JAPAN TO ASK

The Surrender of Much Chinese Territory.

Terms Being Discussed by the Native Press.

FORMOSA TO BE ANNEXED

As a Resource from Which to Draw Receipts.

History of Other Countries Being Studied.

Opinions from Various Standpoints—Corea Will Prove Expensive—Faction Strife Causing Much Trouble—Politics in Corea Very Unsettled—Estimate of the Losses on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Recent newspaper mail advices received here from Japan show that the question of the terms of peace that Japan will demand from China is a fruitful subject of discussion by the native press. Opinions, however, differ regarding these terms and while some journals condemn they are more specific in their demands than usual. One paper asserts that Formosa, so important from a commercial and military point of view, must at all events be taken. After detailing what an immense expenditure must be incurred by Japan in supporting Corea and protecting Japanese interests in the north of China following the war the paper declares that Formosa will have to be annexed as a resource from which to draw receipts at least equal to the prospective expenditures. Another paper enters a strong protest against the claims advanced that China must surrender territory entirely out of proportion to the object for which the war was undertaken. Assuming that the war is practically over the Japanese are already discussing Japan's prospects thereafter. Mr. Kaneko, the vice-minister of state for agriculture and commerce, has been looking into the history of the United States after the great civil war, and to that of Germany after the Franco-Prussian war for light on the subject, and the Noshomusho has been holding consultations about the matter for some time, but the investigations are far from concluded. The vice-minister is personally of the opinion that the extension of facilities for exportation if of the greatest importance. According to a Seoul correspondent affairs are again becoming serious in Corea, where there is trouble in which Tai Won Kun, who is understood here to be practically prime minister, is involved. It had its origin in the surrender of Lei Kai, a favorite of Tai Won Tun, to the Corean police, in whose custody he is now held. Lei, it appears, took part in all the celebrations of the faction headed by the aged statesman and is therefore acquainted with the prospects. Shortly afterward he was made a police official and had occasion to meet members of the Japanese police now in the capital. Intercourse with the latter gave him an insight into the real intentions entertained by the Japanese toward Corea. Thus newly enlightened, says the correspondent, his hatred of the crooked artifices and ignorant devices of the faction with which he had been connected grew intense and conscience finally drove him to confess to the police what he knew of the faction's doings. He was placed in confinement and although implored by several of the parties against whom he had informed, not to confess, he made a clean breast of all he knew and had done. Some objections were made by the Corean government to the demands of the Japanese minister, Count Inouye, for examination of witnesses implicated in the affair, the Coreans asserting that such proceedings would be contrary to the time-honored usage of the country.

The result of this first collision between Count Inouye and the Corean government was not clearly known at the time the correspondent wrote. Letters, by means of which the faction instigated the Tong Hak insurgents, together with other documents bearing on the same point, secret dispatches sent by the Tai Won Kung to the Chinese generals in the Phyon Yang have all fallen into the hands of the Japanese authorities, and the sinister project of the old gentleman and his followers against Japan, the correspondent adds, is now an open secret.

Since the events transpired news has come to the United States by telegraph to the effect that the Japanese government has "dispensed with the service of Tai Won Kun," and the natural presumption is that this action was the result of the occurrences referred to.

Faction strife in the Corean court is said by another paper to be the prime cause of all the evils now hampering the country's progress along the path of reform. Lately, another bone of contention has been superadded to accentuate the political confusion already existing in the field of politics. It is a question relating to the precedence of prominent members of the government, and the old Corean system of concubinage.

A Japanese paper gives a summary of the losses of the Japanese and Chinese armies up to Nov. 3, exclusive of the battles at Fung Wang Chang, Kin Chan, Talien Wan and at Port Arthur. This shows that the Japanese lost about 320 killed and 835 wounded, while the Chinese lost 4,000 killed and 4,500 wounded, and 1,500 of them made captives.

The Chinese have also had 221 cannon taken from them, 4,895 rifles, 36,384 cannon shot, besides enough ammunition to last a month, firing with 20,000 rifles; 333 banners have been taken,3,400 tents, 1,000 horses, 2,000,000 taels worth of gold and silver, 111,905 amie coins, 2,413 koku of rice, 3,755 koku of unhulled rice, and in addition sufficient food to last an army of 20,000 men three days.

The Chinese have lost thirteen vessels, a torpedo boat, five men-of-war, and one of their war vessels captured, which makes a total tonnage of 9,850 tons.

The number of killed and wounded on the Japanese side at Port Arthur is estimated at over 400, while those of the enemy is estimated at 9,000.

