as if he had just ceased talking and laid down to rest. His death had been as painless as it was sudden. Mr. Vanderbilt was always an early riser. When in his young days he worked his Staten Island farm, it was his custom to rise with the sun and he used to say in later days that he had often risen at 4 o'clock to go to New York and return to breakfast, and his plow at 7 o'clock. Of late years he had made it a practice to leave his bed at 7 or not much later, and throughout his increasing illness of the last two winters he had adhered to this practice. After arising yesterday he had held his

USUAL MORNING CONFERENCE

with his sons, Cornelius and William K. who were the active managers of his railroad property, and afterward with E. V. Rossitter, his private secretary and treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, to whom he entrusted the last share of the management of his private business affairs. These conferences were held in Mr. Vanderbilt's study on the ground floor of the mansion, in the corner to the left of the main entrance from the avenue. It was his favorite room, where he wrote and transacted all of his business. During the morning conference he had been more than ordinarily active, and so much so as to excite comment, to which he replied in a good humored, jocular vein, that he had eaten a good breakfast and was looking forward with

PLEASANT ANTICIPATION TO A RIDE

up the boulevard with his son-in-law, Hamilton McKay Trombly, in the afternoon. At 11 o clock he sent to the Grand Central depot for his old-time friend, Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central road, with a message that he wished to see him. Mr. Depew was engaged in a conference at the depot, and sent word that he would not be able to come for an hour or two, and Vanderbilt delayed the appointment till 1 o'clock, and to occupy the interval went down to the studio of J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, on West Fifty-second street, to sit for a bronze bust of himself, which the trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons wished to place in the vestibule of the college, for the erection of which he recently gave $500,000. He returned and took lunch at 12:30 with his wife, his son George and Mr. Trombly. At the table he was

NOTICEABLY BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL.

At 1 o'clock Robert Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, called upon Mr. Depew at the Grand Central depot, and finding him still detained there, went up to Mr. Vanderbilt's house to inform the millionaire and to take Mr. Depew's place. Mr. Vanderbilt greeted him cordially and engaged in a long and animated conversation with him about railroad matters. The conference lasted more than an hour, and Mr. Vanderbilt sent word to Mr. Twombly that he would be compelled to forego the intended drive. The two railroad magnates were discussing the new terminal facilities of the Baltimore and Ohio, which it had secured by way of Staten Island. Vanderbilt showed a lively interest in the results that were to follow for the island, his birthplace. For a while the talk turned upon these scenes of his childhood, and how the his early work contrasted with the tremendous achievements of his old age. Mr. Garrett was setting on the sofa and facing the millionaire, who leaned forward in his arm chair, as was his habit when thoroughly interested. The president of the Baltimore and Ohio was suddenly made aware of a slight indistinctness in Mr. Vanderbilt's speech that grew into an inarticulate sound. As he leaned over to catch his words, Mr. Vanderbilt pitched forward without warning and

FELL HEAVILY ON THE FLOOR

on his face. Mr. Garrett sprang to his feet, and seizing a pillow from the sofa, laid it under his friend's head. He then summoned Mrs. Vanderbilt and George, the youngest son. Messengers were sent in haste for physicians. One from the neighborhood responded first and was followed almost immediately by the family doctor, James W. McLean. Such simple restoratives as were at hand had been hurridly applied, but human aid was in vain. Mr. Vanderbilt never spoke or moved after he fell under the sudden stroke and died in a few minutes, without a struggle. To all interests and purposes he was dead the moment he fell upon the floor. It was 2:80 o'clock when Dr. McLean led the stricken widow from the room where her husband had sat planning and working, in the full pride of health and strength five minutes before. Dr. McLean pronounced his death the result of

A SUDDEN STROKE OF PARALYSIS,

due to the bursting of a large blood vessel at the base of the brain, which was absolutely fatal at the moment. He stated that Mr. Vanderbilt's death was as painless as it was sudden. The doctor knew his patient long and intimately, and promptly certified to the cause of death to avoid the unnecessary formality of a coroner's inquest and an autopsy. As soon as it was ascertained beyond doubt that Mr. Vanderbilt was a dead man, the servants were summoned and helped carry the body of their dead master upstairs to the bedroom he had occupied in life, Mrs. Vanderbilt was prostrated with grief, and telephone messages were sent to the Grand Central to summon her sons, and to the residences of her sons-in-law to inform them of the bereavement. Cornelius, William K. and Frederick Vanderbilt had been together in the offices at the depot less than half an hour before the message came, and had gone away together. The message found Cornelius in a meeting of the American Bible Society, at the Bible House. He hastened at once to the house, whither Mr. Depew had preceeded him. dumb with distress over his friend's death, and one by one the other children arrived, and as the report spread with lightning like rapidity through the city, the nearer

FRIENDS OF THE DEAD MAGNATE

also came. Universal consternation and grief prevailed at the most unpleasant news. Mr. Vanderbilt while he had for two years past been a victim of indigestion with its attendant ills and kindred serious disorders, had lately, despite frequent reports of his death, been apparently mending. There had been an improvement in the general tone of his health that was particularly noticeable to-day. On Monday night he attended a performance in the Metropolitan Opera House and nothing was apparently further from his mind than a sudden death. Like most people Mr. Vanderbilt has

HIS OWN PRIVATE SUPERSTITION,

and one of them was that if he ever passed the age of 66 years, which, for some reason in the family history he has looked upon as a critical age, he would be good for twenty years work. In a conversation with a near friend more than three weeks ago, he stated this as his belief, when the subject was brought up, and he rejoiced in the knowledge that the turning point was nearly reached, Had Vanderbilt lived till May 8th next, he would have been 65 years of age. He was born at the Staten Island Homestead on that day in the year 1821. The nearness of the time which he considered critical gave him no apparent concern. However he did not expect, neither did he fear death. It came to him, if very swiftly, very gently. He did not know it when it seized him. By an arrangement of the nearest friends with the members of the family, it was decided that the funeral should be on Friday next at ten o'clock from Bartholomew church, at Madison Avenue, and Forty-flourth street, of which Rev. Dr. Cood is pastor. Mr. Vanderbilt was a vestry man in the church, to the construction which he had contributed largely. The sexton of the church was charged with the funeral arrangement at Mrs. Vanderbilt's own desire. He will be interred in

THE FAMILY MAUSOLEUM,

at the Moravian Cemetery, at New Dorp, S. I., which has just been completed. It was the last act of his life to turn over by a deed for $1, all of the old farm property of the family on Staten Island to his son George, to do with it as he desired, and for this purpose the father and son visited and went over the island together last Saturday, incidentally inspecting the just completed Mansoleum. Mr. Vanderbilt had made a will. What its provisions are is unknown to any one outside of the family and his confidential counsellor and friend, Mr. Depew, but the Vanderbilts are a very united family.

