He Advises the Construction of Three Battle-Ships and Twelve Torpedo Boats-The Naval Estimates-The New Submarine Torpedo Boat-Japan Teaches a Lesson.

The annual report of the Navy Department has just been made public.

The most important recommendation made by Secretary Herbert is that Congress authorize the construction of three great battle-ships of about 10,000 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$4,000,000 each, and twelve torpeto boats of from 100 to 300 tons each, at the discretion of the Secretary, to cost not ex-ceeding an average of \$170,000.

There are many features of interest in this report, not only in the way of review of naval progress at home and abroad but also relating to great questions of naval policy. He shows that since his last report five splendid ships have been completed, tried and a ided to the naval list, three of which are capable of speed in excess of twenty-one knots, while two of them are the fleetest cruisers in the world. The five vessels are the Marblehead. 18.44 knots, Columbia.
22.60 knots Olympia, 21.69 knots Montgomery, 19.056 knots, and Minneapolis, 23.076 knots.

One important change of naval policy is noted in connection with the advertisements for three new torpedo boats soon to be issued. The Secretary says that no speed provisions will be allowed on these boats; that the premium system undoubtedly had its advantages when adopted, but the de-partment is now convinced that the time has come when, with the experience gained, it may with profit be abandoned.

Still treating of torpedo boats, the report shows the startling number of these craft now on hand in foreign countries to be 1283 and the number building 182. Great Britain has 175 on hand and sixty-four building, while France is even better off with 214 on hand and forty-one building. Of seventeen countries enumerated, not one has less than twenty-two. Of these boats, the United States, with more coasts and ports than any other Nation, has but six, counting three yet

The work on new ship construction has proceeded satisfactorily and the deliveries of armor which had retarded the work are now being made at a rate that promises to bring in the full contract supply during the next spring. The work on the new gunboats at Newport News is also going on rapidly, and the Secretary says that these vessels have been contracted for at a price fully as low as is paid for similar work in France and England. The Secretary speaks in terms of deep regret of the loss of the Kearsarge, and to prevent the famous name from lapsing on the naval list, he suggests that a battle-ship be built to perpetuate it. He also suggests that the renowned old Constitution

suggests that the renowned old Constitution be put in repair and placed on exhibition at the Washington Navy Yard as an object of interest to patriotic Americans.

The Secretary has taken a cue from the battle of the Yalu and says that he has given instructions that all but the most necessary woodwork must be removed from our ships. As all the guns for our new naval vessels are now nearly finished, the report states that the work of constructing a sufficient reserve store should be com menced at once, and a proper estimate is submitted to that end. Attention is called in this connection to fact that although the Government is annually expending a large subsidy for vessels, such as the Paris and ew York, to secure their use in time of war, it has not a gun to put on them. At present, in case of war, Great Britain could speedily arm her merchant marine on the great lakes and do us enormous damage, while if we had a reserve supply of guns, we could

dominate these waters.
On this point of preparation for war in time of peace, the Secretary makes this very significant comment

The latest and one of the most impressive lessons in all history is now being taught by China and Japan. A Nation, the most populous in the world, able to put millions of fighting men into the field, is now, after suffering many disasters, scouring Europe and America for munitions of war. It relied upon its numbers. Now it is buying discarded guns and discarded ammunition, whatever it can get, to aid in repelling the assaults of a people vastly inferior to it in

The Secretary caused experiments to be made at Newport to determine the probable effect upon the crew of a submarine boat of the explosion of torpedo charges. Live animals were inclosed in an old Lay torpedo case, which was submerged in fifteen feet of water, and charges of eighty pounds of gun cotton were exploded at various distances from 431 feet to eighty feet. No damage was done to the inmates and it has been demonstrated that the crew of a submarine boat will be safe so long as the hull

The naval estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, amount to \$30,952,020,40, of which \$13,259,392 is to make payments upon work hitherto authorizing the construction, steam machinery, armor and armament of the new vessels now approach ing completion. This appropriation, which is to meet an indebtedn is to meet an indebtedness due before the end of the fiscal year, will be substantially the last, for, with the expenditure of \$750,-000 in 1897, the existing new navy will be

THE CZAR MARRIED.

Princess Alix, of Hesse, Becomes Empress of Russia.