FRAKER INSURANCE CASE.

Defendants Are Awarded the Full Amount, $44,655.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—After three weeks consumed in its trial and one day in argument, the jury today, in twenty minutes after receiving its instruction returned a verdict in the famous Dr. Fraker insurance case. It was in favor of the relatives of Fraker, who sued five companies who held policies on the doctor's life when he was drowned at Excelsior Springs, Mo., July 10, 1893.

The policies aggregated $44,655, and the plaintiffs have been granted a judgment for the full amount. The different companies and amounts follow: Provident savings and life assurance society of New York, $10,675; Kansas mutual of Topeka, $10,666; Hartford life annuity insurance company, $16,930; supreme lodge Knights of Pythias of the world, $3,196; Modern Woodmen of America, $3,195. The beneficiaries named in the policies are two sisters of the deceased doctor, Mrs. Cynthia Hatfield and Margaret Magruder of Macon county, Missouri, and six orphan nephews and nieces living in Oregon, Washington state and California.

The case has been one of peculiar interest and has been desperately fought on both sides. The trial has been very costly to the defense. Dr. H. C. Fraker was a physician with a moderate practice. At Excelsior Springs, Mo., July 10, 1893, while on a fishing trip in Missouri he slipped from the bank and was drowned. Not the least trace of him could be found and his complete disappearance being so exceptional several of the insurance companies refused to pay the policies held by him. It was asserted that it was a conspiracy to defraud and that the doctor swam the river and escaped in the garb of a woman. To strengthen this theory the defense introduced testimony to show that the doctor changed his sex every seven years and had awaited such a transition to practice the deception.

A NEW CURRENCY SCHEME.

Believed to Be Superior to the Baltimore Plan.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 23.—Alvin B. Hoblit, cashier of the National state bank of this city and a member of the executive committee of the Illinois state bankers' association, has formulated a currency scheme which he believes is superior to the Baltimore plan and which has received the indorsement of a number of able financiers in the Illinois state bankers' association. His plan is as follows:

1. Begin funding the greenbacks and treasury notes by issuing two hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of 2½ per cent. bonds for banking purposes. Allow banks to issue currency to the par value of these bonds. Discontinue tax on their circulation.

2. Allow banks with unimpaired capital to issue an additional 20 per cent. of circulation secured by their assets. Upon this added currency levy a tax of 1 per cent. per annum for the average time it is in circulation.

3. This 20 per cent. of circulation in capital will give the necessary elasticity to our currency system needed in times of stringency of the money market.

4. With the proceeds of sale of bonds retire a like amount of greenbacks and treasury notes, which are a constant menace to the credit of the government.

A HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

TERRIFIED NEGROES SEE SPARKS AND SULPHUROUS FLAMES.

A Prophecy Fulfilled—"Carriages Without Horses Shall Run"—It Was Propelled by Electricity and Is the Only One in the United States.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—A horseless carriage went skimming along the smooth asphalt of Fourteenth-st., in the vicinity of Cherry-st., today, fulfilling Mother Shipton's prophecy that "carriages without horses shall run," and terrifying negroes, who saw sparks and apparently sulphurous flames issuing from under it. The vehicle was an electric carriage of Kansas City invention and manufacture, and is the only one in the United States, although dissimilar ones are used, some in the old world. The machine worked perfectly. A speed of eleven miles an hour was obtained.

The carriage is about the size of an ordinary vehicle. One seat, holding three persons, faces the front, and another one that will accommodate a similar number faces to the rear. A storage battery, composed of five series of five cells each, furnishes a current of sixty-seven and one-half ohms, and rolls are arranged in three tiers beneath the seats. The wheels are of wood, with India rubber cushions on the tires. The hind wheels, which are three feet two inches in diameter, have in the inner side a cast iron flange six inches in diameter and five inches wide. Power from the battery is communicated to the flange by a rawhide friction pulley, revolving from 600 to 1,000 times a minute, and is capable of being elevated or depressed at will by the driver by means of divers, on which he places his feet. The steering is done by a toothed segment and pinion attached to the axle of the fore wheels and handled by a steering post, manipulated by the driver with his hands. The carriage can make quick, short turns. The storage batteries will run the machine about seven or eight hours. The carriage weighs about two thousand pounds and is quicker and lighter than the European coaches.

