

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—Louis Krohn, who served four hours as vice-president of the Metropolitan Bank, speaks out plainly about the way he was deceived. He says he knew nothing of any cause of embarrassment until informed by the bank examiner that the reserve was impaired. He insisted on its being made good, and it was done; then he thought all was right; but on Friday last the bank examiner called on him at his hotel and told him that there was a ring or syndicate among the directors that had borrowed and loaned the funds of the bank in a shameful manner to an amount between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The bank examiner said Decamp would have to resign and perhaps would be called on to answer to a criminal charge. Krohn says that he and Col. Dayton that night saw Means and other directors named as belonging to the syndicate and insisted upon having better securities for their loans. The next morning Means and Decamp turned over for themselves and directors Roth, Duckworth and Gerke what appeared to be a lot of good securities. Krohn then went to other banks and got some assistance, but it was impossible to stem the tide. He avers that the truth was kept from him until it was too late to prevent the catastrophe. Cashier Edwards makes a statement of the condition of the bank, showing that after all claims are paid there will remain a total of \$820,000 for the stockholders, or 82 per cent. There have been no further arrests this morning, and it is not likely that any more will now be made.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Shipping circles are greatly alarmed as to the whereabouts of the British steamers *Darion*, *Lafra* and *Algetha*. All three, each with a crew of about 25 men, sailed from Cardiff early in December for Carthage to load iron ore for Philadelphia. No tidings since have been heard from them, and they are posted in Lloyd's, London, as "missing."

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Amos J. Snell, millionaire, was found murdered in his bed this morning. A servant girl heard a pistol shot coming from Snell's room, but paid no attention to it until later when he was found with a bullet hole in his left breast and on the back of his left ear. The murderers had effected an entrance by sawing out a panel of a back door. Snell was one of the largest real estate owners in the city and all his business was transacted in the basement of his own house, in which were several safes. The theory in regard to the murder is that a carefully planned robbery had been arranged. It was known that during the first part of each month, large sums of money, the proceeds from the rents of Snell's houses were kept in the house and it is believed that the burglars effected an entrance to the house and were at work at the safe when Snell heard a noise and went down and surprised the thieves at their work. His body was found in the hall just at the entrance to his office.

The burglars who entered Snell's residence made a raid during the night on several houses in the neighborhood, the tracks in the snow showing that they went from one back yard to another. The occupants of Snell's mansion, last night, were the owner, aged 64, two servant girls and two small children. Detectives are at work on the case, but as yet have discovered

NO CLUE

as to the identity of the murderers. Snell was one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of the west side, having been connected with Chicago history a great many years. He leaves a wife and two married daughters. His fortune at the time of his death amounted to three millions.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—John R. Decamp has been surrendered by his bondsmen and is now in charge of a United States deputy marshal. He has not been committed to jail, but is calling upon his friends to go upon his bond.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Interest in the walking match has centered in the five leaders. Herty looks the best of the five. His step is elastic and he frequently spurts. At noon the score stood Albert 288, Panchot 281, Guerrero 278, Herty 273, Hart 268.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The inquiry in regard to lard and its compounds, by the Senate committee on agriculture, was continued to-day, and interested parties to the number of 25 or 30, comprising manufacturers, attorneys and agents, were present. Samples of various compounds in tin pails were produced, which had been purchased in the open market and chemically examined by Prof. Shapeless, of Boston, who testified that samples bearing the stamp of Armour & Co., "pure, refined family lard," was found to contain about 60 per cent of hog's lard with 40 each of cotton seed oil and beef fat. A sample of Fairbanks & Co. Chicago "prime refined family lard" was made of the same elements; but had a greater proportion of beef fat and cotton seed oil. A sample bearing the stamp of Halstead & Co. "pure family lard," and another from the same firm, stamped in Spanish "pure lard registered," contained, so far as tests have been carried, not a particle of hog lard, but were made entirely of beef fat and cotton seed oil. With regard to cotton seed oil, he said its healthfulness as an article diet was still a mooted question. It was not a matter for chemists but for medical men to decide.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 8.—The lever of a rip car on the cable road broke this