THE FAMILY.

The children Mr. Vanderbilt leaves are in their regular succession from Cornelius, who is about forty years of age, down. Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George, and four daughters, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Mrs. Dr. Seward Webb. Cornelius and William K. are both actively engaged of the family railroad interests.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

The Coroner Takes Testimony Regarding Mr. Vanderbilt's Death.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The coroner went to the Vanderbilt mansion and to-night viewed the body. The testimony from Mr. Vanderbilt's body servant, Lewis Maxwell, in regard to the scenes at the time and immediately after his death was substantially in accordance with the story already told.

Dr. John W. McLean said: "I have been the family physician of the deceased since 1880. He has been ill at times, but he has never been seriously sick or unwell for any length of time. He has had attacks of irregularity of the heart's action, which are due to indigestion, which would last generally only an hour or two, and then he would get over them quite readily. I saw him alive last on Sunday, December 6th, at noon, and he was quite well then. I should say unusually so His pulse beat 72 per minute. In fact I have never known him to vary one pulsation or beat in a minute in a month since I have been his family physician. His pulse was full and regular. I called again yesterday morning to see him, and learned that he had gone to Ward's studio to sit for his bust. I learned that he was quite well. I was sent for at 2:30 o'clock to-day, and arrived ten minutes later. I found Mr. Vanderbilt

LYING ON THE FLOOR OF HIS LIBRARY,

on his left side. His face was turned towards the fire and his head was resting on a pillow. He was dead. His face was livid and his lips purple. I judge from his previous history that he died from apoplexy or cerebral hemorrhage. I always thought he would die from that cause."

PRESIDENT GARRETT SAID:

"I reached Vanderbilt's house yesterday about 1:15 o'clock. He received me in his library. and we conversed together about an hour. perhaps a little longer, when Mr. Vanderbilt's speech became indistinct and the next moment I noticed a twitching of the muscles about his mouth and face, and almost at the same moment his face was suddenly convulsed. He was sitting on the edge of his chair. He fell forward and I reached him in time to thrust my arm under his shoulder and prevent his falling heavily on the floor. I placed a cushion, which was at hand, under his head, and immediately summoned a servant and called for water, with which I bathed his face, until the arrival of his son, George Vanderbilt, and Dr. Miller. We did not realize the fact of his death until the arrival of Dr. McLean.

The Coroner signed the inquisition papers as follows: "William Henry Vanderbilt, aged 64 years and 7 months, born in Richmond County, Staten Island; cause of death, syncope and cerebral hemorrhage." The Coroner may decide later to hold an autopsy.

THE PROBABLE EFFECT.

An Estimate of the Vast Estate of the Dead Millionaire.

NEW YORK,, December 9.—Mr. Depew ventured the prediction that the millionaire's death would make no change in existing conditions of the Vanderbilt Railway systems, which which will be managed and owned as heretofore. The sons will manage the estate and properties, all of which are here, the same as if the master hand was at the helm. No commotion in financial circles need result. Mr. Vanderbilt had long abandoned Wall street and the stock market. He owned no real investment, as like the Commodore, (his father) he had no faith in real estate, but believed that for men in active affairs it was the correct thing to invest in properties that could be turned into money instantly, if needed. He had beside a theory which he used to express in words to this effect—that real estate was really owned by the municipality. The owners were only the tenants.

HIS WEALTH.

All of his estate, according to good authority, has been left in trust. The trustees are understood to be his widow and C. M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hamilton McK. Twombley and John B. Dutcher. A story was current last night that Cornelius Vanderbilt held a power of attorney to act for the estate. This was probably due to the fact that Cornelius has for some time executed such power for his father and will so continue. Cornelius is the chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central and Michigan Central systems and William K. holds some office in the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate systems. Frederick W., who is about 32 years old, is a director in all the roads.

RICHER THAN ROTHCHILD.

Mr. Vanderbilt was thought to be richer than any single member of the Rothchild family. The Duke of Westminster is said to be worth $200,000,000, but Mr. Vanderbilt was richer, because the Duke's money only pays him about 2 per cent., being mainly in lands and houses. Mr. Vanderbilt had a much larger income. Last year he held $52,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, and later he reduced this amount to $35,000,000 of Government 3½ per cents. His Government bonds were worth almost $50,000,000. At one time he owned 240,000 shares of North Western and 200,000 shares of Lake Shore. He is said to have sold considerable Lake Shore lately. In addition he held 30,000 Chicago and Rhode Island, 20,000 Delaware and Lake and about 20,000 shares in other railroads, making in all about 860,000 shares of railway stock and also $22,000,000 worth of railway bonds, $3,200,000 of State and city bonds and $2,000,000 in various manufacturing stocks and mortgages. He valued his house on Fifth avenue, with its art treasures, at $3,000,000. His ordinary househould expenses were $200,000 a year. In 1884 he gave a ball that cost $40,000.