HUNTING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Found $3,500, Two Watches and Several Small Trinkets.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Detective Rohan has opened a box in the vault of the National safe deposit company in the hope of securing stolen property said to have been deposited there by a gang of alleged thieves from Cleveland, O. The box was rented by Mary Gibbs, who, under the name of Maggie Russell, is in jail in Cleveland along with half a dozen men charged with numerous burglaries.

"The story telegraphed from Cleveland about the safe deposit vaults," said Detective Rohan, "is true, but it is not true that we found any stolen property. We did find $3,500 in greenbacks, two watches and some small trinkets, but a detective and a lawyer from Cleveland failed to identify any of the articles as having been stolen in the recent burglaries at Cleveland."

Death Bed Marriage.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—A. P. Holz, chief clerk of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railroad, died at the Wellington hotel this afternoon of aneurism of the heart. A particularly sad feature of the demise was the death-bed marriage of the deceased to Miss Ollie Hopewell of St. Louis. Their wedding had been arranged for Jan. 1, but realizing Mr. Holz could not survive, the nuptials were hastened and took place a few days since. Mr. Holz has also been connected with the Burlington road and the Traffic association of St. Louis.

The Magic Touch

OF

Hood's Sarsaparilla

You smile at the idea. But if you are a sufferer from

Dyspepsia

And Indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim,

"That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep, and in short, raises the health tone of the entire system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

IT'S A MILLSTONE

About a young man's neck to be a sufferer from nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits, contracted through ignorance. Such habits result in loss of manly power, wreck the constitution and sometimes produce softening of the brain, epilepsy, paralysis, and even dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE LEGISLATURE MUST ACT

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS WILL TURN ROBY OVER TO ITS CARE.

The Near Approach of the Closing Season at the Race Course, and the Difficulties in the Way of Civil Action, Lead the Governor to Adopt This Course—He Will Make an Announcement Shortly.

The legislature will have to handle Roby. This, it is understood, is the conclusion the governor has come to after a thorough consideration of the troublesome question. While he is loath to accept the situation, he has found himself almost powerless to shut down the racing course of which so much has been said.

Governor Matthews and Attorney-General Ketcham, since the latter's accession to office, have been endeavoring to find a section of the civil or criminal statutes of the state under which prosecutions would stand. It is true that there has been winking at the law, but to shut up Roby by a legal course means simply the ruination of all kinds of racing in Indiana, including harness racing. The selling of pools is permitted on all tracks in the state, and it is this that has been taken advantage of by the Roby managers. They are living within the law in all other particulars, it would seem, notwithstanding it is said to be such a great gambling institution. This selling of pools, however, is the only form of gambling which is countenanced by the racing association, which the governor is seeking to blot out. The winter racing can hardly be proved more severe than the heat racing at the summer meetings when the conditions are exactly reversed; when it is uncomfortably hot rather than uncomfortably cold.

Governor Matthews and the attorney-general, it is understood, have found that it would be impossible to secure the conviction of any of the racing class at Hammond. While there are many difficulties standing in the way of the state officials and also of the county officials, the fact that the track is to be closed down Dec. 31 and also that the legislature will have convened within another thirty days have caused the governor and the legal officials to look to this body for amendments and new laws whereby the Roby association will be brought clearly within the statutes for control.

To begin wholesale arrests at the track and persecutions even outside of Hammond would entail much work, and also there would be no doubt of the contest of the cases and the asking of injunctions, which would delay matters without having much effect. The cry of buncombe might also be raised and to avoid this undignified expression is something that Governor Matthews is trying to do. He is also endeavoring to do his duty.

It is said that Attorney-General Ketcham evolved a plan by which he thought the association could be mastered, but it would require an extensive campaign and perhaps some such methods as were adopted in suppressing the Columbian athletic association.

The legislature will be able to afford a surer means if it takes up the question and the governor will call attention to the matter in his message to the two houses that some recognition cannot fail to be given it.

The managers of the Roby association are positive in their statements that winter racing will not go at the track under the rules of the National turf congress, of which it is a member. They insist that they will have a thoroughly legitimate course with the races governed by this turf organization so far as the rules of racing are concerned. With winter racing out of the way the question will simply hinge on the selling of pools. If pools can be sold on the trotters the bang tails cannot be shut out. The gallopers, in fact, have a "cinch" on this proposition. It is generally believed that the action of the legislature, if it takes any action, will be merely in the line of preventing winter sport and perhaps stricter statutes to limit the chances of fraud.

