

ping away to southern ports on account of the prohibitive terminal charges here. These terminal charges were made the basis of the complaint which the New York produce exchange filed with the interstate commerce commission several weeks ago, with a view to compelling the railroads to grant the same facilities to ocean steamships for loading at this port that are offered at Baltimore, Newport News and other outports.

No charge is made at some of the southern ports. The indications now are that the desired result will be brought about voluntarily by the railroads, for they see that the business interests of this city are identical with their own and that they have been heavy losers by refusing to offer as good facilities to shippers as the southern roads do. It is not known that the joint traffic association has taken definite action, but such is believed to be the case, since the organization is not so strict that there are believed to be no violations of the agreement. If so, there is a thorough understanding in regard to the action of several of the roads.

The steamship Edwin is now taking on a cargo of 100,000 bushels of No. 2 old corn at the Erie grain elevator in Jersey city. It goes to Cork, Ireland, for orders.

The corn was shipped from the West and it is said to be expressed on a through bill of lading, in which the terminal charge probably is absorbed. The incident is important, because this is said to be the first large steamship that has loaded at a railroad elevator in this vicinity for a number of years, although it is no uncommon thing for smaller craft to do so.

Grain men take it to mean that inducements were promptly offered to the shipper in the West which practically offset the elevator charge of a cent a bushel which was adopted by the railroads in 1881, and which since then has been the usual rate in excess of the usual terminal charges.

Prior to that time iron steamships were loaded without this extra tax. The extra charge diverted business from New York and there was no longer need to keep the slips at the railroad elevator dredged out for large steamships. The trunk lines, however, as if by a concerted plan, have recently dredged out their slips, and are apparently preparing to resume their wonted activity in the export grain trade.

For some time past most of the grain from the railroad elevators intended for the export has been imposed for the loading. In the opinion of grain men, the invitation to large steamships to come to the elevators means nothing less than the offering of free loading or some concession equivalent to this, which may be granted to the shipper in the west.

It is believed about the produce exchange that the action of the Erie is simply the beginning of a program for beating the southern railroads at their own game at which all of the other trunk lines will take a part, and that they are prepared to get the business as best they may.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The city council has passed an ordinance which prohibits the wearing of any hat or head gear in a theater during the perform-

ance. This will compel all ladies to lay aside their bonnets while at the theater or other place of amusement. The ordinance was passed by the council without a dissenting voice.

Managers or proprietors of amusement places will be fined for each offense. The mayor said he would sign the ordinance.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 5.—William Downing and Charles Williams were hanged this morning in the jail yard. They fell together at one pull of the rope, and died without a struggle.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—George Sande, alias Dr. Clark, and Mrs. Mary Knapp, recently convicted of passing silver counterfeit dollars at Hoboken, were sentenced today, the former to seven years in New Jersey state prison, the latter to Essex county penitentiary for four years.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 5.—President Clarke arrived from St. Louis this morning. After the meeting of the Union Pacific receivers, Receiver Oliver M. Mink stated the only routine matters were considered. The receivers leave for Salt Lake City on Thursday to witness the last acts of segregating the Oregon Short Line and the Utah Northern from the greatly diminishing Union Pacific system. Mink said a company had been formed to purchase the Short Line of the foreclosure sale. It is thought to be operated by a management friendly to the Union Pacific.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A Times dispatch from Calcutta says: Returns of the sea-borne trade for November plainly show the effects of the famine. The export of wheat has practically ceased and the export of rice has declined. Imports generally have declined 12 per cent and exports have declined 8 per cent. The government has declined to accede to the proposition of the Bengal authorities that the government should advance money at 6 per cent interest for importing and distributing grain. The government considers it will best serve all interests by rigorously abstaining from any interference with private trade.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5.—Beeros Offin, an Armenian, recently appointed sub-kaimakam of Schirvanjak, was assassinated two days after his arrival there.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 5.—The Central Lumber company of California, the most stupendous trust ever organized on the Pacific coast, is a thing of the past. No such combine was ever effected for the control of a market on this coast, as it controlled every cargo mill on the coast but three. The projectors, confidently believing that the demand in 1896 would exceed that of 1895 thought that price cutting would be impossible; but the demand did not come up to expectations, the proportion of supply and demand being 4 instead of 3 to 1, as compared with eighteen months ago. The anticipation of enhanced values prior to the formation of the company furthermore caused the piling of great stocks of lumber in San Francisco and other California distributing points at lower prices.

Few purchased lumber from the mills, but many sought the small trade in the endeavor to get rid of the stock in the yards. Then the retailers and members of the Central Lumber com-

pany clashed and the breach was never healed.

The first struggle for supremacy, due to a small margin on large stocks and a small demand, took place in Los Angeles and the Central Lumber company suffered defeat. Today lumber is selling at barely cost in San Francisco.

During this period the mill men in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia could not understand why orders were not coming in and why their dividends were so small. At the same time one mill in British Columbia, four in Washington and four in Oregon, not members of the company started into the cargo trade and cut the price from \$2 to 50 cents per 1,000 feet. While they were running overtime, the Central Lumber mills were idle or running on part time. The smaller mill men being compelled to operate their plants in order to meet obligations finally broke their agreement with the company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: President-elect McKinley will select Colonel John Hay of Washington ambassador to Great Britain. Colonel Hay has been secretary of the legation at Paris, Vienna and Madrid, and was charge d'affaires ad interim at each of these capitals. In Hayes' administration he was first assistant secretary of state. Hay was one of President Lincoln's secretaries.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Chris. Schauer Jr., treasurer of the National Bank for savings, committed suicide last night. The body was discovered this morning dangling from the rafters in the closet of the Allegheny gymnasium. The president of the bank says Schauer's accounts are straight. Schauer has not been in good health and was very morose.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 5.—When the ship Swanbilla arrives at San Francisco, whither she is now en route with a cargo from New South Wales, the detectives who arrived here today by the Minerva, will arrest the criminal of the century, a man named Frank Butler, with half a dozen aliases, who is wanted for one of the most remarkable series of crimes on record, which were committed in New South Wales. His trade apparently was butchery and his practice was to advertise for a partner with ten pounds, to go prospecting, take him into the wilderness, shoot him after he had dug a trench that was to serve as his (the victim's) own grave, bury the body and return to the city to repeat the operations. Twice bodies have been discovered of the two latest victims, being A. O. T. Preston and Capt. Lee Weller. Butler assumed the latter's name and getting passage to America and these murders have been positively fastened upon him. He went about his fiendish work with the utmost coolness, the Weller murder and burial being within a few feet of a traveled trail and he went to the trouble to present the valueless part of the murdered man's property to a poor tramp on whom he expected suspicion to fall if the body was discovered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A special to the Herald from Malaga, Spain, says: The sentiment of this part of Andalusia is best expressed by the words of Senor Antonio Canovas Y. Vallejo,