Spokane Falls Weekly Review.

EIGHTH YEAR. SPOKANE FALLS THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20 1890.---TWELVE PAGES FIVE CENTS.

O'SHEA'S CASE.

Parnell Will Make No Defense.

MR. CLARK'S SPEECH.

He Says Parnell Dare Not Face the Testimony.

PARNELL SAID TO BE UNTRUE

He Asserts That Mrs. O'Shea's Answer Practically Admits the Charge of Adultery.

LONDON Nov. 15.—The trial of the O'Shea case opened this morning, before a special jury. Parnell, the co-respondent, was not represented by counsel. O'Shea was the only prominent figure present.

Mrs. O'Shea's counsel said he did not intend to cross-examine any witnesses or call any in behalf of Mrs. O'Shea, or take any part in the proceedings. This collapse of the defense caused an immense sensation. It involves the condemnation of Parnell to pay costs.

Coward briefly opened the case for the petitioner. He said, as he understood the case, the respondent had denied that she had committed adultery, as did also the co-respondent. The respondent further alleged that the petitioner had connived at her adultery by willfully separating himself from her.

Lockwood, counsel for Mrs. O'Shea, stated that he did not intend to cross-examine any of the witnesses for the petitioner. He would not call any witnesses on behalf of Mrs. O'Shea, nor take any part in the proceedings.

Clark, of counsel for Captain O'Shea, said that Lockwood's announcement seriously altered the position, now that neither Parnell nor Mrs. O'Shea would take oath in the case. Therefore, that continuous acts of adultery had been committed by respondent and co-respondent would be placed beyond a doubt. He would prove that while respondent was visiting Bedford Squire she was visited by Parnell who went under the name of Smith. At another house he visited her as Stuart. On one occasion he had to escape by the balcony to avoid O'Shea. Respondent and Parnell had actually lived together at Eastbourne and Brockley. Parnell could not face the evidence. He allowed judgment to go by default because he dared not go into witness box.

He did not wonder at Parnell's refusal to answer the charges of faithlessness and falsehood and the betrayal of the friendship of the man who trusted him. O'Shea stood for parliament in 1880. He was then introduced to Parnell, who dined with him and Mrs. O'Shea, Mrs. Steele being one of the party. Nothing excited O'Shea's suspicion until 1881, when Parnell visited respondent at Eltham. His annoyance over Parnell's approaches to his wife led O'Shea to send Parnell a challenge. Mrs. Steele saw Parnell, who assured her there was no ground for jealous suspicions.

O'Shea wrote Parnell. The latter replied repeating the assurance he had given. The petition for divorce, he said, was filed December last. Parnell then put in a simple denial. Mrs. O'Shea made a denial and counter-charges against her husband, alleging that he committed adultery with a number of persons, including her own sister, Mrs. Steele. She also charged him with cruelty, and having connived at her adultery for a series of years. The plea almost amounted to a confession of adultery. The husband would be able absolutely to disprove every possible suggestion against him. He could show that the charge of connivance was groudless; that when O'Shea first heard of the intimacy he challenged Parnell to a duel.

The affectionate relations between O'Shea and wife continued. Parnell was again invited to Eltham. In 1882, after Parnell had been released from Kilmainham jail, he renewed his visits to Eltham, and almost habitually slept there. Parnell used to drive from parliament to Eltham, and Mrs. O'Shea would go down stairs to meet him. Some times she slept away from the house when Parnell was not there. O'Shea wrote his wife remonstrating against these visits. Furious scenes occurred between them. On one occasion he found a portmanteau belonging to Parnell at his house. He carried it off, throwing it out of the railway station.

Continuing his speech Sir Edward Clark described all the places and different houses where Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea had met, and the various stories about them. He said O'Shea always wrote his wife concerning these stories, and always received a specific denial. For nineteen weeks in 1886 they occupied a house together in St. John's road, East Bourne. Later they occupied another house in East Bourne. This occurred before November, 1886, and after respondent's promise to her husband that a new course would be adopted.

Later, a gentleman calling himself Fox went to the office of a house agent and engaged the house on Trevilion street, Brockley. He afterward changed his name to Preston. This man was Parnell. Mrs. O'Shea was frequently at the house, calling herself a a sister of the occupant. The west house was taken by Mrs. O'Shea, in Regent park, she giving as reference Mr. Preston, of Brockley, and Mr. Parnell.