HE LOVED HORSES,

and was a good judge of horse flesh. He sold "Maud S." for $40,000. Mr. Vanderbilt was worth $200,000,000, although his fortune shrank last year materially through a big decline in stocks and through business depression, but the "bull" movement of the past few months brought it up again. His income was calculated as follows: $2,372,000 a year from Government bonds, $7,394,000 from railroad stocks, $576,695 from miscellaneous securities, a total of over $10,000,000 a year or $28,000 a day, $1,300 an hour. He made no ostentatious display of his wealth, and was charitable, although in this he had to be guarded, or he would have been overrun by impostors. He was shrewder in business than many supposed he was. He knew enough to sell 250,000 shares of New York stock a few years ago at $120 and buy Governments at par.

The Funeral.

NEW YORK, December, 9.—C.M. Depew tonight said that at the funeral of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, which will take place on Friday, the following gentlemen would act as pallbearers: Samuel F. Rorger, C. M. Depew, J. Pierpront Morgan, Charles W. Clark, Judge Rapallo, Judge J. P. Brady, William Turnbull, William L. Scott, William L. Bliss, D. S. Mills, George J. Magee and S. W. Cadwell. Funeral will be held in St. Bartholomew's church and the admission will be by tickets. Judge Rapello, it is said, drew the will of Mr. Vanderbilt, and its contents will be made known Friday after the funeral. William K. and George Vanderbilt are to-night keeping vigil beside the remains of their father.

WASHINGTON WAIFS.

An Important Mining Decision—Attorney General's Report.

WAHINGTON, December 9.—The proofs submitted in the Munroe lode mining claim from Deadwood, Dakota, pending an application for a patent, and conflicting with a prior placer claim, has been approved by Acting Secretary of the Interior Mildrow, it being held that a voluntary dismisal by the placer claimant of the suit instituted in court was an abandonment of the grounds in conflict and a sufficient waiver of the claim to the entire width applied for by the lode claimant. He authorizes the issue of a patent accordingly. The decision is important as it establishes a precedent in such cases.

OUR MARINE SERVICE.

The bill introduced by Senator Frye for the encouragement of the American merchant marine is the one introduced by him last year. It embodies the subsidy clause of the last postoffice appropriation bill.

LAND LAWS.

Senator Dolph's bill introduced in the Senate to repeal the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land acts, provides that in the place of these modes of entering land, all persons entitled to make a homestead entry shall be entitled to desert or mountainous land. Desert or mountainous lands are defined as all lands exclusive of timber and mineral lands, which will not produce agricultural crops without irrigation and all lands which are so mountainous and rough that they cannot be ploughed and cultivated. It further provides that any forty acre tract of which three-quarters are desert or mountainous shall be desert or mountainous land.

ANOTHER REPORT.

The Attorney General in his report says the aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed during the year in criminal prosecutions was $481,856, and the amount of these fines, forfeitures and penalties collected during the year was $62,124, while $6,187 was realized on fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed in former years. The amount of court expenses paid during the year was $2,874,733. The Attorney General suggests the advisability of building jails at each place in the country where United States courts are held. The necessity of building a penitentiary where all persons convicted of United States offenses could be confined, is strongly urged. Such convicts, he says, could be employed in the manufacture of supplies exclusively of the Government, which work would assist in making the institution self sustaining. He also suggests the propriety of erecting on grounds adjoining the Department of Justice a proper building for the accommodation in addition to that department of the Supreme Court and other proper courts and commissioners of the United States. The Attorney General makes a number of other recommendations among which are the following: That the fees of marshals in

MONTANA, IDAHO AND WYOMING

be doubled; that the salaries of marshals be revised; that the compensation of United States attorneys for New Mexico and Arizona be increased and that the compensation of the clerks of the United States courts in California be reduced; that attorneys and marshals be required to make returns by fiscal instead of calendar years; that the accounts of the chief supervisors of elections be taxed in open court under the inspection of the district attorney; that the penalty for the punishment of persons resisting officers be made more severe; that increased provisions be made for the protection of the United States witnesses, and that a suitable United States jail be built at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The report closes with a brief statement of the Union Pacific Railway litigation and says that a motion will be filed by the Government in the Supreme Court in a few days to advance the appeals on the docket and have a speedy determination of them. The Attorney-General adds that the motion will doubtless be granted and the matter disposed of at an early day.

THE CAUCUS COMMITTEE

of the Republican Senators having in charge the arrangement of the membership of the committee, held a meeting this afternoon. It is understood that a decision was reached to tender Senator Sewell the chairmanship of the Joint Library Committee, vacated by Senator Sherman, and to General Logan his old place as chairman of the committee on military affairs, now held by General Sewell.

THE FEDERATION LABOR UNIONS

of the United States and Canada at it session to-day considered the resolution giving the legislative commission of the federation authority to manage all strikes and lockouts in co-operation with local organizations, to levy assessments on the different organizations, not to exceed two cents a week per member, and limiting the benefits to be paid members on strikes to $3 a week. It was finally decided to extend the time for voting on this measure to March 1st next, in order to allow all organizations an opportunity to express their sentiments in regard to it. A resolution providing that the eight-hour resolution go into effect on May 1st next was brought up, but its consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

More Figuring.

LONDON, December 9.—Seven Parliamentary seats remain to be declared. The Liberals count upon obtaining three of these seats, which would raise their total to 334 against 336 for the Conservatives and Nationalists. A report, which is believed in the Liberal clubs, is current to the effect that Mr. Gladstone has decided to seize the first chance to oust the Conservatives. He is said to be eager for office, proposing to conclude his public life with the production of a home rule measure for Ireland. Mr. Bradlaugh has entered into negotiations with the Liberal leaders. He proposes not to present himself at the bar of the House of Commons to take the oath of office at the opening of Parliament, provided the Liberals will introduce and support a bill allowing members-elect to affirm instead of taking the oath. The number of members of the new House of Commons who never before were elected to Parliament, is 332. This has had no parallel since the first Parliament under the reform bill in 1832.

MORMON MUDDLE.

A Supposed Church Investigation of Affairs.

A COLORED REPORT.

What the Mormons Did Not Find Out and What the Gentiles Know.