evening just as the grip and attached coach passed over the edge of a hill. The cars flew down the incline at a terrible rate of speed, and struck another train standing at the bottom, almost totally demolishing the cars. The passengers on this last train saw the cars coming, and got out of the way. Ward Russell, an employee of the road was not so fortunate, and was fatally crushed between the middle bumpers of the train. The gripman on the runaway car had his leg broken, and eight passengers were badly shaken up and bruised, although the injuries of none of them are very serious. It is regarded as miraculous that more were not killed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the lard inquiry today, Fairbanks, of Chicago, described the history of the modern lard product. Twenty-five years ago, lard oil was pressed from the hog product, leaving stearine, a hard, waxy substance, for which there was little demand. Then a firm in New York conceived the idea of mixing stearine with ordinary lard, and formed a compound which gave better satisfaction, especially in warm countries, than pure lard. Then the packing houses in making lard got to dumping it into pails—everything, heads, feet, etc., and made a product which was offensive having, as witness said, a "hoggy taste." The refiners cast about for something to neutralize this and found it in cotton seed. Out of a hundred pounds of the packers the lard refiners got about one tierce of mud and dith "as black as your coat." To the refined product they now added 25 per cent of cotton seed oil and 15 per cent of stearine, which compound comprises seven-eighths of the lard now on the market. Once or twice when the compound ran short, pure lard had been supplied to customers, and witness was overwhelmed at once with complaints that the consumers were dissatisfied. The trouble with Squire, witness said, arose from the fact that the witness' firm had secured a large part of Squire's trade, especially in New England, and that gentleman had agitated the passage of the bill because small dealers would not take out a license to sell the compound as required by the bill, and as no license would be required to sell pure hog fat lard they would resume the purchase of lard manufactured by Squire. The demand for legislation did not come from the people. The constantly increasing sales of lard made by witness' firm proved that the public wanted their lard. When asked why he did not label it as compound lard, he said the American people were not educated up to use oils yet. He objected to being compelled to change the brand "Refined lard," because that label was part of his stock in trade. The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A tall, well-dressed, military-appearing man presented a forged check for \$3,850, purporting to have been drawn by P. Levy & Co., toy dealers of this city, at the Importers and Traders National Bank this afternoon. The forgery was detected and the man arrested. He confessed his guilt.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Tonight, a young man who was carrying a large bundle, was arrested on a down town street by two detectives. The fellow failed to account for himself satisfactorily and he was taken to Central Station and the bundle examined. It was found to contain six dark lanterns, six chilled augers, one extension bit, six slung shots, six steel knuckles, two ounces of dynamite, two ounces of giant powder, three dirk knives, three alarm whistles, four holsters, 33-calibre Colt's revolvers, four jimmies, six boxes of fuse matches, a lot of mail pouch keys, a large bunch of skeleton keys and several skeleton saws. The prisoner told Chief Henshaw his name was Charles V. W. Benedict; that he was 19 years old and his home was in Marshalltown, Iowa. He said Frank McCord, 18 years old; George Dunn, 17 years; Theodore Hall, 21, and himself, all residents of Marshalltown, had agreed to form a gang of burglars, and he had been sent to this city to purchase the necessary tools with which to begin work. He firmly denied having had anything to do with the Snell murder, and insisted that his accomplices were all in Marshalltown awaiting his return. Chief Ebersold telegraphed the chief of police at Marshalltown asking as to the whereabouts of the men named, and received an answer that they were not at that place. They are all known to the chief of police in Marshalltown, but he does not know their present whereabouts. The extension bit found in Benedict's possession is a new one, but bears evidence of recent use, and tallies in size with the one used in boring holes through the back door of Mr. Snell's residence. One revolver Benedict had on his person was not loaded, but each chamber had in it an empty shell, and the revolver showed signs of having recently been fired. The bullets in Mr. Snell's body were 30-calibre, which is the same size used in the empty revolver in Benedict's pocket. Benedict was formerly a postal clerk on the C., B. & Q. Railroad. The police refuse to say that they think he is the murderer.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—There was a large attendance at East Cambridge court room to-day at the trial of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, for poisoning her brother-in-law, Prince A. Freeman. Physicians who had examined various organs of the bodies of Mrs. Freeman and Prince A. Freeman, testified to finding large quantities of arsenic

therein, and they did not believe it was received into the system from wall paper or gas. Several money lenders testified to loaning money to Mrs. Robinson on mortgages.