"TWO GENTLEMEN IN ONE,"

said Sir Edward. These facts are conceded, and clear O'Shea of the charge of connivance.

Respondent and Parnell used this house together from 1887 until 1889. "All this," said Sir Edward, "would be proved in the evidence and would surely enable the jury to return a verdict that would liberate Captain O'Shea from a marriage that he now looked upon as a shameful bondage."

Captain O'Shea was then called to the witness stand. His testimony was corroborative in detail of the points touched upon by Sir Edward Clark in his opening address. He said, among other things, that while he was a candidate for Galway he heard statements about Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea. He remonstrated with his wife, but she said her acquaintance with Parnell was for political purposes. She told him she knew Parnell had been secretely married, when the paragraphs appeared in the papers

ABOUT PARNELL'S VISITS

to Eltham. O'Shea wrote to his wife expressing annoyance at the circumstances. There was talk about taking criminal proceedings against the newspapers, but it was thought it would only make the scandal worse, and the idea was abandoned. Afterward he saw a paragraph to the effect that Parnell had been staying at East Bourne with Mrs. O'Shea, and wrote her. Some time after his (O'Shea's) son showed him a paragraph stating that Parnell had been at Eltham. The plaintiff showed this to Parnell, who seemed much annoyed.

On April 15, 1887, the plaintiff saw his wife and had a long and painful interview with her, showing her the son's letter. The letter referred to was read by counsel. It communicated matters relative to the

VISITS OF PARNELL TO MRS. O'SHEA.

The son said he had heard the voice of "that awful scoundrel Parnell," and should have liked to have knocked him down, but dared not, as he did not wish to upset his mother, who told him Parnell had only come to dinner. The letter continues: "Perhaps I ought to have licked him. You, however, know more about these things than I do. But if you wish me to kick him it shall be done on the first opportunity."

There was no cross-examination of O'Shea. The photographs of Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were placed in evidence, and Harriet Bull, formerly in the service of Mrs. Dawson, of Brighton, was called. She remembered Mrs. O'Shea some five or six years ago. Captain O'Shea came there, as did another gentleman, whom she identified by the photographs as Parnell. He would come every day and at all times. When he came the children would go out, and no one be in the house but he and Mrs. O'Shea. They would be together for hours. He once slept in the house when O'Shea was not there. She recollected that on one occasion, going to Mrs. O'Shea's bedroom to speak to her, she heard voices. She tried the door and found it locked.

Caroline Sethers, a widow residing in Cheltenham, rented the house in the latter part of 1883 to Captain and Mrs. O'Shea. Two or three days after the family arrived a gentleman appeared, whom she

IDENTIFIED AS PARNELL.

He went by the name of Charles Stewart. He and Mrs. O'Shea were in the dining-room for several hours on one occasion with the door locked. They were in other rooms with the doors locked. They used to drive out in the nighttime. Parnell slept frequently at the house when O'Shea was not there. He was in the drawing-room at one time with Mrs. O'Shea with the door locked. When Captain O'Shea rang the front door bell Parnell escaped from the house, went to the front door, rang the bell, and asked to see Captain O'Shea. He did not escape by the stairs. There was a balcony outside the windows and two rope fire escapes in the house. [Laughter.]

The witness saw Mrs. O'Shea once go up stairs, pull down the blind and enter Parnell's bedroom. Mrs. O'Shea used to carry hot water to Parnell's bedroom.

The court here adjourned the case until Monday. The refusal of Mrs. O'Shea to make any defense and the failure of Parnell to appear in court to refute the charges have caused an immense sensation. The utter collapse of the defense is tantamount to an acknowledgment of guilt, and will result in Parnell's being condemned to pay the cost of the divorce proceedings.

DILLON DISCREDITS IT.

The Report That Parnell Has Resigned the Leadership Absurd.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 15.—John Dillon, M. P., was asked to-night if he thought it true that Parnell had resigned the leadership of the Irish party. He said as the author of the report was the Dublin Express, an organ of the landlords and all opponents of the Irish parliamentary party, he considered the report absurd.

PARNELL DENIES IT.

