

THE NEWS.

William Sheppard, an iron moulder, of Perth Amboy, assaulted his wife during a jealous quarrel, and struck her in the forehead with a machinist's hammer, fracturing her skull.—An immense crowd attended the funeral services over the remains of the late Rev. Edward Soria, supreme general of the order of the Holy Cross, and founder of Notre Dame University, at Notre Dame, Ind.—The retrial of ex-Detective Dan Coughlin for the murder of Dr. Cronin, was begun in Chicago.—At the Greenwood Colliery, near Minooka, Luzerne county, Pa., John Dulaski was instantly killed and Peter Shusky was terribly injured by a fall of roof rock. The men had just fired a blast and were preparing to load the coal when the loosened rock crashed upon them.—In the Circuit Court in Williamsburg, Va., the case of the county of Brooks vs. the bondsmen of ex-Sheriff J. L. Curtis was begun. The action is to recover the amount of the shortage something in the neighborhood of \$40,000. The criminal cases against Curtis have been continued until next term of court.—The factory of the British Columbia Jute and Coopers Company, at Vancouver, was destroyed by fire.—By the explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Iron Mountain Road three men were killed.—The foundry and machine shops of E. C. Wehrhitz were destroyed by an incendiary fire in Little Rock, Ark. His family residence, adjoining, was also badly damaged. The loss is \$40,000.

Col. Gilbert S. Jennings, U. S. A., died in Detroit.—Hyman & Co., dealers in pictures, fancy cards and paper in New York, were closed by the sheriff. Liabilities \$40,000.—The eastbound passenger train on the International and Great Northern Railway was wrecked a mile and a half west of Hearne, Texas, near the junction of the Hearne and Brazos Valley Railroad. It was caused by the spreading at the switches of the Hearne and Brazos Valley Railroad. All the coaches and the baggage car were overturned, the engine alone keeping the track.—The large Sawmill just east of Dixon, O., was destroyed by fire. The fire spread to the lumber piles, extending one-eighth of a mile, and the conflagration followed. Loss \$200,000.—Behard Yawger, a prominent farmer of Lebanon, N. J., while on his way from Stanton Station was stopped by highwaymen. One man held the horses, while another, at the point of a pistol, robbed Yawger of his money.—A San Francisco lawyer and Tracey was struck and instantly killed by a train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway at St. Ann's avenue, Morrisania.—Samuel Bladell & Co., dealers in cotton and wool in Chicago, with various branches, failed.—The remains of Sir John Abbott were buried at the cemetery in Montreal.—The meeting was held in St. Paul, Minn., of the general committee of the Board of Church Extension of the M. E. Church.—By a boiler explosion in New York six persons were killed and others more or less injured.—Arrangements were completed for the transfer of the control of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern from C. P. Huntington to the Louisville and Nashville.

There was an explosion on the steamer San Matteo, which was on her way from Last Point to San Francisco. She put in at Victoria, B. C.—A requisition from the governor of Massachusetts for Geo. B. White, a prominent tanner of Bedford, has been honored by Governor Pattison. White is wanted in Boston to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.—While Albert Sponenberg, and his wife and child, were driving across the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Hazleton, Pa., they were struck by a freight engine. Mrs. Sponenberg was instantly killed, and the husband was badly injured. The child escaped.—Francis R. Bannan, until recently an extensive iron founder in Pottsville, Pa., has made an assignment to the Schuylkill Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company.—Isaac S. Fisher, a cloak manufacturer, of Boston, was arrested on request of Superintendent Byrnes, of New York. Fisher is charged with the larceny of \$4,000 from Fred. E. Lynde & Co., of that city. Fisher refused to make an explanation of the affair, other than that he was innocent.—Mrs. Theresa Kraus was burned to death in Attleboro, Mass., her clothing having caught fire while she was singing a hymn.—Andrew Kosek, a miner, was instantly killed, and Michael Burko and Sheridan Hilton were slightly burned, in the Stanton mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa. The former was sitting on a box in the mine making a cartridge, and by his side stood a keg of powder. A blast was fired in a gangway nearby, causing a concussion, which knocked Kosek's lighted lamp into the powder, exploding the same, and horribly mutilating him.