The governor and the legal officials, it is said, have secured information and names of persons for purposes of prosecution in the event that they have to push the matter. These names were secured by officers employed especially for the purpose. Almost a complete lay of the affairs of the management is known. It is questionable, however, if it will ever be necessary to pull the strings.

The governor when seen declined to say what action he would take or when.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Then Threw Himself in Front of a Car But Was Rescued.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 23.—The most horrible tragedy ever perpetrated in this city occurred here yesterday morning, resulting in the death of two, if not three, persons. George Frederick Ashford, a laborer in the employ of the Canadian Pacific railroad, has been a resident here for the past two years, living with his wife and five children in the east end of the city. For some time past he has been drinking heavily. He returned home late last night, and, going up stairs, he woke his wife, telling her that her end had come, and, before she was half awake, he shot her in the head. Then the little three-year-old Violet was killed in a similar manner and nine-year-old Mildred was also shot. The two boys, when awakened by the shooting, escaped, giving the alarm to the neighbors. The fiend made his escape in the direction of Westminster. Seeing a car approaching, he threw himself in front of it, but the motorman pulled up in time to rescue him, turning him over to the police.

Wistful.

"I wonder if I wuz all dressed up an' put in a winder, if anybody would long to have me?"—Life's Christmas Number.

Only two weeks more to get Dainty Work. See our offer on another page.

IMPROVED TRAFFIC AFFAIRS

GRATIFYING INDICATIONS IN THE GENERAL BUSINESS WORLD.

Several Southern Centers Report a Satisfactory Condition — Resumptions Recent and to Come—Wages Advanced in Massachusetts and New Jersey—The Iron Trade Reports Favorable—The Outlook in Indianapolis and Other Parts of the State.

The Hermitage cotton mills of Reidsville, N. C., will be sold at auction in that town Jan. 16.

The Chester (S. C.) cotton mills, having been reorganized, will begin the manufacture of ginghams.

A. H. Lowe of Fitchburg, Mass., is looking over some property near Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of establishing a weave-mill to operate on colored goods. Mr. Lowe represents the Park Hill manufacturing company of Fitchburg and says the mill it is proposed to establish will operate about 1,000 looms.

On account of the low wages paid, the operatives of the Dunavant cotton mills of Morganton, N. C., went on a strike last week. There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction manifested in several quarters among the mill operatives on account of wages and the insufficient accommodations, in the matter of dwellings, afforded them by the mill-owners.

A Manufacturers' club has recently been established at Charlotte, N. C., which has already become an important medium in facilitating business between northern and southern manufacturers and northern buyers of the output of southern mills. Charlotte is not only a cotton-mill center, but is a railroad center as well, and the facilities afforded by this club are becoming a matter of much satisfaction to northern millmen and the buyers for northern houses of southern mill products. The election of a gentleman who was lately a New Englander, as president of the club is regarded as an evidence of good faith on the part of the club as to the purposes for which it was organized.

The Iron Age points out that the Bethlehem company has been awarded an offer for side armor for two new battle ships, amounting to about twelve hundred tons, by the Russian government.

The Iron Age "is advised" that eastern domestic rails can be laid down on the Pacific coast "a shade under the foreign price, in spite of more favorable ocean freights, the rate on American being $6 per ton."

The Iron Trade Review says that "those who have had a chance to test trade conditions among machine shops and foundries find that recovery has been more rapid in the West, particularly in the central west than in the east."

Steel billets are now down to $15 at Pittsburg, the lowest price on record.

Production of pig iron throughout the country is at the rate of about nine million tons a year, nearly at the highest point.

The Chattanooga Tradesman says: "The week has been a quiet one in general business. Iron manufacturing is improving. With sales ahead, of considerable amounts, the southern furnaces intend to advance prices, and will continue to increase their outputs. Lumber manufacturers report that business is slowly and steadily improving and that stocks are very light. Coal production continues to be large, with no change in prices. The textile mills are all busy."

A Cheyenne, Wyo., dispatch says: "All the Rock Springs coal mines have been sold to a syndicate of Chicago capitalists, representing a capital of $12,000,000. The Union Pacific railway, however, retains its coal lands. These mines have been producing from 6,000 to 7,000 tons monthly. It is believed that the syndicate is the one which controls the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio mines, and has recently made investments in Kansas and Nebraska."

Resumptions—Warren, Me., shoeshop; Rowley, Mass., shoeshop; Somerset, Mass., stove works; Johnson City, Tenn., furnace; McKeesport, Pa., rolling mill; East Hartford, Conn., paper mill; Higham, Mass., cordage factory; Martin's Ferry, O., glass factory; Braddock, Pa., wire works; South Berwick, Me., woolen mill.