He Will Not Retire From the Irish Leadership.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A London special to-night says that Parnell denies he will retire from the leadership of the Irish party on account of the O'Shea trial.

Sexton the Leader.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Sexton has been appointed to move in parliament the Parnellite amendment to address a reply to the speech from the throne. This implies that he will lead the Parnellites during the absence of their chief.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

O'Sullivan Tells the Story of the Crime.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—What purports to be a statement from Iceman O'Sullivan, who is now in Joliet prison for complicity in the Cronin murder, regarding his connection with the case as told to an intimate friend, will be published here to-morrow. O'Sullivan is represented as saying that he was in ignorance of the intention to kill the doctor, having been repeatedly assured by Coughlin that the purpose was to secure from Cronin documents valuable to the Irish cause, and of which Cronin was treacherously in possession. Burke, Cooney, "The Fox," and O'Sullivan were in the Carlson cottage as the doctor drove up, but O'Sullivan, not liking the actions of Burke and Cooney, went out, undecided what to do. When he finally made up his mind and returned, Cronin was lying on the floor, apparently dead.

Coughlin came in and began kicking the body, only desisting when O'Sullivan threatened to shoot him. The iceman claims then to have left the cottage. It is not stated that the confession is a written one, but that in verbal form. It has been several days in possession of the Cronin prosecution.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

It Will Visit Spokane Falls to Investigate the Heathen.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The congressional committee appointed to investigate the foreign immigration question left here for the West this evening. They go first to Spokane, where they begin the inquiry into the condition of the Chinese element. Congressman Owens said the object of the investigation was to collect evidence, which may warrant the reporting of an exclusion bill, having for its object the elimination from the country of all foreign elements which tend to the injury of honest labor and of the country at large.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

The New York Stock Market Demolished.

PANIC THROUGH LONDON CABLES

Advices of the Embarrassment of Baring Bros. & Co. the Bear Lever.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The stock market to-day, during the two-hours' session, was the liveliest we have had since the great slump of December 15, 1886, and for the space of an hour or more there existed a perfect panic among the holders of securities, especially railroad stocks, and the declines established during that time were greater than ever before seen in the same time. The only cause of excitement was the announcement from London that the great firm of Baring Bros. had been forced to seek assistance to tide them over the present financial crisis, and the holders of stocks became panic-stricken over the news, without reflecting that the danger had really already passed when the Bank of England and the Rothschilds came to the rescue.

Early advices from London were reassuring and the crisis was represented as over, and improvement began. The first prices were generally fractionally higher than yesterday's figures. The announcement about Barings was thrown at the market immediately, however, and the good feeling disappeared instantly, and from prospective buyers the whole room became sellers at the best prices obtainable.

The force of the decline may be gathered from the fact that in the short space of an hour Lackawanna had dropped away 9¼, Mexican Central 7½, Atchison 5¾, Pullman 5½, Canada Southern 6½, Burlington 7¼, Rock Island 5¼, and others from 2 to 5 per cent. The drop, however, soon brought into the markets a class of buyers who are paying outright for their securities, and the current was soon turned by this support, when the bears joined to realize profits accrued upon the tremendous drop. Early selling soon developed the fact that there were large selling orders in the market, and the trading of the professional element soon took the market away from the sellers, and innumerable stop orders were quickly uncovered, rendering the stampede more serious every minute.

After the downward movement was checked the bank statement was issued, showing a material gain in the surplus reserve, and the growing strength of the banks leaves no further feeling of apprehension among Wall street houses, and the general impression is that as soon as London becomes really quiet, there will be no disturbing influence found here.

The rally which obtained in the last hour, extended to 4 per cent, and over, in some of the most pronounced cases, but the upward movement was insufficient to make up anything like the losses incurred, and an extremely feverish and unsettled condition marked the trading throughout. The close was very active and strong for a moment. The very material losses for the day are: Lackawanna, off 4¾; Jersey Central, 5; Rock Island, 4; Missouri Pacific, 3⅝; Athison, 3; Burlington, 2⅞; silver certificates, 2; Northwestern, 1¾.

fall of one of the greatest and most respected English financial houses, which, if it had fallen, would have brought widespread ruin upon a large number of smaller but important firms."

THE SITUATION.