Mrs. Frances Adams died in Kingston, N. Y., aged eighty-nine years. She was the mother of the late Lieutenant Commander L. P. Adams, U. S. N.; Lyle T. Adams, United States consul to Geneva, Switzerland, and an aunt of ex-Governor John T. Hoffman.—The central and business portion of Pasco, Pa., was destroyed by fire.—Rev. J. Orten was horsewhipped in Winama, Ind., by two boys whom he had reprimanded for misconduct in church.—The Chicago grand jury promptly indicted Patrick Eugene Prendergast for the murder of Mayor Harrison.—The closing exercises of the great World's Fair were simple and sad. Thousands of people attended the meeting in Festival Hall, and all the foreign representatives were present. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mayor Harrison were adopted, and, after a short address by President Higginbotham, President Palmer declared that, in accordance with the act of Congress, the World's Columbian Exposition was at an end.—The Singer Sewing Machine works, at Elizabeth, N. J., closed down for a week on account of a break in the machinery, and three thousand men are idle.—A crank has shot Superintendent Frank Matthews, of the new Postal Telegraph Building, in New York city.—Another crank walked into Edwin Gould's office, in New York, and demanded \$5,000 during a personal interview. He was detained until a policeman arrived and was arrested. His name is Andrews and he was once a telegraph operator.—A. J. Gurney, the chief money clerk of the American Express Company, at New Orleans, was arrested, charged with the theft of \$22,000, which mysteriously disappeared some time ago while in transit.

J. J. VAN ALLEN is said to be well up in gastronomy. Does he realize that his political career is a cold roast?

SHOT BY A CRANK.

Carter Harrison, Chicago's Mayor, Assassinated.

THE CITY MUCH ENRAGED.

Prendergast an Ex-Policeman Did the Deed—He Ran Several Blocks and Finally Walked Into a Police Station and Surrendered Himself.

Carter Harrison, five times Mayor of Chicago, ex-Congressman, ex-county commissioner, editor, capitalist and author, was assassinated in his own residence, at 231 South Ashland avenue, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

Three bullets entered his body, and within 1 hour and 12 minutes after the first shot was fired death ensued. The man who did the shooting was arrested and locked up at the Desplaines-Street Station. There the man gave his name as Eugene Patrick Prendergast. He was at one time a member of the Chicago police force.

The incidents that led up to the killing show that it was premeditated and deliberately planned.

There is no question that his life would have been taken if he had been compelled to remain near the scene of the crime a few minutes longer. The man's actions before the shooting were not such as to attract attention, but his talk and manner since he was placed under arrest leave no doubt as to his insanity.

At 7:30 o'clock a man ran up the front steps of Mr. Harrison's residence, at 231 South Ashland avenue, and rang the bell. Mary Fausen, the servant, answered the bell, and the man outside asked for Mr. Harrison. She said he would have to wait a moment, as Mr. Harrison was asleep on the sofa in the parlor, at the same time going back through the hall to call him, leaving the door open.

In a moment Mr. Harrison stepped from the parlor into the hall. In an instant the man had drawn a revolver and fired, the shot entering the abdomen just above the navel. Two more shots rang out an instant later, the first of which entered the mayor's body under the left arm, penetrating the heart. Mr. Harrison, when the first shot was fired, had started toward the door, and the second shot struck him when within a few feet of the assassin.

Mr. Harrison was so close to the muzzle of the revolver when the third shot was fired that the bullet shattered one of the knuckles of his left hand and the powder burned the flesh.

Mayor Harrison, after the last shot was fired, stepped into the parlor and started toward the dining-room. He had taken but a few steps, however, when he reeled and fell into the butler's pantry, which led to the rear of the house. His son Preston, who was upstairs at the time of the shooting, ran down, and was at his father's side in an instant.

Mr. Harrison said: "I am shot, Preston, and cannot live."

Mr. Harrison hastily left his father's side and rushed out upon the street in pursuit of the assassin.

In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, who live across the street, had started for the Harrison residence, as they had heard the shooting. They saw a man running up Ashland avenue and met the son, Preston, in pursuit. Young Mr. Harrison stopped long enough to inform his neighbor of the terrible affair and then started in pursuit of the murderer. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers hastily entered the house, Mr. Chalmers at once making a pillow of his overcoat, which he placed under Mr. Harrison's head.

"I have been shot and cannot live," said the mayor as he grasped for breath.

"You won't die," said Mr. Chalmers, "you have only been shot in the abdomen."

"No! I have been shot in the heart, and I know I cannot live," was the reply.

These were the last words of the mayor. He immediately became unconscious and died at 8:25.

