

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The possibility that the experiments upon the person of a criminal condemned to death in the electrical chair may prove successful, has startled New York physicians and electricians to discuss that matter.

A man living at Pittsfield, Mass., after having received through his body an electric current of 4,600 volts and remaining to all appearances dead from the shock for seven minutes, is not only alive but well and his life and health he owes to the suggestion of Dr. d'Arsonval, of Paris, who a few months ago said that a person shocked by a powerful electric current should be treated as one drowned is treated.

The man who reaped the benefit of the Frenchman's idea, and who is, so far as heard from, the first person outside of Paris to be treated in the manner suggested by Dr. d'Arsonval, is Mr. James E. Cutter, superintendent of the testing department of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing company, of Pittsfield, Mass. On October 23rd, Mr. Cutter, while at work, took hold of two terminals carrying the high pressure of 4,600 volts, and was immediately completely prostrated.

Mr. Charles W. Price, editor of the *Electrical Review* of this city, has received from Mr. Cutter, a letter in which the injured man describes his sensation:

"I was examining a transformer which carried a current of 4,600 volts," Mr. Cutter says, "and in moving about the wires got in my way and I took hold of them and received a shock through my entire body. For a brief instant there was a sensation as if I were being drawn downward by the arms, and everything became blank.

"In this condition I remained for seven minutes, the attendants tell me. During this period efforts were made to restore respiration after the manner recommended by Dr. d'Arsonval—that is, by working the arms and diaphragm to the time of natural breathing. For seven minutes there was not sign of pulse beating and there was every sign of death.

"Then slowly I began to regain consciousness and to repeat incoherent remarks about the accident. When I first opened my eyes I could see there was a huge black spot, which soon began to diminish and finally disappeared. Half an hour afterward I could recall every incident before and after the seven-minute interval, which was a total and painless blank. The accident occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning. For the balance of the day I kept quiet, but on the following day I was around as usual. I have experienced no ill effects other than the scars from the burns, one of which went to the bone."

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16.—Under the national banner, "For God and Home and Native Land," delegates representing every state in the Union, thousands of wearers of the white ribbon, assembled this morning in Music hall to open the 21st annual convention of the W. C. T. U. In her annual address, President Frances Willard said: "The work of the women is the most unique feature of the recent great elections. It is freely admitted that they had much to do with the downfall of Tammany hall—it was largely the case of the lady

and the tiger," with no doubt as to which came out ahead. In Illinois women voted by tens of thousands; in Colorado the Prohibition party was raised from 1,700 at the last election to from 7,000 to 10,000; and it is the universal testimony that the presence of women at the polls led to a much larger vote by the men. The Republican party did itself damage by assisting the Democrats to vote down the enfranchisement of women in Kansas, but illustrated its progressive tendencies by putting a plank in the platform in favor of woman suffrage in California, Idaho and Utah."

The annual report of Mrs. Helen M. Barker, treasurer, showed that the receipts of the year were \$26,019.02; disbursements \$20,338.07.

The report of the corresponding secretary stated that while nearly all churches, missionary and charitable societies mourn a deficit in finance and the consequent crippling of their work, the W. C. T. U. comes to its annual meeting with increased membership, every bill paid and a more comforting balance in the treasury than any previous year shown. The report concludes: "We have now a following of between 400,000 and 500,000."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The state department has received information that a special meeting of the Japanese ministry has been called for tomorrow to consider the final offer of the United States to mediate between Japan and China. The delay thus far is explained by the fact that the cabinet meets at Tokio, while the emperor has to be consulted at Hiroshima.

BOULDER, Colo., Nov. 16.—The forest fire west of this city was checked by the great storm last night, and this enabled the fire-fighters to extinguish the flames just west of Gold Hill. No lives are lost so far as reported. The property loss is estimated at one million dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The state mineralogist's report shows that during 1893 California more than doubled the silver output of the previous year, producing 537,155, as against 262,550 in 1892. The increase was almost entirely due to the productions of San Bernardino county mines, the ores of the Salice mine being worked more cheaply than any other silver ores on the Pacific coast. The gold output was practically the same in both years. This year forty hydraulic mines, which have been unproductive for years, are again being operated. The state mineralogist believes they will increase the gold output from \$12,000,000 to \$16,000,000, and that it will be maintained at the larger figure for some years.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The floods become more serious every day. The Thames rose four inches at Windsor during the night. Eton college has closed and all the boys have been sent home. Not since 1881 has the river been so high.

At Oxford, Christ church meadows are under four feet of water. The Magdalen Gardens are in a like condition. In every direction the water is rising rapidly.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—At noon today, 250 discharged employes of the water department gathered about the comptroller's office and demanded the wages due them. The comptroller sent a clerk to inform the men that there

was no money in the city treasury to pay them. Cries for bread and threats of vengeance were howled forth by the angry crowd and the comptroller barred the doors to his office and sent a hurried call for policemen. A half dozen officers appeared, but were promptly rushed out of the corridors by the thoroughly aroused men. A battalion of patrolmen was summoned and after a liberal use of force the rioters were clubbed into submission and driven from the city hall.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The death of Con. Riordan, five hours after receiving the blow from Bob. Fitzsimmons in a sparring exhibition, is the second sparring fatality in this city.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Men cried like children at the meeting of the Armenians at Byer Hall, Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, tonight, when the story of the atrocities of the Turks was retold. Some were there who may have lost sisters, brothers and parents in the recent slaughter. Pitiful appeals were sent up for the Christian people of the world to take cognizance of the dreadful persecution of the Armenians. Speakers told of the taking up of arms and of dying in the cause of liberty and vengeance.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says a letter has been received there from Smyrna reporting that Zeki Pasha, a Turkish marshal, with a detachment of Anizams and a field battery, massacred two thousand Armenians at Sassun. The bodies of the dead were left unburied, and their presence has caused an outbreak of cholera. Many Christians are reported to have fled by secret paths across the Russian frontier.

COMMITAN, Mexico, Nov. 18.—New troops have arrived and taken station covering the line. There is the strongest possible feeling here in favor of war with Guatamala. The Champana are all willing to shoulder muskets, and many of them have made offers to the government of arms for war purposes.

People of the Guatemalan frontier are most bitter in their complaints against the Guatemalan government, which has lately relieved all the authorities, who were from this section, and have appointed people from the interior to fill their positions, and an uprising is imminent. An agent of the Guatemalan government is here trying to purchase horses for the cavalry. The Tenth Mexican infantry covers the frontier, and besides the new national guard has its headquarters here.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 18.—The national arms factory here is turning out cartridges as fast as possible. The greatest bustle is noticeable in the war department. This is giving rise to many rumors. It is rumored that Assistant Secretary of War Escudero is going to Vera Cruz within a few days to see about better transportation of troops to the Guatemalan frontier.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—As a result of the agitation on police reform Mayor Hopkins has announced his determination to create a non-partisan commission to control the department. He will appeal to the legislature for the enactment of laws that will make the change permanent.