The Evening Sun Sums Up the Flurry and Cause.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Evening Sun says the facts regarding the extraordinary monetary situation which prevailed in London the past ten days may be summed up authoritatively as follows: Owing to the extent of their operations in railroads and lands in South America, Barings have been more or less embarrassed for over six months. Last Thursday week Barings, at the conclusion of business, decided it was impossible for them to continue. Friday morning they so notified the directors of the Bank of England, who immediately convened and startled the whole financial world by raising the rate.

The proceedings were most unprecedented, and called a halt in speculation at every money center in the world. The present week has been one of the most painful suspense in banking circles and this feeling was reflected in a minor degree in New York. There were only a few of the more important houses having European connections that have been aware of the real nature of the difficulty in London.

The article goes on to say that of the £11,000,000 furnished Barings, the Bank of England furnished £7,000,000, and other members of the relief party the remainder. Barings are allowed three years to readjust their affairs. All actual peril is now believed to be past.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANS.

Objects of the Alliance—Professor Swing Elected President.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The first session of the Liberal Christian Alliance concluded its labors to-day. Professor Swing, of Chicago, was elected president. The constitution sets forth that believing a better and more spiritual interpretation of Christianity is everywhere needed, and there ought to be more fellowship and union in spirit and work among liberal Christians, the association is formed for the purpose of promoting these ends.

It is to be undenominational and is to be undogmatic, giving the right of private judgment in the interpretation and the right of private conscience in action and religion. It shall in no way disturb either independent or existing denominational relations, and, affiliating with all denominations of churches, the association invites the fellowship of all in sympathy with its ends.

BARINGS' DIFFICULTY.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Explain the Cause of It.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Kidder, Peabody & Co. were asked for information regarding the reported liquidation of Baring Bros., and their own business connection therewith. They stated that Thursday they had no intimation of such a step on the part of their London correspondents, and that day sold cable transfers to large amounts, one for £60,000. Yesterday they suspected everything was not right. This morning the New York branch of Kidder, Peabody & Co. telegraphed the Barings had gone into liquidation. This was a notification to stop drawing exchanges on them.

There evidently need be no anxiety on the part of creditors of the firm. Their asserts are in excess of their liabilities, probably £40,000,000. They have been carrying the Argentine Republic loan, and taking back the holdings of the dissatisfied customers to whom they sold parts thereof. Kidder, Peabody & Co. state that in any event the Bank of England would help Baring Bros. over temporary difficulty, and all their difficulties can not possibly be more than temporary. The connection of Barings with Kidder, Peabody & Co. has been of a most intimate nature, but their relations will not lead to any complications which will effect the Boston firm.

O'SULLIVAN'S CONFESSION.

The State's Attorney Believes Him the Dupe of Others.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Evening Journal will publish a story in regard to the alleged confession of Patrick O'Sullivan, now in the state penitentiary for the murder of Dr. Cronin. It says: O'Sullivan made no actual confession. That O'Sullivan was the dupe of the real conspirators has been known to the state's attorney a long time, and to O'Sullivan's friends ever since his arrest. If he gets a new trial the state's attorney believes he will make a confession and reveal the names of the conspirators as a witness for the state. If he does not get a new trial it is expected he will make a confession in the hope of having his sentence commuted.

STILL TALKING TARIFF

Sir Lyon Playfair Tackles the McKinley Bill.

ALSO THE MEAT INSPECTION BILL

Objects to the President Having the Power to Boycott—A Free Trade Document.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Sir Lyon Playfair, in a speech at Leeds last night, dwelt at great length on the tariff policy of the United States. He cited a host of statistics to show the consumer always paid the extra duty. The effects of the tariff will be disastrous to American agriculture. He declared Canada will be able to supply Great Britain with all the food she now gets from the United States. If Canada would reconstruct her tariff on revenue principles Europe and Asia would contribute to her future commercial prosperity.

Referring to the meat inspection bill of America, he declared the empowering of the president to boycott nations was an act unworthy of a great nation. The boycott has never hitherto been recognized by international law.

He considered the reciprocity clause in the McKinley bill a safety valve to prevent the high pressure from giving up protection. Already there were signs in Germany, Italy and elsewhere of flags of distress in the protection camp. Though England might be injured for a year or two by the United States tariff legislation, he hoped she would not dream of reprisals.