The murderer, pursued by the coachman, ran along Ashland avenue toward Monroe street at a breakneck pace. Coming to Monroe street he turned to the east and started for the city. The pursuer, who had been reinforced by an officer and several citizens, gained rapidly on their man. On they sped until Desplaines street was reached, when the hunted man again turned to the north and in a few moments had reached the Desplaines Street Police Station. He walked in and approached the sergeant at the desk. He was about to speak when the foremost of his pursuers rushed breathlessly into the station.

"Look that man up," said the coachman, "he has killed Mayor Harrison."

In an instant the sergeant was out from behind his desk, and catching hold of the man's arm, pulled him within the wire enclosure as though to preserve his life from a crowd which was gathering with astonishing rapidity. Without waiting to register the prisoner he was quickly taken back and placed behind the bars. The station was then cleared of the excited people and the sergeant went for a talk with the prisoner.

"My name is Eugene Patrick Prendergast," he said in response to the first inquiry.

"Do you know that you have killed Mayor Harrison?" said the sergeant.

"Yes, and I am glad of it," was the answer. "He promised to give me the corporation counselship and has not kept his word."

"Where do you live?"

"At 600 Jane street, with my mother," said the prisoner.

This ended the interview. The sergeant at once telephoned to the Central Station, and in a few moments several officers from that district were at the Desplaines-Street Station. A patrol wagon was called after a few minutes, and the prisoner was taken to the Central Station down town. Here another examination was held, and the revolver which had been taken from the murderer at the Desplaines-Street Station was given into the keeping of the officer in charge.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the patrol was again brought into requisition for the purpose of conveying the prisoner to the county jail.

The news that the murderer had been apprehended spread rapidly down town and when the officers emerged from the station in the big county building they found a crowd of nearly five hundred persons assembled about the entrance to and the walk from the station. The prisoner was instantly taken back to the station and a consultation held. The officers, expecting violence to their prisoner from the crowd without, feared to make the trip and asked for reinforcements.

A detail of six officers was summoned, and at 11:15 the prisoner closely guarded was taken out of the station, hurried through the long passageway to the street and hustled into the wagon in a jiffy. The officers were barely seated before the wagon was in motion and, amid the mutterings of the crowd, was hurried off to the North Side, where the prisoner was lodged in the county jail for safe keeping.

When the news of Mayor Harrison's assassination reached the down-town streets immense crowds gathered around the newspaper buildings reading the bulletins posted from time to time with eager interest.

The building occupied by the Times, of which Mr. Harrison was proprietor, is at this hour the gathering place of the most excited throng, and murmurs against the life of the assassin are heard on every hand.

Carter Harrison's Career.

"Carter Henry Harrison was born in Fayette county, Ky., February 15, 1833. He was graduated at Yale in 1855, read law, engaged in farming, traveled for two years in foreign countries and after receiving his degree from Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Ky., settled in Chicago, where he engaged in real estate operations.

After the great fire in 1871 he served as county commissioner for three years. After returning from a second European journey in 1874 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, but so close a vote that his competitor, who had defeated him in the preceding election, gave notice of contest. He was re-elected, and when his second term was ended in 1879 was chosen Mayor of Chicago, in which office he continued for four biennial terms.

In 1890 he ran for Mayor of Chicago as Independent, against Dewitt C. Cregier, the regular Democratic nominee, and Hampton Washburn, Republican. The three-cornered fight resulted in the election of the Republican candidate. Again, in 1892, notwithstanding the fact that he was generally held responsible for the Democratic defeat in 1890 in this strongly Democratic city, he received the regular nomination of that party for mayor after a memorable fight, backed solely by his own personality.

The campaign was one of the bitter municipal contests on record, and Mayor Harrison held his office as a result of this fight, his majority reaching about 53,000, one of the greatest personal triumphs recorded in American politics.

Carter Harrison was to have been married within a fortnight.

Carter Harrison's Funeral.

The body of Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, was buried with impressive ceremonies. The body had been lying in state in the city hall for nearly twenty-four hours and thousands of people had viewed it.

At half past nine o'clock the guard of honor passed down the steps. Behind them, borne by eight sturdy members of the police and fire departments, came the casket.

A signal from Chief Marshal Austin J. Doyle and the head of the great procession moved. A platoon of police led the way.

The funeral car was drawn by four horses, and on either side, with slow and stately step, marched the active pall-bearers, representing the police and fire departments.