SALT LAKE, December 9.—The City Council, composed of Mormons, has been investigating for three days the rumors of an uprising of Mormons and bodies of armed men entering the city. After thoroghly inquiring into the facts, they last night adopted resolutions stating:

WHEREAS, Rumors affecting the peace, reputation and welfare of Salt Lake City and its inhabitants are prevalent and circulated abroad to their injury without cause, and as official notice has been taken of said rumors by the general and military authorities of the Nation, it has become expedient that the facts, if any existed, should be known. At such investigation, the Federal officials of the Territory, the military authorities and the citizens generally, were invited to give information. After a diligent and searching inquiry, such rumors as had taken a definite form were refuted, among which were the following: The rumor of armed men lining the road to the penitentiary, as was supposed for the purpose of

CAPTURING DEPUTY COLLIN,

who shot a Mormon, came to the City Marshal from the United States Marshal, who admitted that on going over the road he had seen nothing himself and could not name any one who had, to justify the report. The City Marshal testified he had also gone over the road and could learn nothing of armed men having been seen in the vicinity. The rumor of threats to lynch Collin was refuted by the City Marshal and others, who testified that the crowd was quiet and orderly. The rumors that arms and ammunition were stored in the Tithing Office were ascertained as false by a visit to the premises by General McCook, who expressed himself satisfied that the rumor had no foundation. The rumor that the Mormons were arming and organizing for an outbreak under the direction of leaders in the city and outer settlements to march at a moment's notice, was refuted by the testimony of five Mormon Apostles, also John Sharp, William Jennings and other leading business men, who reported that such organizations could not exist without their knowledge. The rumor of the insecurity of life and propert of non-Mormons was refuted by reliable authority Theforefore, be it

Resolved, That the reports and rumors that the condition of affairs being other than of the most peaceful character, prevailing here, are false; that no time heretofore have the lives and property of of non-Mormons been more secure than at present; that the reports to the contrary are accredited to the Federal officials of this Territory, circulated for the purpose best known to themselves; that such reports, whether circulated by themselves or others, have defamed the city and injured its people.

CAINE'S DISPATCH.

Delegate Caine has received the following telegram:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Dec. 7, 1885.
To Hon. Jno. T. Caine. House of Representatives, Washington:

We understand that representations have been made to President Cleveland that there is danger of an uprising on the part of the Mormons; that the property and lives of non-Mormons are insecure and that military protection is required. The City Council is making an official investigation and have invited the Federal and military officials and all others having information bearing on the matter to appear and testify. The investigation has proceeded far enough to demonstrate the utter falsity of these rumors, and that no foundation exists for them; in fact, the battery of artillery arrived from Omaha to-day and a company of troops is quartered near the city, ostensibly to protect citizens and property. Represent the matter fully to President Cleveland immediately, stating that no excitement exists and these measures are uncalled for and entirely unnecessary. The property and personal safety of all citizens are perfectly secure.

JAMES SHARP, Mayor of Salt Lake.

THE OTHER SIDE.

SALT LAKE, December 9.—Of the report of the City Council the *Tribune* says: The best answer is a brief statement of the facts. As the Edmunds law law has been executed, the rage and hate of the Mormon people have increased, and their fury has been daily intensified by the Mormon press, which has pictured the Federal officers as the scum of the earth and the execution of the law as persecution. The affairs of July 4th; the open threats of the Mormon press and preachers; the assaults on the houses of the Federal officers; the beating of a deputy marshal, but the last leading point (the attempted assassination of Marshal Collin) brought a climax which threatened violence so imminent that many believed it would come. The *Deseret News* cried out asking how much longer before the people would be roused to fury. Two days later the *Herald* declared the public minds were wrought up to a pitch which would be dangerous in any other community, and then proceeded to describe the deputy marshall as a murderer, and as far as possible it tried to further inflame the populace. The outside Mormon press is quite as violent. In such emergency Governor Murray, backed by a great many citizens, stated to the President the facts, and also that the Federal officials and non-Mormons were

UTTERLY WITHOUT PROTECTION,

and in the face of the organized host asked that orders be given to General McCook to insure tranquility. What has been done was a mere prudence order (stationing a company of soldiers near this city) should have been made long ago. The City Council, at the command of the Mormon church, orders an investigation to make a bogus report, but it does not count. The same body gravely endorsed the lowering of the American flag, because the law breakers had been sent to prison. They have merely vindicated the street rumors which have never been controlling a force.

The Sewer Caved.

AKRON, O., December 9.—Late this afternoon a sewer which was being constructed caved in, burying seven laborers, four of whom were crushed to death and three others injured so badly that they will probably die.

They Must Pay.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—A jury this afternoon in the case of Henry Janin vs. the London and San Francisco Bank, to recover the amount paid on a check, claimed by the plaintiff to be a forgery, returned a verdict this afternoon in favor of Janin for $24,717. This includes $8,017 interest.

A Railroad Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—The *Chronicle's* El Paso special says: Representatives of the syndicate, of which ex-Secretary Windom is a member, have arrived here. They state that money has been provided for the construction of the first 150 miles of the El Paso, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad. The road will open up the vast section of the Southwest.

Down on Silver.

NEW YORK, December 9.—There was today a meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Committee on Silver Coinage submitted the following: "*Resolved*, That the compulsory coinage of the standard silver dollar should be suspended and that the coinage of the silver dollar can be resumed only when demanded by the general interests of the country, or when silver shall be restored to good money through its interchangeability and equality with gold before the law and among the leading commercial nations. This resolution was recommended to the National Board of Trade for consideration at its January meeting.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—A joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Morrill, was read three times and passed, reappointing as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, John McLean, of New Jersey; Asa Gray, of Massachusetts, and Henry Copper, of Pennsylvania, and also appointing on the same board, General Meiggs, of Washington, in place of General Sherman, rendered ineligible by moving away from Washington.