The Times, in a long editorial, says Sir Lyon's speech is the most complete exposure yet published on either side of the Atlantic of the absurdity of the McKinley tariff. Opponents of high protective duties, it says, could hardly do better than to circulate his dispassionate arguments among American electorates before the next contest for control of the executive power.

DISCOVERY OF KOCH.

Increasing Interest in the Consumption Cure.

FRENCH DOCTORS' OPINIONS

They Want the Secret of Its Manufacture — German Socialists Defeated.

[Copyrighted Associated Press, 1890.]

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Professor Koch holds supreme sway over public interests. The publication of his statement at home and abroad has intensified the excitement, and messages are pouring in from all parts of Europe and America. Many medical men, including English and American physicians, have been studying the process under the aides of Professor Koch. Interesting reports of the progress of the treatment in many cases continue to be made. To meet the pressure cases another hospital is about to be established. The secret of the composition of the lymph has been communicated to Koch's intimate colleagues, also to Professor Weigart, of Frankfort, the president of the Hamburg hospital, and Professor Nothnagel, of the Vienna university. Nothnagel, in his address to his students on the matter, said the discovery has a far wider scope than Enner's discovery of vaccination, and is perhaps the grandest feat in the history of medical science.

Professor Billioths holds that Koch's method places it beyond doubt that a remedy will be found before long for cancer. The only criticisms of Koch's discovery come from French medical men, some of whom advise incredulity until the nature of the remedy is fully known, and scientific proof given of its effectiveness.

The leading feature of the primary education bill of the government concerns religious instruction. The bill provides that every child shall be educated in its own creed, and that classes in religious knowledge shall be conducted by the respective religious bodies, representatives of such bodies in each community being authorized to preside over the classes. The classes for instruction in Evangelical and Catholic creeds will be intrusted to the parish pastor, or priest.

The will of the rich duke, John, of Austria, has been opened at Vienna. He leaves everything to Milly Stubel, his morganatic wife. The will will be contested as invalid under the Austrian laws.

The socialists were badly beaten in several community elections this week. The abolition of repression seems to be weakening the party.

Smaller Guns.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—During the debate of the naval estimates to-day the minister of marine stated that cannon of enormous calibre would no longer be used, thirty-ton guns being capable of piercing armor plates of any thickness. He also said war ships would be built with a speed of eighteen knots.

SEATTLE POPULATION

Claim That She Is Credited With 2,020 Too Many.

AFFECTS HER REPRESENTATION

Evidence Said to Exist of a Blunder Somewhere in the Last Apportionment.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 15.—The direct charge that the census figures as telegraphed to Governor Ferry in August by Superintendent Porter have been manipulated in the interest of Seattle by somebody has been made by certain newspapers in the state. Yesterday a reporter for the Tribune ascertained that they are true, and that 2,020 more people were credited to Seattle by the recent apportionment bill passed by the legislature than was telegraphed from Washington city to the governor and submitted by him to the legislature.

The figures telegraphed to Governor Ferry by Superintendent Porter for Seattle, as per original telegram now in the governor's office, was as follows: First ward, 12,380; Second ward, 9,581; Third ward, 9,522; Fourth ward, 12,564; total, 43,847. Several type writer copies of a long dispatch from Washington city, which contained the figures for all counties, cities and large towns, were made in the governor's office and carefully compared with the original correct copy, which was sent to the senate and house, in which the figures for Seattle appeared as above.

After the copy sent to the senate had been read there, the presiding officer of that body stated that the governor was having 500 copies printed for the use of the senate and house.

Upon its being read in the house, the committee on printing and supplies (Hon. Francis Roich, chairman) was instructed to have 500 copies of the same printed, provided the governor had not already made arrangements. The governor, it seems, in order to hurry matters along, had already made such arrangements.

State Printer White says he received a copy of the dispatch from the hands of Governor Ferry, and after it had been set up by the printers in his office he was so careful about it that he read the proof himself. The figures for Seattle, as they came from the state printing office, however, are not as they were transmitted to the senate and house. They are as follows: First ward, 13,380, instead of 12,380; Second ward, 9,581; Third ward, 9,552; Fourth ward, 13,384, instead of 12,364; total, 45,867, or 2,020 more than the correct figures of the dispatch.

