# TELEGRAPHIC.

## A COLONEL KILLED.

### Shot Dead By a Chattanooga Bank President.

THE SEQUEL OF A DIVORCE SUIT.

Estimates of the Tragedy.—A Spectator Wounded by a Stray Bullet.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 5.—George S. Hesson, president of the Citizens' Bank & Trust company of this city, this afternoon shot and killed Colonel J. B. Wert, until recently a man of the highest standing in every respect in this city. Lavinia Chenee, a young lawyer, who was a spectator, was struck in the arm by a shot accidentally and painfully wounded.

After the tragedy Hesson coolly surrendered to the law officer of Pritchard, Cook & Hills, whom he engaged as counsel, and then telephoned to the church.

The shooting took place in the passage adjacent of the Richardson building and is the sequel of the suit of Hesson against his wife which was filed last spring, charging Colonel Wert with being unduly intimate with Mrs. Hesson. The case was compromised and taken out of the court.

Colonel Wert then demanded that an investigation be made by the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which he was deacon and treasurer. The church court acquitted Wert guilty and publicly exonerated him.

This afternoon the men met by chance for the first time since last May. Wert entered the elevator at the second floor of the building. Not a word passed between the two men. Hesson, at the sight of Wert, drew a pistol and fired two shots. The first bullet passed through the arm of Attorney Thomas, who was in the elevator. The second entered Wert's heart, killing him instantly.

Colonel Wert leaves a wife, two young sons and a grown daughter, the latter a very beautiful young lady and a great favorite in society. The unfortunate affair has created the most profound sensation ever known in Chattanooga.

**The Alaskan Boundary Line.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President sent to the Senate the treaty negotiated with the representative of the government of Great Britain for an extension of time in making the survey of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions. Originally a treaty, providing for a joint commission to this work, was negotiated and ratified during the summer of 1892 and commissioners appointed on behalf of the two governments. In accordance with the terms of the treaty the commission was to make the survey in the territory adjoining that part of the boundary line of the United States and Canada, dividing Alaska from the Northwest Territory, from latitude 55 degrees 20 minutes north, to a point where the boundary line enters the 141st degree on longitude west.

The purpose of the survey is to set at rest some questions of dispute going back of the ownership of Alaska by Russia, and involving conflicting claims made by the two countries in and along the sea coast opposite the channel.

Under the treaty the commission was to complete the work within a period of two years, which would expire this fall. It has been found impracticable to accomplish this and the present treaty extends the time for another year.

**Confirmed by the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate has confirmed John J. Terry, receiver of public moneys, at Seattle, Washington; William P. Wilson, public surveyor, Washington; district attorney, Charles Jones, District of Nevada.

**Presidential Appointments.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters—Frank S. Harding, Milsaville, Or.; Alonzo W. Wisner, Oswego, Wash.

Registers of land offices—John D. Bryant, at Las Cruces, N. M.; Robert H. Veatch, at Roseburg, Or.

Receivers of public moneys—Jas. H. Acuris, at Las Cruces, N. M.; Vincent Snelling, at La Grande, Or.

**Mr. Harrison and Mrs. Sanford.**

ROCHESTER, Ind., Feb. 5.—The Daily Evening Democrat says: The report of her marriage through a source which is believed to be reliable that ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Stanford, widow of the late Leland Stanford, will shortly be united in marriage at Palo Alto. The ex-President is now preparing to leave Indianapolis for the Stanford university to deliver a series of lectures, and will then be married to Mrs. Stanford, whose wealth is estimated at $20,000,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—From a source of ex-President Harrison's family it is learned that there is no foundation for the report that he is to marry Mrs. Stanford.

**The Blood Subsidy Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A conference of the leading anti-silver men of the House was held this afternoon to agree on a plan of action when the blood subsidy bill is taken up to-morrow. Efforts will be made to secure a postponement, in view of the illness of Dockery and the absence of Harter, both leading opponents of the bill.

**FOR NINE MILLION.**

**A Settling of Prominent Citizens Held in Boston.**

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held here to-day to promote the establishment of international consulates and a representative committee was selected to push forward the work. President Andrews of Brown university was elected chairman.

The promoters of the movement are to press to the two houses of congress, for the repeal of the surcharging clause of the Harrison act affords an excellent opportunity for advancing the case of international consulates. They think the needs of commerce will compel the international use of silver as well as gold.

The committee includes merchants, bankers, prominent lawyers, railroad presidents and trustees of large corporations. In order to further the object a series of lectures and public discussions will be arranged and a great quantity of circulars distributed broadcast.

**An Adverse Report.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The bill by Senator Dubois of Idaho, to give several Western states one-fourth of the money received from them by the government for mineral lands to support schools of mines has been adversely reported by the House committee on public lands.

**The Denver Legislators.**

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 5.—As the quickest method of bringing about an adjournment of the legislature, the senate today agreed to consider bills that have been or may be passed by the house. By a vote of 17 to 11 it was agreed that all house bills making appropriations shall be referred to the finance committee.

The house adopted a joint memorial to Congress, protesting against the bond issue.