Dolph introduced a bill to repeal that of the last session providing for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the army for the loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States. This is the law to which the President calls attention in his message as indefinite in its terms and of which he says: "If it is to remain on the statute books its needs amendment." In moving the reference of the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs Dolph cited the President's comments and had the Clerk read from the report of the Secretary of War the statements of that officer with regard to the law in question and to the difficulty expressed in its interpretation. From these statements it appeared that one of the claims presented was for indemnity for the loss of the clothing of a family of six; another for household furniture destroyed in the great fire in Chicago, and another for the loss of two gold watches. Mr. Dolph said he saw no reason why the Government should act as an insuree of the property of officers and soldiers in its army any more than the property of many more of its servants and agents. He objected to the law, also upon the ground that it established no limit to the amount of property that should be paid for, and that it did not sufficiently define the character of the articles that were to be covered by its provisions.

Cockrell saw no reason for any difficulty in the interpretation of the law.

Logan was opposed to the Govenment becoming an insurer, but the act complained of admitted of no doubt as to the interpretation.

The bill was referred to the Committe on Military Affairs.

By Mr. George—To establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the agricultural colleges in the several States.

By Mr. Plumb—To open to homestead settlement certain portions of the Indian Territory. This is the Oklohoma bill of the last Congress.

The Senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened it adjourned until Monday next.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—After the transaction of some routine business, the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Sewell—To amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and ammunition for the militia; also to authorize Colonel Getty, retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General.

By Mr. Cullom—To reimburse several States for the interest paid on war loans.

By Mr. Jones, of Arkansas—To provide for the deposit in the Treasury of the receipts of the money order system, and for the payment of its expenses out of appropriations; also to secure cheaper telegraphic correspondence.

By Mr. Wilson—To prohibit the mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisements, and prescribing a penalty for a violation of the same. It provides that it shall be unlawful to carry by mail or deposit in any receptacle for mail matter any newspaper or other publication containing any advertisement of a lottery, and provides a penalty of $200 for each violation of the act.

By Mr. Plumb—To forfeit the unearned lands granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegragh line through the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific States and to restore the same to the settlement; also to provide for contesting surveys of private land grants.

By Mr. VanWyck. To tax unpatented lands owned by railroad companies; also for the relief of settlers and purchasers of the public domain in Nebraska and Kansas.

The following joint resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. Blair—proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women; referred. Also, proposing an amendment to the constitution in relation to alcoholic liquors and other poisonous beverages. This, at Mr. Blair's request, was laid on the table for the present.

KEILLY'S CASE.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Vest, was agreed to: "That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate the correspondence had by the Government of the United States with the Governments of Italy and Austria-Hungary in relation to the appointment by this Government of A. M. Keilly as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, first to the Government of Italy and then to that of Austria-Hungary, and also any other correspondence or information which may be deemed by the President of importance and pertinent to the subject matter of this resolution."

The resolution offered by Mr. Morrill was agreed to requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate any information or documents received from our Consul-General at Paris or from our special agent sent to the financial centers of Europe in respect to the establishment of such an international ratio of gold and silver coinage as would permit of the coinage of both metals at the mints of those countries and our own.

A resolution offered by Wilson, of Iowa, was, at his own request, laid on the table for the President and ordered printed, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of each report made by the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company from the date of the first appointment of such directors to the present time.

Senate at 11:10 p. m. adjourned.

House.

The Speaker asked and received the permission of the House to appoint committees on rules, accounts and enrolled bills.

Morrison, of Illinois, offered a resolution for reference to the Committee on Rules, when appointed, continuing in force the rules of the Forty-eighth Congress with certain modifications, among them being one for the distribution for work of the Appropriation Committee, among other standing committees of the House.

Springer, of Illinois, presented for immediate action a code of rules prepared by him, which have already been published.

Herbert, of Alabama, raised a point of order against the proposition, but withdrew it for the present, to enable Springer to explain his proposed code.

Hammond, of Georgia, offered a resolution, declaring that the pending consideration of the proposed code and until the rules of the House shall be adopted, the House shall be governed by the rules of proceedure of the last House, so far as applicable, and by Jefferson's Manuel.

Considerable debate ensued as to whether the House was governed by the rules of the preceding Congress until new ones were adopted.

The English Agricultural Depression

NEW YORK, December 10.—A large part of the Scottish colony, whose purchase of land in Florida has occasioned some comment in this city, arrived yesterday on the steamer "Furnesia," and will continue on their journey to-day. The party is about 100 strong. Being interviewed one of them said: "Our only reason for leaving Scotland is the agricultural depression there. We had thought of several of the Western States and even California, but decided at last to give our faith to Florida oranges."

The Queen's Friendship.

MADRID, December 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, ex-Prime Minister, has declared an open rupture with Premier Sagasta, in consequence of the latter's alliance with General Dominguez. The Conservative Deputies and Senators will meet to-morrow at the house of Senor Canovas. Queen Christiana gave an audience to-day to Senor Canovas and presented him with a diamond pin, which King Alfonso used to wear.

CAPITAL CHAT.

Annual Meeting of the Federation of Trades.

MANY CHOSEN ONES.

The President Sends the Senate Five Hundred Names for Action and Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10.—A general order has been issued from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, in this city, informing the members that Washington had been selected as the site of the proposed Grand Army of the Republic monument to General Grant. To suitably mark the event and evidence for all time the equal share of all comrades of the Grand Army in this work of commemoration the various posts are requested to prepare rolls, containing the name, rank regiment and post of each donor, which, when returned to the National Headquarters, will be bound into volumes and properly cared for and provisiom made to furnish each post a lithographic or other suitable form of engraving, when finished, of the monument. The Quartermaster has been directed to deposit the funds received as contributions with the Trust Company, and it is to be solely dedicated to the erection of a monument, and subject to no other charge, save only the cost of printing and distributing the rolls and proposed engraving of the finished monument, and the time and labor expended in this behalf by the Grand Army or any of the comrades or authorities without cost to the fund.

A DOSE OF APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate for confirmation the names of about 500 persons appointed during the recess.