For the defense, evidence was introduced showing Mrs. Robinson's kindly action toward Freeman, and Freeman's low spirits and threats of committing suicide. Mrs. Robinson herself, was put on the stand and declared her relations with the Freemans were the most friendly.

GALT, Ontario, Feb. 8.—A terrible murder and suicide occurred here to-day, the victims being Henry Main, a private banker, and a man named John Currie. They had some business transactions, out of which arose a dispute. This morning, Currie purchased a revolver, saying he was going to Detroit. He then went round town and bid his friends "good-bye," and afterwards to Main's office. Without a word he shot Main, who was sitting at his desk with his back to the door. When found a few minutes later he was lying on his face in a pool of blood, dead. Currie then walked across the road to a shed in the rear of the Galt Hotel, and put a bullet through his own head.

MONROE, A. T. Feb. 8.—Gen. Garcia, with headquarters at Cosala, State of Sinaloa, in charge of the troops after bandits, has notified the governor that a few days ago he had a fight with a party of bandits, during which three were killed. The General states there are many more desperate bandits, and that another fight is anticipated.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Feb. 8.—The interest in the gold exploration north of here received a fresh impulse on the disclosure made today regarding the richness of the rock on "Gingress Rock." Three parties claim the title to this under options, and the richness of the gold find has led each of them to employ the best legal talent to secure their claims. The assay of some of the ore made today yielded to the ton, gold \$63, silver \$140.

DENVER, Feb. 8.—The Farmers' Protective Association met here today and drafted resolutions which were forwarded to Washington asking Congress to authorize a survey of the arid lands in Colorado for reservoirs for irrigating purposes and also compute the approximate cost of construction of the same.

SAN KENO, Feb. 9.—It has been decided by the physicians in attendance upon the crown prince that the operation of tracheotomy must be performed.

The breathing of the crown prince is much worse today, and a telegram has been sent to Prof. Bergmann urging him to hasten his arrival.

Noon.—The doctors are doubtful whether it will be safe to await Dr. Bergmann's arrival. It is probable that either Dr. Mackenzie or Dr. Bramann will operate immediately. The crown prince breathes with the greatest difficulty.

OPERATION PERFORMED.

4:50 p. m.—Dr. Bramann has successfully performed the operation of tracheotomy on the crown prince. The patient is progressing well.

UTICA, Feb. 9.—Clement Arthur Day was executed in Utica jail at 10:24 this morning, for the murder of his paramour, Johanna Rose Cross, on the 9th of last June.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The race at Madison Square Garden was almost without incident during this morning. Albert is looked upon as a wonder. He is running this morning apparently as fresh as when he began. At nine o'clock he was 25 yards ahead of the best record for the same length of time made in 1882 by Rowell.

At 10 o'clock Albert was 4 miles and 13 laps ahead of the best record for 82 hours. Littlewood, at Philadelphia, in 1887, made 84 miles in 82 hours, which has not been beaten until to-day.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Half a dozen constables took possession of the Columbia Theatre last night, on a distress warrant for a month's rent, served on the theatre by James B. Carson, the railway magnate, who owns the theatre. Daniel Shelby was requested by Carson to continue as manager. Shelby lays the embarrassment to J. M. Hill, one of the stockholders, who had charge of the booking of attractions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—General Vannovski, minister of war, has issued an order of the day in accordance with the decision of June, 1887, forming a mobilizing section at the artillery headquarters.

The *Grashdanin* says that a number of patriotic St. Petersburg capitalists are forming a company for the purpose of acquiring fast steamers which can be easily converted into armed cruisers.