The marriage of the Czar Nicholas II., of Russia, to Princess Alix, of Hesse, was celebrated at the Winter Palace amid every demonstration of rejoleing on the part of

the population of St. Petersburg. Emperor Nicholas, the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, the Prince of Wales, the Grand Dukes and the royal princes were grouped in Malachite Hall, where they awaited the arrival of the bride.

awaited the arrival of the bride,
At 11.30 o'clock Prince Dolgorouki, Grand
Master of Ceremonies, and Count Vorontzoff-Dashdoff, Minister of the Imperial
Court, announced to Emperor Nicholas that
all was ready, and Princess Alix, her train
borne by four court dignitaries, two on each side, and the extremity of the garment held by the Grand Chamberlain, entered the hall. She wore a jeweled crown and a robe of white brocaded silk, with a mantie of strawberry colored velvet, trimmed with gold and a double row of ermine. The gowns of the ladies especially varied

in style; some were all white, others red or yellow, and some were of white with trim-mings of various colors. The mantles worn were chiefly of blue, purple or gold.

All of the ladies wore headdresses with coronets of pearls and long tulle veils, and each lady's dress was made with a long train.

The ceremony was of a most impressive character and lasted nearly two hours.

The marriage service took place in the athedral. It was the one in use in the Orthodox Church.

At the conclusion of the service, when At the conclusion of the service, when Divine pro-

At the conclusion of the service, when the Czar and his bride went to Knzan Cathedral to invoke the Divine protection, the enormous crowd, which completely filled the Newsky Prospect, the great square in which the cathedral stands, made the most frantic demonstrations of joy as the Imperial cortege entered the cathedral, and again when it left, the enthusiastic shouts blending with the roar of guns from the fortress and peals from all the belis in the city. from all the bells in the city.

GOVERNMENT authorities have decided that it is not necessary to send troops to Indian Territory to suppress the Cook gang.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. DAVID MORGAN, coupon and discount clerk in the Bank of the Republic, New York City, was discovered to be short \$15,000 in his ecounts, \$10,000 of which was made good.

THE Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company's steel mills resumed operations with 1000 cands. Two brothers, named Harry and Eugene Sanders, were killed near Bowanstown, Penn. They were picking coal on the rail-

Fire destroyed the entire business portion of Lyndonville, Vt., except J. L. Watchis's greery and Dodge & Watson's furniture store. The loss is \$200,000; insurance \$130,-000, distributed among nearly twenty com-

In New York City, Moses Holstein was run over and killed by a Broadway cable car, and Joseph Bello was killed by a Seventh avenue horse car.

PENNILESS Harry Menier jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge with a parachute.

THE University of Pennsylvania football eleven defeated Harvari's team at University Field, Philadelphia, by a score of 18 to 4. Twenty-five thousand people were present. CHARLES N. RICHARDS, a well-known saloon keeper and former proorietor of the Jefferson House in Watkins, N. Y., entered theroom of Kate Quirk, a domestic employed at the Kendall House, and after killing her by cutting her throat he cut his own throat and did a few hours later.

and died a few hours later. Two men with drawn revolvers entered a saloon in New York City, and when the prosation in New York City, and when the pro-prietor and the customers did not throw up their hands at the command, fired seven shots, slightly wounding two of the custom-ers. One of the men fired two shots at a policeman. He was captured, but the other

HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, more widely known as the Sugar Trust, announced that the big plants of the trust in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere would be shut down for an indefinite period. period. Fifteen thousand men are to be hrown out of work. Threats of free sugar, overproduction and the bad times forced a eessation, Mr. Havemeyer says.

South and West.

DIPHTHERIA in Detroit, Mich., has rapidly necreased and the closing of all the schools

THE Trans-Mississippi Congress began its essions in St. Louis, Mo. E. P. HILLIARD, a Chicago capitalist, was shot and killed in his office by a milkman, who thought Hilliard had defrauded him.

A FALLING wall killed three men in Spring-field, III. SHERIFF McGre was killed at Canadian City. Texas, by bandits who tried to rob an express train.

The Commercial Bank at Lamoni, Iowa, was entered and the safe blown open by robbers. The robbers secured \$10,000 in money and considerable jewelry.

Eight lives have been lost and property amounting to \$1,000,000 destroyed by forest fires in the bottoms of Tennessee.

WARRANTS were issued at Chicago for the arrest of James M. Aubery, son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, who is accused of forging his father-in-law's name.

Washington.

Mone than twenty-five members of Conress, it is said, have written letters to the rgeant-at-Arms of the House, asking that their mileage for this session be forwarded to them, as they do not wish to come to Washington this winter.

THE British Minister in the Mosquito Reservation sent to Port Limon for a warship. The United States ship Columbia started from Jamaica for Biuefields, and Secretary Gresham instructed Ambassador Bayard by cable to ask the British Foreign to recognize the Nicaraguan Government.