THE FEDERATION OF THE LABOR UNIONS

of the United States and Canada resumed its session and took up for consideration the resolution providing that the eight-hour rule shall take effect from May first next. The question caused a general debate, and developed a diversity of opinion as to the best method of accomplishing the desired result. Some of the delegates favored a gradual course; some proposed a fine for working over hours; others urged that double pay be exacted for extra work, and others advocated a general consultation with employers in order to secure united action. An amendment, which provides that a rough canvass should be made on the respective trades for the purpose of securing the co-operation of as many as possible in carrying out the resolution, was adopted. Before the final vote was taken upon the resolution it was explained that its adoption did not compel any organization that did not feel strong enough to carry into operation the eight hour law. The intention was not to force a strike or compel organizations to do what they did not feel able to do. With this understanding it was said all the delegates were in favor of the resolution. It was thought that the resolution in its present form did not convey this intention as clearly as it should and it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions for revision.

On reassembling at 2 o'clock the eight-hour resolution was passed, with an amendment that while it shall go into force on May 1st, such organizations as are not capable of doing so at that time shall lend their assistance to those who may undertake to carry out the resolution. A discussion of the subject of arbitration showed that many unions considered arbitration as first and necessary before resorting to boycotting and striking. In the evening about 3,000 members of local trades unions paraded the principal streets. A mass meeting was held, after which delegates to the Federation were their guests.

TO TRY PASTEUR'S CURE.

Six Children Bitten by a Mad Dog to Be Sent to Paris for Treatment.

NEWARK, December 10.—A mad dog running through the streets of the Fifth Ward yesterday bit six of a crowd of school children in McWhorter street. Before the animal was killed about thirty other dogs were also bitten. The children are: William Lane, aged 12; Hattie French, aged 10; George C. Hules, aged 6; Austin Fitzgerald, aged 9; James Reynolds, aged 10, and Austin Reynolds, aged 5. Their wounds were cauterized by physicians.

The Chief of Police ordered all the dogs supposed to have been bitten killed, and two police officers poisoned thirty this afternoon with strychnine.

Dr. William O'Gorman at once interested himself in the unfortunate children, whose parents are all poor. He published an appeal to the people of Newark this afternoon. He referred to Pasteur's discovery of mitigated hydrophobia virus, and said: "I have such confidence in the preventive force of inoculation by mitigated virus that, were it my misfortune to be bitten by a rabid dog, I would board the first Atlantic steamer, go straight to Paris and place myself immediately in the hands of Pasteur. I appeal to the medical profession and to the humane of all class to help to send the poor children where there is almost a certainty of prevention and cure."

The appeal at once aroused much interest and over $100 was immediately subscribed by prominent citizens. Dr. O'Gorman at once cabled to Pasteur: "Three children bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. Dog promptly killed. Will you take charge of the children if sent to Paris? I have head and spinal column of dog supposed to be rabid, and will send them if requested."

To a reporter Dr. O'Gorman said that he expected to send the children to Paris by the French Line of steamers from New York on Wednesday. He estimates the cost of trip at $1,000. The children, he says, can be cared for in Parisian hospitals free of cost. A meeting of the medical profession of Newark will be held and measures adopted to raise funds.

A secret society for the extermination of dogs was formed this evening, and if the Mayor does not order all dogs found running at large without muzzles to be shot, they will be poisoned.

SUCCESSFUL BANK ROBBERS.

They Are Pursued, but Escape with Several Thousand Dollars, Booty.

FREEDOM, Pa., December 10.—At 3 o'clock this morning the citizens of this place were startled by a loud explosion. Several rushed out on the streets to ascertain the cause. William Bashore in passing P. Bontel's bank, saw ome men running out of the building. He shouted an alarm and ran after them. The fleeing burglars turned and fired several shots at him, none of which took effect. Bashore, being unarmed, turned about and ran to his home. An investigation led to the discovery that the four doors to the immense safe in the bank had been blown from their fastenings, and that between $7,000 and $8,000 in cash and $1,150 in Government bonds were missing.

A number of valuable papers and notes were partially destroyed by the explosion. Considerable money and a large package of bonds were left in the safe. An entrance to the building had been effected by the front doors. Detectives are in close pursuit of the burglars. The bank will resume business to-morrow.

Bribing a Member of Parliament.

MONTREAL, December 10.—G. A. Mantel, Member of Parliament, has entered an action against Mayor Beaugrande, as proprietor of the *La Petrie*, which charges Mantel with accepting a $14,000 contract as a bribe to support the Government in the matter of hanging Riel.

Honors to Alfonso.

HAVANA, December 10.—Official obsequies of the late King Alfonso were duly celebrated to-day at Havana. The day was observed as a general holiday, and all classes of people united in honoring the memory of the dead King.

WITH POISON AND PISTOL.

Conclusive Evidence that Charles N. Ray Premeditated Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The autopsy held yesterday on the body of Charles N. Ray, who shot himself and attempted to kill his wife at No. 1003 Madison avenue, develops the fact that Ray, previous to the shooting, drank a glass of water in which was a portion of the contents of a sixty-grain vial of strychnine. He attempted to have his wife drink the other portion, but she refused. There was a theory that when Ray attempted to shoot his wife she wrested the pistol from him and shot him, but the latter development proves that he did the shooting. He was impelled to the act by intense jealousy. The reports of a private detective engaged by Ray to shadow his wife were found in his pockets. Some of these were so saturated with blood as to be almost intelligible.

In her supplementary statement to Coroner Messemer, Mrs. Ray says that when Ray came into their room a little before 6 o'clock he shook one the detective's reports in her face and seized her by the throat, when she gave the first scream that was heard. He then proposed to her the choice between death by poison or the pistol. She refused the first, when he drank his portion, and he shot her, and then shot himself. He died almost instantly. She had strength enough left to unlock the door and scream for help.

Mrs. Malvina F. Hayden, Ray's mother, testified before the Coroner yesterday that she had never known of any unhappiness between Ray and his wife. Mrs. Ray will probably recover.

