TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM DEATH'S GRASP

A Victim of Electricity Revived by Artificial Means.

HIS EXPERIENCE RELATED.

Life was Apparently Extinct but Returned Slowly After Seven Minutes.

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10.—The possibility that the executioner upon the person of a criminal condemned to death in the electrical chair may prove an unexpected, but startling New York physicians and electricians to discuss that matter.

A man living at Fitchburg, Mass., after having received between 1,000 and 1,000 volts of electricity, and remaining to all appearances dead from the shock for seven minutes, is not only alive but well and his nervous 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 treat as an unconscious person.

The man who reaped the benefit of the Frenchman's luck, and who is, so far as I know, the first person outside of Paris to be treated in the manner suggested by Dr. d'Arsonval, is Mr. James E. Carter, superintendent of the testing department of the Shawmut Electric Manufacturing company, of Fitchburg, Mass. On October 20, Mr. Carter, while at work, took hold of two terminals carrying the high pressure of 1,000 volts, and was immediately thrown to the floor.

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

"I was examining a transformer which carries a current of 1,000 volts," Mr. Carter says. "Hand to nothing about the wires got in my way and I took hold of them and received a shock through my entire body. For a little in fact there was a sensation as if I were being drawn downward by the feet, and everything became black.

"In this condition I remained for seven minutes, the attendants fell 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 chest in the form 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 it seemed as there was a large black spot, which soon began to diminish and finally disappeared. Had an hour afterward I could recall every incident before and after the extraordinary 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 felt quiet, but on the following day I was around as usual. I have experienced no ill effects other than the scare from the burn, one of which went to the bone."

REFORMING NEW YORK.

Proposed Legislative Measures Discussed by the Committee of Seventy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The legislative committee appointed by the committee of seventy at a recent session in the rooms of the chamber of commerce, appointed O. G. Bonnan, W. T. Jerome, L. L. Deadlock and Joseph Larocque a sub-committee to prepare and present plans for legislation on municipal affairs. Among the measures which the members of the committee severally have been discussing are:

To remove all heads of departments now holding office by virtue of the appointment of the mayor.

Fixing the tenure of all elective officers in the city and county so that in either of office will expire in odd numbered years.

Abolishing the office of police justice and creating a new office just like it.

Taking the bureau of elections out of the police department.

Providing for public hearings by the mayor on all bills passed by the legislature and submitted to him for approval.

Giving effect to the civil service section of either five of the new municipal bills.

FRAUDS UNCOVERED.

In Connection with the Opening of the Cherokee Reservation.

PERRY, O. T., Nov. 10.—Many of the great frauds perpetrated in the opening of the Cherokee outlet which consists of 6,000,000 acres of Cherokee lands formerly occupied by the Cherokee Indians are coming to light, but the greatest was unearthed today in a trial before government town trustees, who are an opprobrious tribunal to the secretary of the interior to determine contests for town sites. Perry, by general odds, is the largest town site to the new promised land opened by the present administration. At high noon September 16, 1893, at the 12,000 who had set in hours of time, rode in the Cherokee outlet, there were 5,000 town sites on Perry town site on the night of September 16, 1893. To be a qualified entry man to take town site or homes it was necessary for the man or woman to go to a government lands and there to make oath to a certain required affidavit to show a bona fide intention and to be honest in quality one to acquire land. Thousands of men and women stood in line day and night in an almost unbearable dust and dirt to obtain this necessary proof, which was a quality form to get a home. One of the centers was located at Orlando, ten miles south of Perry, and it was there that a majority of the outlaws were stationed for bunding to the city, and it was there a great fraud was perpetrated which only comes to light yesterday. The interior department sent out several men from Washington to superintend the work of locating town sites, and one, D. Lee Cubbs, was left in charge of the Orlando town site. A prominent lawyer of Guthrie, and a well known newspaper man of Oklahoma City, both living at Guthrie, proposed to make a great speculation. They formed the boundary of Lee Cubbs, on his dinner and for a few hundred dollars secured any number of these certificates, so that the possibility of making sure at a town, standing in line in cold and dirt for days. They took the town certificates to Guthrie and other towns and filled them at from $50 to $100.

C. P. PARKER.

Congress Expected to Grant a Final Settlement of the Difficulties.

OMAHA, Nov. 10.—An interesting letter to the stockholders of the Union Pacific Reorganization committee has been issued now by Frederick Gallatin and John W. Doane, president and vice president of that property, which presents the case for the reorganization committee in a strong light. Mr. Cassatt expressed himself as being generally impressed with the Union Pacific proposition and thinks the settlement of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Central Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific and Union Pacific money is all to be adjusted by congress at its next session.