Following in detachment after detachment for over an hour marched Masons and Odd-Fellows, members of republican, democratic and labor organizations, representatives of German, Polish, Bohemian, Irish, French, Canadian, Scandinavian, Italian and British societies. President Griffin marched in front of the delegation from the Typographical Union and President Waterloo before a division made up of nearly two-thirds of the members of the Press Club. Governor Altgeld and the State officials occupied carriages in the third division.

It was one of the most imposing funeral processions ever witnessed in Chicago. Fifty thousand mourners proceeded or followed the casket and a million of people looked on with bowed heads from sidewalk, windows and housetops along the route of over six miles.

Upon the arrival of the casket at the entrance to the church the choir and the officiating minister, Rev. Dr. T. N. Morrison, entered from the vestry, and the minister, with two acolytes, proceeded up the centre aisle to meet the body.

As the casket was borne into the edifice those within rose to their feet, and in solemn tones the preacher commenced intoning the sentences of the funeral office, commencing, "I am the resurrection and the life." When the chancel was reached the casket was placed on a bier before the rail and the officiating clergyman proceeded with the reading of the Psalms, at the end of each of which the Gloria was sung. The lesson of the day was a portion of the fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and at the conclusion of the reading "Nearer My God, to Thee," was rendered by the choir with touching effect.

Dr. Morrison, in a brief but eloquent sermon, paid tribute to the life and public services of the dead man, who had been a member of the congregation for many years, and deplored his assassination. The choir sang the anthems, "Who Are These That Are Arrayed in White Robes?" and "Lead, Kindly Light."

Then the casket was again borne from the church and the march to the tomb was resumed. There, about 4 o'clock, amid the solemn rendering of the committal service, the remains were placed in the receiving vault.

Spain has decided upon a plan of campaign that involves sending 12,000 regular troops against the rebellious tribesmen. It is thought that the country around Melilla will be annexed.

Lord Brassey is cruising on his yacht Sunbeam on his way to Calcutta. He has with him, in addition to many other properties, two typewriting machines and a barred organ.

SILVER'S DEFEAT.

Repeal Carried By a Vote of 43 to 32.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

An Analysis of the Vote Shows That the Supporters of Repeal Actually Had Forty-Eight of the Eighty-Four Sitting Senators on their Side.

The bill for the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law passed the Senate at half-past 7 o'clock Monday evening by a vote of 43 yeas to 32 noes. For three months the bill had occupied the attention of the Senate to the exclusion of almost all other business. It had been debated as perhaps no single bill ever before the American Senate has been discussed. The House of Representatives passed the bill on Monday, August 28, three weeks after the beginning of the session, and although the Senate had been discussing it practically all the time it was under consideration in the House, they kept it before them for exactly nine weeks after it came from the House before voting on its final passage. The bill was passed, with the Voorhees amendment, exactly as it was reported from the committee on finance on August 19.

All that now remains to be done before the President can affix his signature to it is for the House to agree to the Senate amendment.

The contest over the bill will go down in history as one of the greatest debates of the Senate. While there is no doubt but that many speeches were made simply for the purpose of delay, yet the fact remains that on the whole the debate has been made up of earnest and able argument on both sides. The student of monetary science will find in it a perfect mine of wealth, which will be drawn on in future discussions of every civilized country.

Though it was understood the vote would be taken before adjournment, and though it was hoped the bill would be passed early in the day, there was no disposition to cut off any Senator who wanted to speak. The full galleries and the attentive audience on the floor offered a temptation that some of the Senators could not resist, and the consequence was that there were many more speeches than had been expected.

When the Vice-President called the Senate to order, though there were few Senators on the floor, the galleries were already full, and it was not long until even the standing room was occupied. Men and women stood in lines in the corridors for hours waiting for a chance to squeeze through the doors whenever any of those inside became tired and left. Thousands of persons made their way to the Capitol only to turn around and go home when they saw the impossibility of even catching a glimpse of the inside of the Senate chamber. Members of the House found the proceedings of the Senate more interesting than those in their own hall, and all through the day the empty chairs and sofas in the chambers were occupied by them, while after the adjournment of their body they flocked over in such numbers as to completely fill the space in the rear of the seats on the Senate floor and extend in a solid crowd down the aisle from the main door.

Repeal Bill Signed.