Shutdown—Hammond, Ind., oleo factory.

Wages advanced: South Hadley, Mass., paper factory, 10 per cent.; Phillipsburg, N. J., foundrymen, 10 per cent.

The auction sale of the products of ten cotton mills, amounting to 27,000 cases of prints and ginghams, by Bliss, Fabyan & Co., at New York this week was the largest sale of the kind ever held at that city. The attendance was large, buyers representing important firms in various cities. The trade was stagnated until the auction had cleared up the situation. The result is satisfactory, as prices at auction sales are somewhat below the regular market. Bidding was spirited. The sum realized will be from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Sales of wool at Boston since Jan. 1, 1894, "amount to 139,833,785 pounds, against 122,065,000 pounds a year ago," says the Cotton and Wool Reporter.

The National Live Stock Exchange has started an agitation in Washington to secure action to relieve the German embargo on American meat products. It is claimed our canned goods export trade is imperiled and that Europe's supplies in that line are likely to be obtained in Australia "if remedial action is long delayed."

It is reported that the window glass works at Bradford, Pa., will start up early in January with eighty hands. Bradford parties have subscribed $2,500 in stock and Chicago capitalists have taken a similar amount. Employes take $2,000 worth of shares and the reorganized Bradford window glass company is again ready for business.

The Ketcham Iron company at Little Rock, Ark., are running with a full complement of men and report business steadily on the increase.

Theodore Hlertz & Son of St. Louis have been running day and night on special orders for their line of babbitt metal. The year's business, generally speaking, they consider of very fair proportions.

Last Monday the stockholders of the Valley steel company held a special meeting at their offices in the American Central building to consider the proposed removal of their plant now at Belleville, Ill., to Alexandria, Ind. The proceedings have not been given publicity as yet, but to a representative of the Age of Steel, who called upon him, Col. T. A. Mysenberg of the company stated that the directors had been authorized to negotiate for the removal, adding at the same time that satisfactory financial arrangements and other considerations would have to be satisfactorily disposed of before the actual removal would be determined upon. Further than this Col. Mysenberg said there was nothing to be stated at the present time.—St. Louis Age of Steel.

The furnace of the Coplay iron company, at Coplay, Pa., may resume blast at an early date. The rolling mill connected with the Collinsville (Conn.) ax works has been put in operation double turn. The twenty-seven puddling furnaces at the Girard (O.) plant of the Union iron and steel company were started Dec. 3. The Fairhaven iron foundry company of Fairhaven, Mass., has added a second Whiting cupola to its foundry. The Manchester spike works of Richmond, Va., which have been closed for a year, have resumed operations.—American Manufacturer.

CALAMITY-HOWLERS SILENCED.

New Enterprises in This City and Other Parts of Indiana.

The Richmond Paladium, which has been rather a moderate "calamity howler," recently interviewed several manufacturers of that city and in Wednesday's issue says: "There seemed to be a general opinion that the year of 1895 would be an improvement over the one just closing. Those concerns which do a large business in future orders report that they have a fairly large number of orders on hand, and think that they will do a larger business than they have done in the past year. Other manufacturers, who have no especial future orders to depend upon, can only judge from their experience in the past, and they think that, while the coming year will not come up to some of the years gone by, it will be at least an average year. This report does not take in nearly all the firms doing a manufacturing business in Richmond, as some of them could not be seen and others could give no definite answer to the question. The Palladium early in the new year will contain a full report from all the firms here showing the prospects for the coming year. An interview with one of the prominent manufacturers, given below, is a very fair idea of the future outlook. Quite a number of firms were asked if they thought the idea advanced in that interview was a fair one and all were of the opinion that it was a correct view to be taken. They all say that the retailer is not buying one cent's worth of goods more than is absolutely necessary. He must buy some time and it must be very soon."

W. C. Starr is the prominent manufacturer referred to in the foregoing and here is what he said to the Palladium reporter: "I think that if you come to see me any time after the 10th of January next, I can give you a good report of trade. For a number of months the retailer has been getting along with as few goods as possible. He has been buying very sparingly, and is even now postponing as long as possible the buying of goods. He wants to wait until the last minute, so that he will not have to pay for them any sooner than is absolutely necessary. The condition of his trade has been such that he could manage to get along in a half-way sort of style as regards his stock. But his stock is very low and he must have goods. As soon as the holidays are over, and the annual invoice finished, he will want his goods in a rush, and then you will see that the orders will come thick and fast. I do not pretend to be a prophet, yet I think I am right as far as this matter is concerned. Now you investigate it about the time I say, and see if it is not true."