Many arrests have been made in southern Russia, owing to the discovery of an extensive agrarian movement.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9.—The second chamber of the Swedish Parliament has passed a bill imposing an import duty of 2½ crowns per 100 kilos on rye, wheat, barley, corn, peas and beans, which was passed by the first chamber yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A large crowd gathered outside of Parliament house this morning, drawn thither by the opening of the session. Everything was quiet. The beef eaters made the usual search in the vaults beneath the houses of parliament, but it did not reveal the presence of any dynamites.

THE PARNELLITE MEMBERS

of the House of Commons held a meeting this morning and expressed sym-

pathy for the sufferers under the crimes act, and extended their thanks to their English supporters. Parnell and other officers were re-elected. The meeting adjourned until after the reading of the Queen's speech in the opening session of Parliament, when the course of action to be followed by the Parnellites will be resolved upon.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

at the opening session was read by the royal commissioner as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I continue to receive from all powers cordial assurances of friendly sentiments as well as an earnest desire to maintain the peace of the world.

My officers, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of Russia, have completed the demarcation of the Afghanistan boundary in conformity with the terms of the convention of 1887. I trust the work thus concluded may tend to remove a possibility of any misunderstandings between the two powers regarding their Asian possessions.

Animated by a desire to prevent the effusion of blood, I dispatched a mission to the King of Abyssinia with the hope of dissuading him from engaging in a

WAR WITH ITALY.

I regret that my efforts were not successful.

The deliberations of the conference at Washington to adjust questions which have arisen between Canada and America are still progressing.

Negotiations commenced in 1885 in respect to the regulation of the Suez Canal have been brought to a conclusion so far as the point of difference between myself and the French Republic are concerned.

I have also entered into an agreement with France for the protection of life and property in the New Hebrides, by a joint naval commission.

The conference of delegates from the powers interested in the sugar industry, summoned to meet in London in the autumn, to consider the possibility of ending the injurious system of bounties, has made considerable progress towards a satisfactory arrangement.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for services for 1888, which will be laid before you, have been framed with a due regard for economy. You will be asked to provide for the improvement and defense of ports and coaling stations, rendered urgently necessary by the

ADVANCE OF MILITARY SCIENCE,

and also to sanction an arrangement providing for a special squadron to protect Australian commerce, the cost of which will be partially borne by the colonies.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Measures which at great labor were passed last session for the

BENEFIT OF IRELAND,

have been carefully carried into effect during the period since elapsed. The result of this legislation, so far as tested by this short experience, is satisfactory. Agrarian crime has diminished, and the power of coercive conspirators sensibly abated. Measures tending to develop the resources of Ireland and to facilitate and increase in number the proprietors of the soil, will be laid before you.

Your attention will be invited to the subject of local government in England.

Measures will be submitted for dealing with, in combination with proposals for adjusting relations between local and imperial finances, and for mitigating the burdens imposed upon rate payers.

The prospects of commerce are more hopeful than any which I have been able to point to in many years.

I DEEPLY REGRET

that there has been no corresponding improvement observable in the condition of agriculture. I commend the interests of that great industry to your attentive care, hoping that means may be discovered to enable it to meet more effectively the difficulties under which it labors.

You will be invited to consider legislative proposals for cheapening the transfer of land; for modifying of the procedure by which the tithe rent charge is collected; for promoting technical education; for preventing undue preferences in rates charged by railway companies on foreign and domestic produce; for remedying abuses in the formation of companies under the limited liability act; for amending the law of liability of employers in case of accidents; for improving the position of the Scottish universities; for regulating the borough police of Scotland; and for diminishing the cost of private bill legislation. In these and all other efforts you may make to promote the well being of my people, I pray you may be guided by the hand of Almighty God.

The speech was read with the usual formality. The Houses then adjourned until 4 p. m.

Parnell has given notice that he will introduce a bill to amend the Irish land law amendment act.

This important decision was handed down by the Kentucky Court of Appeals recently: "Where one may kill in his own defense because of danger, either real or apparent, another may do so for him, but one who interferes is guilty of murder if the person in whose defense he acts was in fault."