Proposals for a monument of American granite to be erected at Washington's birthplace, Wakefield, Va., have been invited. The amount available for the monument is THE President spent Thanksgiving Day at

Woodley with his family, having no com-pany. The members of the Cabinet who vere in Washington dined quietly at their THE roll of the next House as sent to the

printer shows 244 Republicans, 104 Demo-erats, 6 Populists, 1 Silverite and one va-

THE annual report of the Superintendent of the Life Saving Service has been issued.

Foreign.

A comery woman about thirty years old was found dead in a frequented thorough-fare, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, about midnight. Her throat was cut and some newspapers intimated that it was another "Jack the Ripper" crime.

IT is now stated that the Chinese loss at the battle of Port Arthur was three thousand men.

A DECREE abolishing public executions in Spain has been issued at Madrid. CHINA's special peace commissioner arrived in Japan.

A rishing schooner arriving at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, reports that the Falcon, Arctic Explorer Peary's vessel, was lost with all on board off the Newfoundland coast.

THE recent flood at Limasol, Island of Cyprus, drowned twenty-two persons. The damage to property is estimated at \$250,000. THE American colonies in Berlin, Rome, London and Paris had Thanksgiving din

'Le Hung Chamo, Prince Kung and the civil and military chiefs at Port Arthur, China, have been formally charged with high treason.

SIX DROWNED.

A Fishing Schooner Run Down and Sunk in Boston Harbor.

A collision occurred at the entrance to Boston (Mass.) Harbor, by which the flishing schooner Gracie H. Benson was sunk and six of her crew drowned.

The Benson was proceeding out the channel with a fair wind ; when about midway between Boston Light and Bug Light, the Philadelphia and Reading steamer Reading with the barge Suffolk in tow, from Phila delphia, loomed up; in endeavoring to tack across the steamer's bow the steamer struck her on the port side and she filled and sank

in about two minutes.

The Reading immediately lowered a boat The Reading immediately lowered a boat which went to the assistance of the crew of the sunken vessel. She succeeded in picking up seven who were elinging to wreckage. The tugboat Wesley A. Gove rescued four who were elinging to one of the mastheads. They informed the captain that one of the crew had drifted off on the booby hatch, and another on a trawl buoy.

The Gove went in search of them, and quite a distance outside of Boston Light rescued the man from the booby hatch. Soon after the trawl buoy was found, but the man had become exhausted and sank.

Four of the crew were asleep in their bunks at the time of the collision and went down with the vessel. Another was knocked overboard by the force of the collision and drowned.

It is stated that, in consequence of the cold, wet season and the consequent lack of flowers, the bees in France have been unable to make honey enough to feed themselves, and that it will be necessary for bee cultivators to supply their hives with honey or sugar to keep the bees alive.

THE POSTOFFICE REPOR

NOVEL RECOMMENDATION BY MR. BISSELL.

The Postmaster-General Has a by Which Newspapers and Perilicals May Be Carried Free-1e Revenues for the Fiscal Year ad Other Statistics.

Postmaster-General W. S. Bissell has s mitted to the President his annual report r the year ending June 30, 1894. He briev outlines the policy of the department in it

"In general I would recommend that first and most important thing to be dones to revise the law as to second class matti, so as to place the Postoffice Department fi-mediately upon a self-sustaining basis. "Second—Avoid expensive experiment like the postal telegraph, rural free deliver.

"Third—Develop the postal service by esting lines of the Administration, viz. : B-tend free delivery in cities that now enjoy! Accord it to towns already entitled it to u der the law. Quicken railroad transport

"Fourth-Revise and reclassify organiz tion for railway mail service, and reclassicerks in postoffices.

"Fifth—Provide for district supervision of all postal affairs by appointment of expension of all postal affairs by appointment of expension of the postal officials from classified service, recommended in my last annual report."

The revenue for the year was \$75,030,471 expenditures \$84.324,414, leaving a deficiency of \$9,234,935. The estimates for the current year ending June \$6, 1895, are Revenue \$84.427.748, expenditures \$90,399,485, deficiency \$5,971,787.

This annual deficiency, the Postmaster-General says, could be overcome by an increase of postal rates, but he does not believe this advisable. It could be canceled by a readjustment of rates on second-class matter. "Fifth-Provide for district supervisi

Mr. Bissell refers to the war made by the department on lottery schemes passing under the name of "bond investment companies," and says it has been waged successfully. He recommends the enactment of laws covered in bills now pending before Congress for the further suppression of lotteries.

Of the obstruction of mails by strikes, the

Of the obstruction of mails by strikes, the Postmaster-General says:

"In my last annual report I called attention to the necessity for legislation such as then was and is now recommended by the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service for the punishment of train wrecking and for legislative determination and definition of a legislative determination and definition of a mail train. Such legislation would be of great advantage to the postal service, and during the past year would most likely have prevented the embargo placed upon the mail trains of the Great Northern Railway by the strike which practically tied up that system from April 18 to May 1.