It will be noticed that 1,000 was added to the First ward and 1,020 to the Fourth ward. State Printer White is positive the figures he received from the governor are those which appeared in the 500 printed copies from his office.

Governor Ferry was seen to-day. He said the matter was incomprehensible to him, and this was the first intimation he had ever had of the fact that a discrepancy existed. He had three copies prepared by the typewriter, which were exactly like the figures sent to him by Superintendent Porter. One was sent to the senate, and one to the house and one to the state printer. He was certain they were exactly alike. The apportionment of the state was unfortunately based on the figures in the printed communication and not on the original and correct figures transmitted to the senate and house. This bill, after being read, was referred to the committee on privileges and elections of the house.

The senate amended the bill and it went back to the house. The amendments were adopted, and the bill as passed by the house became a law. There was not a member of either house, or the governor, who signed the bill, that ever discovered that the figures for the city of Seattle in the printed form were 2,020 more than in the original communications sent to the house, or if they did they never let it be known. Governor Ferry says he never saw a printed copy.

FIRE AT BUTTE.

The Gunther Block Destroyed—Loss, $10,000.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 15.—This city was visited by a disastrous fire at an early hour this morning, the first in several months. The Gunther block, on South Main street, containing Bricker's harness shop, Lally's wallpaper house and the Kentucky sample-rooms, was virtually swept out of existence. When first discovered the partition between the paper store and the sample-room was on fire, and so rapidly did the flames spread that the entire block was a ruin before the department could get it under control. The loss will be $10,000, with $6,000 insurance, mostly held by Bricker. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

INCREASED THEIR CAPITAL.

The Tacoma Globe Becomes an Incorporated Company.

TACOMA, Nov. 15.—One year ago Charles H. Boynton and Ralph Metcalf, newspaper men who had earned a reputation in Minnesota and the East as wide-awake men in their profession, came to Tacoma and bought the Globe, which at that time was struggling for an existence. By hard work they have put the paper on its feet.

In order to extend their field they have merged their interests into a corporated company, with $100,000 capital, and to-day the Globe passed into the hands of the Tacoma Globe Publishing Company, of which Louis D. Campbell is president, Ralph Metcalf, secretary, and Charles H. Boynton, treasury. No change will be made in the editorial department.

EATEN BY ANIMALS.

A Body that the Authorities would Not Touch.

TEKOA, Wash., Nov. 15.—Two weeks ago the dead body of an unknown man was found lying alongside the railroad, about eight miles northeast of this city, and, to all appearances, it was a case of suicide. Being on the Cœur d'Alene reservation, the Indian agent was notified, but refused to touch the corpse. Information was also given to the coroner of Kootenai county, who seems to have paid no attention to the case.

Meanwhile the body has remained in the same condition as when discovered. Wild animals have eaten parts of the flesh and birds have picked the eyes entirely out of the head. Several railroad hands are employed on the grade near the ghastly place, and they declined to touch the remains, through fear of violating the law. To-morrow the Knights of Pythias will gather the scattered bones and give them decent burial, regardless of consequences to themselves.

The only evidence that death resulted from suicide is an empty box labeled "Rough on Rats." Nothing on the clothing gives any clew as to the dead man's name or reasons for taking his life, but clasped in his left hand is a copy of the Palouse Gazette, which is published at Colfax, on which is written Thomas Paine.

MOTOR COLLISION.

Engineer O'Conner Probably Fatally Injured.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 15.—A collision occurred on the Mount Tabor motor line at 7:30 this morning which nearly resulted in Jack O'Conner losing his life. He was on the east-bound train, consisting of an engine and one coach, and when on the trestle near Lone Fir cemetery met the west-bound train coming at full speed down the grade in command of Engineer Dan O'Conner, the former's brother. The west-bound train should have sidetracked at the cemetery to allow the other to pass, as is customary, but the engineer supposed the other train had missed a trip and was still in East Portland. The trestle being on an abrupt curve, neither engineer saw the other until past time to stop.

When the collision came the head of the east-bound motor crushed in, badly scalding the engineer. Owing to the strength of the bridge and rails, none of the cars left the track, consequently a large loss of life was prevented. O'Conner was taken to the Good Samaritan hospital and is now resting easy, but is not expected to live.