The Adamant wall plaster company of Indianapolis is one of the industries that is enjoying a good run of business. The plant is running night and day and is unable to fill all orders. The plaster is being shipped to points in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. This, the proprietors of the establishment say, is a sure sign that a building boom is on and other persons engaged in the business of furnishing building material have something to do also. A large percent. of the plaster is being used in Indianapolis and suburbs.

The reports coming from the manufacturers, especially those in the iron industry, are very favorable. All the large establishments in and about Indianapolis are doing a fairly good business at present, which indicates that a solid foundation is being laid for the spring.

The Jenney electric motor company has purchased ground on S. Illinois-st and will at once begin the erection of a large, two-story building. At present the company is behind one month with its orders and the outlook is very favorable.

The J. B. Alfree company has received a contract for a three-thousand-barrel mill at Kansas City and will increase its force to fulfill this and other contracts after Jan. 1. The company is building several mills in southern Illinois and business is improving. At present 100 men are employed and the force may be increased after Jan. 1.

The wholesale dry goods dealers of Indianapolis are pushing out and are now selling goods in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. In the spring salesmen will be sent into western Ohio, and they are already selling goods in Illinois and Iowa.

A recent Bedford special to The Sentinel says: "There has been a vast increase in the interest of developing stone quarries in this vicinity during the past few weeks. Judging from the recent movements there certainly must be a fair outlook for a prosperous season. Only recently the Consolidated stone quarries company organized, consisting not only of highly qualified gentlemen, but abundantly supplied with means to push the business successfully. During the past two or three days the Bedford steam stone works of this city, through Mr. E. B. Thornton, purchased various tracts of land in this vicinity, and it will soon be converted into stone quarries. Survey for the location of tracks into the ground has already been made. It is claimed that thirty-six feet of clear bluff stone can be found without any beds or crowfeet in the ledge."

GOFF WILL NOT RUN.

Elkins Has Fully Three-Fourths of the Republicans.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 23.—The dispatch from Baltimore tonight, quoting Clarksburg (W. Va.) special to the effect that Judge Nathan Goff will announce his candidacy for United States senate against ex-Senator Elkins, as the result of a combine of anti-Elkins forces, is believed here to be made of whole cloth. There is, in fact, no probability that Judge Goff will be a candidate for the senate. He has emphatically stated that he would not be. More than three-fourths of the republican members-elect of the legislature have publicly declared themselves for Mr. Elkins. The Clarksburg dispatch is news to the republican leaders, among them Gen. Goff's closest friends, all of whom are supporting Mr. Elkins—among them ex-Congressman Atkinson, State Chairman Dawson, ex-Commissioner John W. Mason, the Hon. C. B. Hart, National Committeeman Scott, the entire congressional delegation recently elected, nearly the entire republican press and nearly all the leaders of prominence in the state. Judge Goff himself has authorized the statement that he will not be a candidate against Mr. Elkins. There is practically no foundation for the Clarksburg story.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Wanted for Killing Two Defenseless Women in New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Lewis Stone is at his home, 535 Flournoy-st., and awaits arrest upon a charge of having murdered two defenseless women in Jamestown, N. Y. He says he is innocent. He is an expert bricklayer, for many years in the employ of a firm of local contractors. He was lately employed in Buffalo, N. Y., and explains his presence in Jamestown on the night of the murder by saying that the train on which he was en route to Chicago stopped at that city and he was obliged to wait several hours for another train. He claims the first he knew of the crime was when he saw by the papers that he was wanted for murder. Stone at once surrendered and Chicago police informed him that they were awaiting instructions by mail, pending which he was released.

RAIDED THE TOWN.

Station Agent Compelled to Open the Safe—It Contained $190.

CLAREMORE, I. T., Dec. 23.—The French band of outlaws, headed by Jim French and Cherokee Bill, made a raid last night on the town of Nowata, about twenty-five miles north of here, on the Kansas & Arkansas Valley railroad. Station Agent Bristow, stepping out on the platform of the station, found himself covered with four guns. He was marched through the waiting room and compelled to open the safe. The robbers got about $190. They did not molest the passengers in the waiting room. After getting the contents of the safe they marched the agent outside, mounted and rode away, going east. It was feared that they would rob the passenger train, which was due, but it pulled in safely about thirty minutes late.