## WILLIAM MAKES A SPEECH.

### His Subject is the Treaty of Commerce with Russia.

**The Reconciliation with Bismarck Will not Change the Policy of the Emperor.**

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The emperor this evening attended a dinner given by Von Caprivi to the members of parliament and delivered a speech. He announced the fact that the treaty of commerce with Russia has been signed. His majesty said never before had the relinking to mean a decision so fraught with important consequences as this treaty. Its rejection would be inevitably followed by a tariff war and at not a remote period by a real war.

"Let the deputies," he continued, "realize this responsibility. The favorable terms of the treaty were entirely due to the personal intervention of the czar, and his strong love of peace. The treaty is marked throughout by love and peace. The czar had been compelled to overcome vigorous resistance on the part of the manufacturing and commercial interests of Russia."

Emperor William was exceedingly gracious and animated.

At the reception, Lerthrow, president of the reichstag, asked that to the emperor the grievances of the farmers against the financial reform bill. His majesty listened attentively and then repeated that the passage of the bill was of high political necessity. By passing it the reichstag would win the lasting gratitude of the Germans, and he concludes by saying that patriotism and responsibility forbade its rejection.

The correspondent of the Telegraph at Berlin says: The emperor's outspoken support of the policy of Von Caprivi, as indicated by the speech at the dinner given by the chancellor, is highly significant, as proving that he does not intend to alter the course hitherto followed and that there is no chance of changes as a result of the reconciliation with Bismarck. It a struggle occurs, it will be between the agrarian opposition and the crown. The emperor's speech has caused a great impression in political circles.

**ANOTHER "SINGAPORE."**

**English Troops Fired on by the French in Africa.**

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Sierra Leone announces further disturbances on the frontier, between the British and French forces. A detachment of British frontier police, while encamped in the Sofia country, had been fired upon by a force of French native troops. During the conflict one Frenchman and five native police were killed.

Later advices say the detachment in conflict with the French forces is the one previously attached by the French in Warina. The detachment was returning to the coast when attacked.

**Will Go to Venezuela.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—It was learned aboard the steamship Venezuela, which arrived this morning from Central American points, that the Louisiana Lottery company is about to change its headquarters to Caracas. All the necessary arrangements have been made with the Venezuelan government.

**Will Blockade Rio.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Rio says Da Gama has given forty-eight hours' notice he will blockade Rio and has disposed his fleet accordingly. This step is intended to assert belligerent rights for the insurgents. The action of the foreign commanders is awaited with anxiety.

**The Central American War.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special to the World from San Salvador says: A letter from President Vasquez, dated Tegucigalpa, says the whole position of his troops is bad enough, but not as critical as has been represented by his enemies.

The Honduras rebels and Nicaraguans who are investing Tegucigalpa are numerous, as they have not received pay for a long time. The outer line of Vasquez's defense at Tegucigalpa has been forced back. The artillery fire has been incessant, and many of Vasquez's works have been destroyed. It will be difficult for him to prevent his enemies from surrounding him.

A special to the World from Guatemala says: Plots of revolutionists against President Barrios have been discovered. The disaffection is especially strong in Quezaltenango. The president threatens to declare a state of siege in case there should be the slightest sign of revolution. Those who advocate a revolution point out the fact that the president has not carried out any of his promises concerning liberal reforms.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 5.—United States minister V. Baker, has transmitted to the state department a cablegram from the government of Nicaragua, dated December 25, recognizing the provisional government of Policarpo Bonilla, president of Honduras. Nicaragua is declared an ally of the provisional government under Bonilla.

**The Manchester Ship Canal.**

The opening of the Manchester, England, ship canal on January 1st was an event of far more than local importance. We in America were wont to congratulate ourselves on the fact that we possessed a monopoly of the world's energy and ability in undertaking enterprises and other great material undertakings. Nothing could be further from the truth, and it is well that we are giving more heed and attaching more weight to the evidence of skill that marked the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe. The Manchester ship canal transformed a great inland city into a seaport. It is a fact that the new canal constitutes the nearest shipping point for some eight millions of people, nearly all of whom are engaged in manufacturing industries in more or less and other distinct forms of the region contiguous to the Manchester district. The canal is indeed an extended dock. It is large enough for all seagoing steamers with the possible exception of a very few of the largest transatlantic liners. The cost of the undertaking has been some $75,000,000. The canal reaches the sea through the estuary of the river Mersey in the northwestern of Liverpool. The initial difficulties were great enough to have arguing against the undertaking. The city of Liverpool exerted itself to the utmost to prevent the granting of the charter, holding that it would be a great injury to the shipping interests of Liverpool if Manchester were allowed to become a port. The railway companies, which had profited by the heavy traffic from Liverpool to Manchester, were naturally up in arms against the project, and there were several ordinary difficulties and obstacles which lay across the route and had to be disposed of in some manner. Every one of these difficulties were met and vanquished. Railroad lines were elevated and carried over the new canal on bridges.—*From the "Progress of the World" in the February Century of Review.*


Bald Heads!

Where is the medicine of merit? Is your hair falling? Does it look thin? Do you want a luxuriant growth of hair? Do you want the dandruff and all other diseases of the scalp to disappear? Do you want to stop your hair from turning white or to restore your hair to its original color? Do you want a healthy scalp? Do you want a beautiful head of hair? Do you want to be free from all scalp diseases? Do you want to be free from dandruff? Do you want to be free from all other diseases of the scalp? Do you want to be free from all other diseases of the hair