The bullet was probed for yesterday and found in the upper jaw, about one-half inch in front of the left ear. It passed along the left cheek bone. Drs. Richardson, Helmuth Raynor and Fulton were in attendance. The ball will be extracted today. Mrs. Ray converses freely. Mrs. Guibert and Mr. Charles Halliday, her brother and sister, were in attendance, as was Mrs. Malvina Hayden, her mother-in-law, who has not left the injured woman's bedside since directly after the shooting. Mrs. Hayden said she had only the kindest feelings for her son's wife. Mrs. Ray remains in the room where she was shot.

BULGARIA'S REJECTION.

Prince Alexander Refuses to Accept Servia's Peace Terms.

BELGRADE, December 9.—King Milan has telegraphed to Queen Natalie that the forty-eight hours have expired in which Prince Alexander was to have replied to the terms of peace proposed by Servia, but that no reply has been received. The Government, in a note to the Porte, admits the suzerainty of the Sultan over Bulgaria, but says that military exigencies compel Servia to treat directly with Prince Alexander.

A SPECIAL MISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 9.—Magid Pasha has been entrusted with a special mission to Prince Alexander, the object of which is to assist in arranging peace between Servia and Bulgaria.

ASKING TIME.

Price Alexander has telegraphed the Porte that, knowing nothing of the proceedings of the conference of the Balkan question, he is unable to decide on a course of action respecting Bulgaro-Rumelian affairs, without having the assistance of the views of the National Assembly regarding the situation. He proposed to defer the settlement of the matter until February.

TURKEY WILL INVADE.

The Sultan has informed Herr Von Radouritz, the German Embassador here, that Turkish troops will invade Eastern Roumelia should Prince Alexander oppose the Turkish commission.

FRIENDLY OFFICES.

VIENNA, December 9.—*Neue Freie Presse* professes to know that Germany has become reconciled with Austria and Russia, and that the three powers have induced Prince Alexander to agree to the establishment of peace.

ALEXANDER REJECTS THE PROPOSALS.

PIROT, December 9.—The Servian envoy has departed with Prince Alexander's answer to King Milan, in which he rejects the Servian peace proposals.

DISEASED PORK.

Awful Effects of Eating a Half-Cooked Ham.

NEW YORK, December 8.—On November 25th Frederick Weitzel, an aged shoemaker of this city, and his wife gave a party in honor of the birthday of their married daughter, Matilda Lawson. There were present, besides these, their other children—Oscar, aged 20 years; William, aged 13 years; Anna, aged 23 years; Bertha, aged 21 years, and Amelia, aged 17 years. Among the other guests were Mrs. Margaret Pierce, her husband, William John Lawson, the husband of Matilda, and his friend, Moses Simon. Among the edibles was an underdone ham, all of which was consumed, some eating heartily, some sparingly and others not at all. Since then those who ate much of the half-cooked pork have all been taken very ill with all symptoms of trichinosis. Those who ate little, less severely, and those who abstained have escaped. The first symptoms developed on the Friday following. In the case of Mrs. Weitzel, who suffered and continues to suffer excrutiating pains, and is unable to move a hand or foot. The next day her husband came down in the same way. On Monday William was attacked. On the following Wednesday Bertha began to suffer, and on Friday Oscar took his turn, leaving Amelia and Emma the only well members of the family. To-day all had so far recovered as to be able to go about except Mrs. Weitzel and Bertha, who are still very weak. Outside of the family Mrs. Pierce is unable to move and John Lawson and his wife were both attacked; the latter is better but the former is suffering intensely. Moses Simon's sufferings began last Saturday. The Health Department took the case in hand to-day. Unfortunately no scrap of the ham can be found for analysis. The physicians called all pronounced it malarial fever, but the general belief now is that it is genuine trichinosis.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Speculation on the General Result—The Adjournment of Parliament.

LONDON, December 9.—The returns received up to this afternoon show the election of 334 Liberals, 248 Conservatives and 81 Nationalists. The estimate of the final result of the election gives coalition (Tories and Parnellites) a majority of ten over the Liberals. • Apart from the Parnellites the Liberals have a majority of 71. The Irish Conservatives, headed by Mr. Lewis, are forming an Irish party independent of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Burt replaces Mr. Lawson as leader of the local optionists.

ABANDONING PARNELL.

The Cabinet will meet on Monday next. The *Daily News* says it learns on high authority that the Government has abandoned the policy of conciliating Parnell and will endeavor to form a coalition with the Whigs to resist Parnell. Unless Gladstone moves a vote of want of confidence in the Government, the new Parliament will immediately adjourn until February.

The Lost One Returns.

DOVER, N. H., December 8.—Twenty-three years ago Jack O'Brien, who was serving in the United States navy, and who had several hundred dollars in his possession, mysteriously disappeared. A woman who lived over a saloon in this city circulated the story that a man had been murdered in the saloon and his body carried away by four men whose names she gave. Jack O'Brien was believed to be the victim. During all these years there has not been the slightest news of O'Brien, although sought for far and wide, and certain parties lay under the cloud of suspicion for murdering him. This afternoon the long lost Jack came into a grocery store. He said he went to one of the Atlantic ports, going into the merchant service, and staying there ever since, but never hearing from Dover. He is now about 50 years of age.

Resigned.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Henry Carpenter, who had been appointed to be receiver of public moneys at Eureka, Nevada, has resigned.

Evacuation of Tonquin.

PARIS, December 8.—The Council-General of the Department of the Seine has decided by a vote of 34 to 8 in favor of the evacuation of Tonquin. Many members of the Council abstained from voting.

Land at Small Rental.

LONDON, December 8.—William Hart Dyke, Conservative member elect of Parliament for the northwest division of Kent, has offered the workmen on his estates in County Kent small holdings at an annual rental of five shillings an acre.

A PARSON FOND OF KISSING

Charges Made Against a Clergyman by a Girl.

DOMINIE'S PASSION.

His Power Over the Young Lady Aids Him in Escaping the Law.