A Welcome Usher of '95.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, startling illustrations, verses carefully selected and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by The Hostetter Company of Pittsburg, sixty hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish and Bohemian.

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Many people think it the best Agricultural and Family Weekly published. About 40,000 people take it now, and we want as many more to try it for three months. Will you be one of them? It is bright, original, and full of sound ideas from the ablest writers; 50 Cents for a whole year; 10 Cents for 3 months.

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MR. JOHNSON OF INDIANA

THE FIRE EATER FROM THE SIXTH IS A TERROR IN MANY RESPECTS.

A Doorkeeper Who Failed to Grasp the Situation in the House When Two Muncie Democrats Called—How the Stenographers Regard the Indianian.

BUREAU OF THE SENTINEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.

Representative Henry U. Johnson, the pride of the republicans of the Sixth district, is somewhat annoyed over a story which is being told in the cloak rooms of the house by members, to the amusement of all listeners. A few days ago the ex-mayor of Muncie, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Vernon Davis, two prominent democrats from Congressman Johnson's district, came to Washington to attend to some business at the postoffice department, and while here visited the capitol. While walking through one of the lobbies of the house they inquired of a doorkeeper whether there was anything of interest going on in the house. In his characteristic gruff way the doorkeeper replied: "Nothing at all of any interest whatever," and the two gentlemen in question thanked him for his courteous reply and wended their way toward an elevator. Being desirous once more of seeing the interior of the hall of the house, they went up to the gallery and made their entrance. No sooner had they stepped inside of the door than they beheld their representative, with arms outstretched, collar wilted, and great beads of perspiration plainly visible upon his noble brow, endeavoring to enlighten the house as to what course they should pursue upon the Carlisle banking bill, which was then under consideration. True, Mr. Johnson had a respectable number of his colleagues giving him their undivided attention, but the remark made by the doorkeeper had left a bad impression upon the minds of his constituents, and they did not tarry as long as they might have under other circumstances. Mr. Johnson declares that when the next republican house assembles this doorkeeper shall be the first man decapitated.

In this connection it may be interesting to the average Indianian to know that Mr. Johnson is the terror of the stenographers of the house when he is delivering a speech. One could not think to listen casually to his remarks that he is going at a breakneck speed, but he has a way of running his words together with a sliding movement which makes the whole sentence a steady wave of sound, with scarcely a break between the words. The result is that when he talks the stenographers want to take off their coats. John McElhone, of blessed memory, who was for many generations of statesmen the head of the stenographic corps of the house, used to say: "If you want to realize how fast words come in speech-making just take your pencil and try to make a dot for every word." It is an interesting experiment, but one in which the experienced will fail every time if he attempts it when Mr. Johnson is talking.

THE CONGRESSMAN IS WRATHY.

Takes Exceptions to Statements Published in the Washington Times.

BUREAU OF THE SENTINEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.

Representative Conn of the Thirteenth congressional district, who is proprietor of the Washington Times, has carried his life in his hands, so to speak, during the past two days.

On Saturday morning an article appeared in the Times relating the adventures of Congressman Enloe of Tennessee the night before in a bar-room. The story stated that Congressman Enloe went into the buffet and proceeded to take possession of the place. After the bartender refused liquor to the Tennessee congressman he became greatly excited and thereupon produced a dirk knife which he endeavored to use upon the waiter to the amusement of the habitues of the place. Congressman Enloe was greatly enwrathed at the publication of this statement and indignantly denied it, swearing vengeance upon the proprietor of the paper. He appeared at the house early the next day, long before Congressman Conn is in the habit of arriving, and exhibited a good deal of ill feeling toward that gentleman, but left the capitol before Mr. Conn arrived. Threats continue to issue from Enloe's lips, but he religiously refrained from going near Mr. Conn's office. The two gentlemen in question have not so far been brought in contact with each other, and it is feared that their meeting may result seriously.

Mr. Enloe asserts that he will compel Mr. Conn to offer an apology for the appearance of the article in his paper at their first meeting, while the Indiana gentleman calmly states that he will do no such a thing, as the statement was correct in every detail. Their meeting is looked for with great anxiety by their respective friends in the house.

REED DISAPPOINTED.

He Fails to See the Usual Declination from Mr. Harrison.

BUREAU OF THE SENTINEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.

The manner in which the statements from ex-President Harrison are received by prominent republicans here is aptly illustrated by a remark made by ex-Speaker Reed yesterday. He was reading a paper as he rode up to the capitol the other day, and after glancing through it threw it aside with an expression of dissatisfaction. "What's the matter, Mr. Reed," said one of his friends, who sat beside him.