A LOVER'S SUICIDE.

Unknown Body Found in a Shanty—Note to His Sweetheart.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 15.—The body of an unknown man was found this afternoon in a little old tumble down shanty near a lonely road, some distance below the city. From appearances the body had been there several weeks, and was fearfully decomposed. An examination showed that he had committed suicide by hanging. A small rope had been tied to a rafter, and then around his neck, but the weight of the hanging body broke the cord. A note was found in the cabin, addressed to Eliza, and signed Jack. From the contents it appeared to have been a love affair, and some difficulty occurred between them. No one knew the suicide, and no possible means of identification remains. The body was buried in the paupers' grove. No inquest was held.

EXPENSIVE JOKE.

Painters Fill a Workman's Coffee Bottle With Turpentine.

SEATTLE, Nov. 15.—H. C. Leader, a painter, was made the victim of a serious practical joke to-day. He was working on the steamboat B. Gatatzert, at the shipyard at Ballard, when two of his fellow-workmen took the bottle in which he brought his coffee to his midday lunch and emptied it. They then filled the bottle with turpentine. Leader sat down at noon and prepared to eat lunch, took a deep drink from the bottle and fell over insensible. Physicians worked with him several hours before he recovered. The two men were arrested, but settled the matter by paying Leader $500 cash.

KILLED BY INDIANS.

California People Looking for the Redskins.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15.—A special from Ravenna, this county, says: Three Indians on the war-path killed Mrs. D. W. Farmer, of Acton, and shot Mr. Clark. Everybody is out. They have got no clew. Sheriff Augirre and posse left on the noon train for the scene of the tragedy.

Agent Leman, who arrived from Acton to-day, stated that the Indians who did last night's shooting are supposed to be from the Mojave reservation. Louis Clarke, who was left for dead, is still alive. The Indians also fired upon a boy, but the lad escaped to the mountains.

A Double Tragedy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Information has been brought to this city from Clayton, Contra Costa county, of a crime committed at Terry ranch, a mile from town. A Calian named Cavagnero killed his wife and then committed suicide. The affair occurred at a late hour Thursday night, and the details are enshrouded in mystery. Thursday night the proprietor of the ranch went away, leaving Cavagnero and wife in charge. Early yesterday morning Mrs. Terry discovered the man and wife dead. Both had been instantly killed.

Morphine Route.

MISSOULA, Mont., Nov. 15.—A man named Walter S. Ralston was found dead in his room at the Grand Central hotel. The cause was an overdose of morphine. He was a bridge carpenter.

BASEBALL MATTERS.

The Players' League Will Continue the Battle.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The National League meeting this afternoon adjourned after a secret session. Byrne, of Brooklyn, said: "About the most important thing was that of leaving differences between opposing clubs in cities, where they exist, to a conference committee composed of Spalding, Day and myself."

President Prince, of the Players' League, is still determined in asserting that the organization will not give up the fight.

GOULD'S OPINION.

The Flurry in the Stock Market About Over.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—In an interview with Tribune reporters this afternoon, Jay Gould expressed the opinion that the flurry in stocks was about over, and he looked for a steady improvement soon. He knew little about the Baring trouble, but did not think they were seriously affected.

No Troops Sent Against the Indians.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Inquiry at General Miles' headquarters this morning elicited the statement that no troops have been ordered into the field against the Indians, as reported in a Washington dispatch last night. Colonel Sumner was merely ordered to report at Chicago in the ordinary routine of army changes.

Carey Elected to the Senate.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 15.—Ex-Delegate Carey was to-day elected United States senator. He received thirty-nine republican votes in the legislature, while Baxter, late democratic nominee for governor, received the vote of every democrat.

Barnum Ill.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 15.—Phineas Taylor Barnum, the veteran showman, is seriously ill with influenza.

KOCH'S CURE.

Experiments Made by the Professor.

THE SECRET NOT OUT.

Not Ready to Tell How the Cure Is Made.