NEW YORK. December 10.—The young woman who was arrested at her uncle's request while she was kissing the Rev O. L. Aschenfelder, a Philadelphia clergyman, in the Courtlandt street ferry house on Tuesday afternoon, told her relatives a story which makes it a serious case with the minister. The clergyman said that the girl had been betrayed by her lover, and that as a pure act of disinterested friendship he was going to assist her in finding a suitable home in Philadelphia, where she could hide her disgrace from her parents under pretense of being away on a visit. The girl corroborated the minister's assertions, but resolutely refused to tell her uncle, Frank B. Crowell, the name of her betrayer.

After leaving the Tombs, Isabella Crowell went with her uncle to his home in Brooklyn. Mr. Crowell believed the parson's story, especially as the girl indorsed it, and invited him to call at the house. Mr. Aschenfeldershook hands with both of them very cordially, and promised to do so after he had finished an errand.

Up to yesterday afternoon the errand was not finished, if the appearance of the minister at Mr. Crowell's house was to be considered an indication of it. Had he gone there he would literally have met with a very warm reception. When she was away from the parson's influence, and fully awake to the humiliation of her condition, Miss Isabella began to cry. By the time she reached her uncle's house and found her nearly broken-hearted father there ready to receive her, she was quite ready to confess that the Rev. Mr. Aschenfelder s story was a lie from beginning to end, and that he was actually her betrayer.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

While the family will spare no pains to punish the clergyman, they are naturally averse to giving publicity to the circumstances in the case; But the following facts are given as correct: Isabella Crowell lives in Hyannis, Mass. It is a litte Cape Cod seaport town of less than 4,000 inhabtants, about seventy-nine miles from Boston on the Old Colony Railroad. Isabella's father made a comfortable fortune on the sea, and when ill health made work wearisome he retired. Captain Crowell's family was known throughout the town, and when, in 1882, the Rev. O. L. Aschenfelder came there from Philadelphia with good recommendations and affable manner to take charge of the University Church it was natural that he should become on intimate terms with the members of it. In this way he met Belle, the eldest daughter, 19 years old, bright, plump and pretty.

THE DOMINIE AND THE GIRLS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the new minister had a wife and two children with him, he used to be fond of taking Belle and some of her school friends out rowing on fine summer evenings. Talkative people said that it was too bad; that Mrs. Aschenfelder was a charming little lady, and the two children were beautiful little creatures, but the majority of the people paid no attention to the gossips, and the clergyman was permitted to keep on undisturbed making himself popular with the young girls. When some one told Captain Crowell that the parson seemed very fond of Belle he laughed and said: "Oh, nonsense, the man is married, and, besides, he is as old as I am."

According to Belle's story the Rev. Mr. Ashenfelder ruined her, and was intimate with her for some time without any one but themselves being the wiser for it. But about four months ago she told him she was in trouble and that it would be impossible for her to conceal it from her friends much longer. He told her to say nothing about it and he would fix matters all right. Not a great while afterward he sent his wife and two children back to Philadelphia. Two weeks ago Captain Crowell came to this city to look after some business. While he was away the parson left for Philadelphia. A day or two afterward Isabella left her mother, ostensibly for a walk, but instead she took the train for Middleborough Junction and sent a letter home from there, saying that she had been betrayed (not saying by whom) and that she was going away with the man she loved. There was consternation and grief at the home and word was sent at once to Captain Crowell, who was stopping with his brother in Brooklyn.

THE MEETING PLACE.

Isabella came to this city according to an appointment with the clergyman and put up at a hotel. Her parents heard that she had come in this direction, and Captain Crowell and his brother looked around a good deal. but they could find nothing of her. The girl was taken ill while she was here, and as Aschenfelder did not come according to promise, she began to think she was deserted. However, he wrote explaining his delay and a meeting was arranged for Tuesday afternoon at the Cortlandt street ferry, where they were going to take the train for Philadelphia. Somehow or other the girl's friends heard of this meeting and they were there with Policeman McCauley to take them in charge. The clergyman told his story so plausilby that Mr. Crowell believed him, and he was able to get away after the Justice discharged him. When the girl confessed to the facts it was too late.

It is believed that Ashenfelder has gone back to Philadelphia. He is described as a tall, swarthy man, with black whiskers, and anything but an attractive appearance, though of engaging address. He used to have a church in Philadelphia, but of late he has told some of his friends there that he contemplated quitting the spiritual field and taking up some commercial pursuit. Miss Crowell's friends say that another young lady in Hyannis was led into somewhat similar trouble by the same man.

IRATE SOPHOMORES.

Twenty Students Suspended for Not Appearing at a Drill.

MADISON, Wisconsin, December 10.—Twenty sophomores and freshmen of the State university were immediately suspended from the institution yesterday. Tuesday about forty members of the two classes signed an agreement to the effect that they would not attend military drill in the afternoon from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock on days that were bitterly cold. About twenty filled the agreement, but the remainder weakened when the hour arrived to put in an appearance at drill exercise. Those who failed were suspended. The trouble, it is claimed by the boys, has arisen from the very strict discipline the new professor of military tactics has instituted. He requires that each student should appear at drill with a black tie, cleanly shaven face and polished shoes. Other requirements of a similar character are exacted. A failure to comply in respect to these constitutes a black mark and five marks are said to be sufficient to give a student his dismissal.

Must Treat All Alike.

COLUMBUS, O., December 10.—The Supreme Court has decided the case of Scofield, Schurver and Tague against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway in favor of the plaintiffs. They are independent oil refiners of Cleveland, and sought to enjoin the railroad company from granting the St. Louis Oil Company lower rates for carrying oil from Cleveland west than it granted them. They claimed that lower rates were given the Standard Oil company by giving them a rebate on the regular tariff. The case was decided by Judge Blander, of the Cayopaga Common Pleas, and the question raised was reversed in the district court and the case brought direct to the Supreme Court, where it was argued a few weeks ago, and and has just been decided in favor of the firm.