"Why," said Mr. Reed, "I don't see the usual declination from Mr. Harrison this morning."

A FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Discussed the Question of Character Too Freely.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—A special to the Republic from Birmingham, Ala., says: Details of a fatal affray come from Cherokee county. Thomas McCrary, it is alleged, had been discussing the character of Green Brooks too freely of late. Brooks and his son Marion, armed with knives, called upon McCrary. The latter had a double-barrel shotgun and when the Brookses approached, fired on them. Green Brooks received a wound which caused death. Marion Brooks is probably fatally hurt. All the parties are prominent farmers.

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NEW LAWS FOR ALASKA.

Special Attention Will Be Given to the Seal Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—It is understood that congress will later in the present session make an effort to provide a code of laws for the government of Alaska, which is to be submitted, as the result of the inspection made of the Alaskan country last summer by Assistant Secretary Hamlin and Mr. Joseph W. Murray, inspector of salmon fisheries. These gentlemen gave especial attention to the seal fisheries and will of course dwell upon this feature, especially, in their report. But they will also recommend changes in the entire legal system of the seal islands, and the main land as well, covering all the subjects connected with the government of the territory.

The Oregon laws are at present in force in Alaska, and have been ever since the organization of the territory. They are in many instances illy adapted to the local conditions prevailing in Alaska, and even where they are fairly satisfactory the means of administering them are so inefficient as to have caused very serious complaint in the past on the part of the people affected. Hence, besides recommending laws for the government of the seal catch and others looking to the prevention of the destruction of the salmon interest, Messrs. Hamlin and Murray will probably recommend new timber laws, new land, mining, liquor, customs and school laws. There will also probably be a recommendation that three or four judicial districts be created to take the place of the present system, which is comprised in one district.

The report embodying their recommendations is now in course of preparation and will be submitted to congress as early in the session after the holidays as possible, with the hope that there may be time left for congressional action. It is believed that the department will take strong ground for fixing the next year's seal catch at a lower limit than that of last year.

THE BERING SEA SEIZURES.

Secretary Gresham Thinks "Probable Earnings" Should Be Eliminated.

Secretary Gresham's communication to congress relative to paying $425,000 for Bering sea seizures is occasioning much discussion among those who have been giving attention to the subject. Representative Hitt of Illinois, who introduced the resolution calling for the information, is not satisfied that the United States should pay the lump sum of $425,000 for the seizure, as he says the positive evidence already adduced shows this amount to be extremely excessive.

Mr. Hitt points out that the original claims, as filed, foot up to $439,000, which is little more than the amount of the proposed compromise. Of this $439,000, Mr. Hitt says, $357,000 is for "probable earnings," "estimated catch," etc. That is, the ships claim large damages for what they might have earned if they had not been seized, so that three-fourths of their claim is for prospective or remote damages, and only one-fourth for damages actually sustained. Mr. Hitt says this theory of prospective damages was expressly repudiated before the famous Alabama awards commission. It was then held that the United States could not recover for what a number of American ships might have done if they had not been seized. The congressman says this precedent and others settle the principle of international law, that remote damages cannot be collected. It is also shown that of the eighteen ships claiming damages, ten were American ships. Some of these American sealers were flying the British flag merely for the sake of avoiding detection. Mr. Hitt urges that it is not for Great Britain to collect alleged damages to American ships. The claims of these American ships are included in the settlement of $425,000, although Mr. Hitt says the United States should deal with its own ships in its own way, and not through Great Britain as an intermediary.

After deducting the $357,000 for "probable earnings," and further deducting the claims of the ten American ships, Mr. Hitt holds that there is very little left of the original claim, and that $425,000 is far in excess of what it ought to be.

Escaped from Jail.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 23.—Robert Smith, alias James O'Connor, a notorious forger, escaped from the county jail last night. It is customary for the under sheriff to enter the jail at 9:30 o'clock and lock the cells. All prisoners are locked in the cage on the second floor. It is seldom that the door leading into the sheriff's office is locked after an officer enters. O'Connor knew of this. He pried the bars of the bath-room apart and crawled through the opening to the top of the cell and waited until the officer came in. Then he dropped down to the steps in the front, ran through the door and thence into the street. The discovery was not made until this morning. O'Connor was well known to officers in large cities as a clever all-round thief and had done service at Joliet and Waupun. No cue to the prisoner has been obtained.

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