At thirty-five minutes past four o'clock Wednesday afternoon President Cleveland affixed his signature to the bill repealing the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law and it became a part of the law of the land. The bill was laid before the House of Representatives at the opening of the session, and in spite of the efforts of its opponents to delay action the Senate amendment was concurred in a few minutes before 3 o'clock by a vote of 108 to 91, over two-thirds voting to concur. Ten minutes later the concurrence was communicated to the Senate and the signatures of Speaker Crisp and Vice-President Stevenson were affixed without delay. Then Representative Pearson, of Ohio, the chairman of the House Committee on enrolled bills, carried it to the White House, where the President lost no time in affixing his signature. Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney were present.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill Speaker Crisp received a request from President Cleveland by special messenger for a list of an eye and nay vote on the question. Mr. Crisp intrusted the preparation of the list to a clerk and the messenger returned to the White House in a short time with it.

DICA'S TERS AND CASUALTIES

There were two deaths and 21 new cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Georgia. By the explosion of a director in the pulp mill at Ashland, Wisconsin, six men were terribly burned—two probably fatally.

A fire occurred in the workshop of the State Penitentiary in Omaha, Neb. There was no loss of life, but the property loss was heavy. A head-end collision on the Iron Mountain Road occurred near Tezakrana, owing to disobedience of orders, and three men were killed.

A passenger train on the Indiana and Illinois Southern Railroad was derailed near Elmhurst, Ill. Thirteen persons were injured, Benjamin Jewel fatally.

Seven persons were injured, one a woman, perhaps mortally, by a collision between a street car and electric car in Chicago. It is said the motor car was running too fast at the time.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of New York, which sailed from San Francisco, went on the rocks at Point Bonita, at the entrance of the Golden Gate, during a fog. She will probably be a total wreck.

A freight train on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad ran into a sink hole three miles south of Hamburg Junction, Mich. Engineer Bouvier, Fireman George Alberts and Brakeman Thomas Milligan were killed.

The Michigan Supreme Court handed down a decision on the Woman Suffrage law passed by the last Legislature, permitting women to vote at municipal elections. The Court declares that the law is utterly unconstitutional and void.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, Extra Session.

SENATE.

73RD DAY.—The Senate met at noon and did not adjourn till a quarter before five. Between those hours it considered and finally passed the very important measure known as the New York Bridge bill. It is a House bill, with various amendments reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce. All these amendments were agreed to by the Senate, and the discussions which took place were over amendments proposed by Mr. McPherson (Dem.), of New Jersey. The bill passed without any other amendment than those reported by the Committee on Commerce.

74TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Hill introduced two amendments to the rules, the object of which were to count as present any senators who refused to answer on the roll call, and also restricting the number of times that the cry of "no quorum" might be raised. The Senate then took up the discussion of the Chinese bill, and was addressed by Messrs. Gray, Palmer, Perkins, Dolph, Squire and Frye, until five o'clock, when it adjourned without action on the bill.

75TH DAY.—The Senate spent its entire session after the morning hour of the discussion of the House bill passed on October 16 to amend the act of May 5, 1892, prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States. All the amendments that were offered were either withdrawn or rejected, and the bill was passed in the exact form in which they came from the House.

76TH DAY.—The Senate confirmed a number of nominations. Henry C. C. Astwood was rejected and Mr. Hornblower's was left unacted upon.

HOUSE.

73RD DAY.—The Silver Repeal bill reached the House just before one o'clock, the time before that being spent in some caustic debate upon the naturalization bill. The New Mexico statehood bill was reported, and the bill giving the brick ship to Illinois was passed. When the Silver Repeal bill was presented it was laid on the Speaker's table.

74TH DAY.—The House took an important step towards final adjournment by adopting a resolution looking to a termination of the special session at 3 o'clock Friday. Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana; Mr. Clark (Dem.), of Missouri; and Mr. Terry (Dem.), of Arkansas, pleaded for a recess instead of adjournment, but they were overruled by a large majority.

75TH DAY.—The closing day of the extraordinary session was an exciting one in the House. Little business was done but a few private bills were introduced and referred to committees or put on the House calendar. The only substantial achievement was the final disposition of the bill allowing a rebate of duty on fair exhibits acquired by the Columbian Museum. Otherwise the greater part of the three hours' session of the House was spent in a wrangle over pay and back pay of congressional employees. After encountering much filibustering, led by Mr. Hutchinson, of Texas, Mr. Sayers succeeded in getting through the House a resolution providing for the salaries of these people up to the next session, but when the bill came back from the Senate laden with the particular amendment relative to back pay of senatorial clerks, that had caused the failure of the original bill, it was defeated.

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