Senator Edmunds' Test.

Senator Edmunds was evidently out of sorts when the card was handed to him. He glared at it in a don't-bother-me kind of way that made the little page who brought it glad to escape from his presence. The square piece of paper which lay before the senator—for it could scarcely be called a card—bore the name "Willis Howe." The letters were angular and awkwardly scrawled. It was apparently the work of a boy or half-grown lad.

The senator arose from his seat, and crossing the corridor entered the marble room, where his visitor awaited him. He found the latter in conversation with his committee clerk. "What does he want?" queried the senator, gruffly and addressing the clerk.

"He wants some money to take him home. He says he lives in Vermont."

"What did you say your name was?" asked the senator, studying the characters on the card.

"Willis Howe," was the boy's reply. "But how do I know that you live in Vermont? You might come from Texas, for all that I know."

"I can only assure you that I speak the truth, Senator. I have no way of proving it. My home is in the village of—"

"Oh, it is, is it?" said the Senator grimly. "Well, I've visited in that place a number of times. I suppose you know everybody there, don't you?"

The boy replied that the people he didn't know were not worth knowing. "Well, then," said the Senator, "tell me the name of the fat old man who peddles milk about town?"

"He isn't fat and he isn't old," answered the youngster, doggedly. "His name is 'Skinny' Eccles."

The faintest sort of a smile lit up the Vermont Senator's stern features. Turning to his clerk he said: "Give him the money. There's no doubting the boy's honesty," and then he added with a chuckle as he turned to re-enter the chamber, "Skinny Eccles! Well, well. I haven't thought of him before in a dozen years."—*New York Herald.*

The Jews and Cremation.

Jewish scholars of modern times have not neglected the subject, and in the discussions which have been published from time to time opinions seem to be evenly divided. If there be any preponderance of authority in any direction it is certainly not against cremation. The question of immortality has clearly no right to be introduced into the discussion. Whether the body slowly crumble away into dust or be more quickly resolved by quicklime, as was frequently the case in the days of body-snatchers, or be almost instantaneously turned into ashes, is clearly a matter of degree. The real question is as to our feelings with regard to the various methods. The practice of thousands of years has mitigated the horrors of interment, while the novelty of cremation gives a shock to the feelings at the suddenness of resolving our bodies into their primordial elements. Cremation is a matter of feeling, not of religion. At the same time a matter of feeling is so far a matter of religion that it is frivolous to hurt any one's feelings unnecessarily. If science declares emphatically in favor of cremation, we shall learn to resign ourselves to it. Whether the dust returns to earth by slow decay or by the speedy action of fire is not of moment from a religious point of view, provided we are convinced that the "spirit returns unto God who gave it."—*Jewish Chronicle.*

Stature of Ancient and Modern Men.

I have measured a great many Roman coffins, and my average shows that the Roman could not have greatly exceeded five feet five inches. In taking measurements of ancient armor, I find that the English aristocracy have decidedly increased in average height within 500 years. I measured twenty-five mummies in the British Museum as nearly as I could through the cases, making estimate for wrapping, and I found the average height of males sixty-one inches, females fifty-five inches. The mummy of the celebrated Cleopatra measures about fifty-four inches, about the height of the present European girl of 18. The most ancient mummy of an Egyptian king yet discovered measured fifty-two inches.—*Mr. Stanley in Nature.*

About a year ago an elderly and wealthy maiden Miss Cuzien died in Paris, and to the horror and dismay of her kith and kin a will was produced bequeathing her property, amounting to \$500,000 to hospitals, asylums, and other charitable institutions. Much to the relatives' surprise recently information came from the old dame's gardener, who had been retained in the household, that he, while working in the greenhouse, lit upon a later will, drawn up in the most unimpeachable legal form. On lifting up a melon glass he found a company prospectus, miled and discolored, and was about to throw it away, when another piece of paper slipped from it, which turned out to be a will framed by Miss Cuzien only three days before she expired, and leaving the whole property, with the exception of a few legacies, to the lady's family. The charitable institutions will protest.