CHARACTER OF THE LYMPH

Also Where It May Be Obtained, and Manner of Applying the Medicine.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Professor Koch publishes an article in Deutsche Mediniziche Wochenschrift for the cure of tuberculosis. Professor Koch says he is yet unprepared to indicate the source from which the curative matter is derived and the method of preparation, for the reason that experiment work is still in progress. He states that the curative lymph itself can be obtained from Dr. Libbertz, address No. 28 Lueneburger Strasse, Berlin. The lymph is described as consisting of a brownish transparent liquid, so prepared as to be proof against deterioration, when diluted with water for use. The matter is liable to decay. It is necessary, therefore, that the attenuations be perfectly sterilized by heat and preserved in a wadding covering or prepared with a solution of phenol 60 per cent. strong. When taken into the stomach the curative matter to have effect must be applied subcutaneously by means of a valveless syringe, which should be rinsed with absolute alcohol and kept in a perfectly aseptic condition.

Twenty-five hundredths of a cubic centimeter intensely affected a healthy man, who was subjected to the experiment, while two cubic centimeters applied to a guinea pig had little effect. Professor Koch injected twenty-five hundredths cubic centimeters under the skin of his own arm and within a few hours experienced contraction of the limus and a marked feeling of lassitude. At the same time he felt a desire to cough, together with difficulty of breathing. These symptoms increased rapidly, and in five hours he experienced an unusually violent rigor, accompanied with nausea and the temperature of body rose rapidly. After twelve hours the symptoms began to abate and the next day his body resumed its normal degree. The heaviness of the limbs and the languid feeling continued for several days, however. The same results follow when the fluid is applied to diseased persons suffering from other than tuberculosis affections, but in persons affected with tuberculosis the same quantity produces a strong general and local reaction. The reaction can best be observed on those whose affection is visible, as, for instance, persons suffering from lubus. Within a few hours after the injection lupun sores begin to swell, and finally assume a dark brown tint. After the fever subsides the swelling decreases and generally disappears, scabs of matter falling off later. The portions of the skin not clearly recognized as lubus are not affected.

It is asserted, with confidence, that the remedy may be considered an indispensable auxiliary to diagnosis, and in doubtful cases of incipient consumption, can positively be diagnosed by its use. Professor Koch expressed the opinion that his remedy will certainly prove a cure for insipient consumption. Whether, however, the cure be final and definite is not clearly proved. Further experiments are necessary to determine. The remedy can only influence living tuberculous tissue. It has no effect whatever upon dead tissue, and produces no effect upon tissues which have already been killed by the application of the remedy. It is quite possible such dead tissue may still contain living tuberculous bacilli, which may again invade adjacent living tissue.

It follows, therefore, that tuberculous tissue that is still living must be made first to decay. When this has been accomplished every effort must be made to remove the dead matter by surgery. When this is impossible, and secretion can only slowly proceed, the living tissue must be protected by a continued application of the remedy. The remedy is applied in cumulative doses. A small quantity at first suffices to produce a strong reaction, but as each succeeding injection causes the disappearance of a certain quantity of tissue capable of reaction, increased doses are necessary until the patient experiences as little reaction as non-tuberculous people. Patients who have been treated in the early stages of phthisic, have all been freed from the morbid symptoms within from four to six weeks, when they may be regarded as healed.

Consumptives with large cavities in their lungs will probably experience a benefit from the new remedy only in exceptional cases. In all cases Professor Koch emphasizes the necessity of early treatment. Only in incipient stages of the disease, he declares, can the remedy fully develop its efficacy. He deprecates the mechanical and indiscriminate application of the remedy, holding it preferable that the treatment should be applied in clinical institutions, where careful observation is possible.

Consumptives Going to Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—There is a regular exodus from Mediterraneam shore of consumptives to Berlin. Many American doctors are coming to hear Koch lecture November 26.

BARINGS' LIABILITIES.

The Government Authorizes an Additional Help of £20,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The liabilities of Barings amounted to £21,000,000, while the assets at present prices are valued at £14,000,000. The government has authorized the Bank of England, if necessary, to issue an additiona £20,000,000.

The cause of the firm's trouble was Russia's withdrawal of several millions of deposits on learning of the firm's dealings in Argentine and Uruguay bonds. It is expected the in-coming investors will gradually relieve the strain in the market.

Birchall's Burial.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 15.—Birchall's body was buried in a sealed metallic casket in the jail yard to-day.