Regarding the claim of the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific company to priority of the government mortgage, it is stated that the majority in equity which will be had in Congress to be something at the session towards a final settlement of the text of the case. The question of the difference of the Union Pacific company in such a way as to make the government mortgage of the present year over mortgage soon to become due. In other words, to say the government certainly a mortgage of $27,000,000 called July 1, 1895, and yet the same railroad or railroads to be sought in charge, under which there is a debt of 100 years hence to an amount much less, the security further will be excessive, the money, apply the security and securities to the sinking fund to the payment of excessive amount of bonds which have priority of lien over the lien of the government mortgage, with the stock of the company in it provided for under the new conditions.

Cash in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business today was $103,019,170, a loss of the day of $192,000. The gold reserve today was $61,878,024, which shows a net loss since yesterday of $71,400.

Since October 20 the cash balance shows a loss of $9,000,000 and a gold reserve a gain of $1,000,000.

How to Relieve the Poor.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—This evening's issue of the *Herald* says: "Mr. Cleveland was largely attended. The topic of the evening was "How to relieve the poor without pauperizing them." Robert T. Davison said:

"Charity, not relief, is worthy need primarily and usually, to prevent, whether alms in the nonwilly, and make sure that no children grow up paupers. Charity is in making the conditions of life sweeter and better and tempting the rich to apply to be use of their wealth in making it for the benefit of the poor."

Rev. George Nelson said: "What the suffering poor need is sympathy, a sense of brotherhood that makes to all one in Christ."

Rev. Joseph H. Reynolds said what is the cause of poverty and pauperism in one word—sin. Sins committed by the church and state when they allow or sanction the commission of laws contrary to the divine laws. The remedy is applied Christianity.

Bishop Neraz Dead.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Nov. 10.—Right Rev. Bishop John Claudius Neraz, bishop of the San Antonio diocese of the Catholic church, died in this city this afternoon. He was 66 years old.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUD.

Two Officers Said to be Stolen From the Seventh Ward Committee.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10.—An alleged attempt at ballot box stuffing was made in the Seventh ward yesterday. The election was held in the office of the recorder of votes. The fraud was discovered by W. T. Jameson, the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney, who was elected on the face of the returns, but was counted out. The discovery was made in the presence of Recorder of Votes Owsley, and admitted by that official. The fact verifies the allegations made by Jameson and Nunn, Republicans, that the office of prosecuting attorney and county marshal, in which they were elected, were deliberately stolen from them and given to Brummerstadt and Kershner, Democrats. Great consternation was caused among politicians by today's recovery and startling developments may be expected within the next week.

Jameson, accompanied by his attorney, C. E. Smith, called on Owsley this afternoon and made certain demands on him to show them the tally sheets of the various precincts, the certificates to by the judges and the sheet on which they were signed, and which was used by James Shannon and Hawthorne in making the official count.

Owsley positively refused to show the tally sheets, but showed the others. Holding the sheet on which the figures were written between him and the light, Smith could distinctly see where erasures had been made with an India rubber, and new figures had been written in ink. These changes, he says, were in three precincts in the Sixth and Eighth wards, the returns from which are already shown to have been changed.

By looking at the judges' returns in the same way, Smith was sure that they could see evidence that the figures in the tally sheet in Johnson's and Brummerstadt's favor had been altered. Every case that the letter of the paper had been tampered, and that there can be no doubt but the changes were made without alter the sense of change.

Owsley himself agreed with them that the erasures and changes must have been made. Later in the day papers were filed by Jameson and Nunn in the court, asking for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Recorder Owsley to show the tally sheet. The writ had not been granted up to a late hour this evening.

Brummerstadt and Kershner, the Democrats who were given the election in place of Jameson and Nunn, have offered to submit to a recount. Talk of contest, however, has been raised by the unseated candidates, who assert that a recount is day talk. They offer that if the ballot sheet have been altered, the ballots could have been, and probably were, taken to correspond.

CALLED ON SEC. GRESHAM.

The Chinese Minister at Washington Pays Him a Visit.

Probably an Attempt of the Pending Negotiations Between the Government and Japan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Chinese minister, accompanied by two of his aides, called on Secretary Gresham today. In view of the pendency of the negotiations of United States mediation between China and Japan, the call was of some more importance, although the Chinese and Japanese ministers at Washington.

Emperor Pevrow, of France, received a soldier in the uniform of an and had a talk with him. There is grown. Some time ago Jackson was convicted of attempt to assassinate the president. He was in the war of 1870 and 1871 and was a soldier. He was sentenced to 2 years in the Bicetre prison, and the president pardoned him. He was released from the Bicetre prison and went to the president's palace. He was received by the president and had a talk with him. The president said to him: "Jackson, I have pardoned you, but I hope you will be a good citizen." Jackson said: "Mr. President, I am a soldier and I will be a good citizen." The president said