"It would also have lessened the loss of life, destruction to property, loss of revenue to the department and other great evils inci-dent to the greater strikes that paralyzed all business to a greater or less extent from June 27 until July 24 of this year."

June 77 until July 24 of this year."

One of the most important and interesting features of Mr. Bissell's report is its discussion of class matter. In his last report he referred to the great disproportion of growth of second class matter and intimated that he did not believe it was due to the growth of genuine newspapers and periodicals so much as the enterprise of merchants, manu-facturers and others taking advantage of the law to secure entry of advertising matter

into this favored class.

"I do not," he says, "advocate a change of rates now upon legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines. My purpose is to urge the withdrawal of low postage rates from the large cities and the pretended periodicals that are now improperly enjoying them; not only on account of the inherent propriety of that course, but because I am almost hopeless of ever seeing the financial condition of the department properly established until such withdrawal is brought about.

"The most conspicuous class of these pre-tended periodicals are what are now genertenesd periodicals are what are now guarrally known as serial paper covered books. They are nothing but books, pure and simple, and many of them very trashy books at that, each one distinct in itself, the 'series' never being devoted to anything in particular, having few subscribers, and with no real subscription price, except a nominal one, for not one man in a hundred ever dreams of buying the books except as he would buy any other book.

"This state of things is nor merely a wrong to the Government and to the senders of other classes of mail matter, which, producing a surplus of revenue, are thus unduly taxed, but it is a wrong to the publishers of other books, and, I believe, a sort of debase-

other books, and, I believe, a sort of debasement of the Nation's literature."

Mr. Bissell commends the International Postal Union. The Postmaster-General does not favor the postal telegraph, a system advocated by his predecessor. The conditions in this country, he says, are such as would enormously increase the large deficit. He takes as example the system in Great Britain, which is a comparatively small territory, and shows that the postal telegraph entails an annual loss of about \$2,000,000. He points out that in a country where the territory is so large and where the star routes exceed in length the railroad and steamboat routes 70,000 miles, although the former are 170,000 miles in length, that the cost of a postal telegraph would far exceed any possible receipts.

OCEAN POSTAL SERVICE.

Report of the Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

Captain N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, in his annual report, gives interesting description of an ocean postal service. He says the international sea postoffices have been in continuous operation on the fast steamships of the North German Lloyd Company and the Hamburg-American Packet Company, 113 trips having been made from New York and 115 from Germany.

Sea postoffice clerks also have been on duty on the New York and Paris of the International Navigation Company, thirty-one trips having been made from New York and thirty-two from Southampton. He says. "Our communication with the west coast of Central and South America is regular and

reliable at least three times a month by means of steamships plying between New York and Colon."

Captain Brooks says that by utilizing the fast steamships sailing once or twice a month from Tacoma, Wash., as well as the steamships sailing regularly three times a month from San Francisco, the opportuni-ties for the exchange of mails with Japan and China have been increased to not less than four, and sometimes to five, dispatches

There has been no extension of the universal postal union during the year, nor in-deed is there much territory yet to be acquired, as the Chinese Empire, Cape Col-ony, the Orange Free State and certain groups of islands are the only countries and colonies now remaining outside of the limits

colonies now remaining outside of the limits of the postal union.

Captain Brooks calls attention to the fact that the next Postal Congress will meet in Washington in 1897, and to the circumstance that under the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention of Vienna this department is under obligations, as soon as practicable, to reduce its registration fee to five cents, and to assume a limited responsibility for registered articles lost in its service.

THE Alabama convict farm has not worked satisfactorily, and it is proposed now to re-turn to the lease system, and hire out the convicts to inine owners.

A NOVEL UNDERTAKING.

Great Company Furnishes Its Em-

ployes Free Medical Attendance. William L. Dongias, President of the V. L. Douglas Shoe Co., has always ad a great personal interest in the army of nen and women who inhabit the great facory at Montello, Mass. He is a great beory at Montello, Mass. He is a great be-iever in the idea that manufacturers should ave this personal interest in the condition of their employes, and feels that if the idea is carried out to the extent that is possible, that it will result ultimately in the breaking lown of the barriers which have been built up between employers and those whom they ap between employers and those whom they

ap between employers and those who semploy.

Mr. Douglas is satisfied that a scheme he has originated is a good one, and he has now put it to practical test. A few days ago he handed to every person in his employ—and they form a small army—a card, which entitled the bearer "to full and free medical attendance while employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. A competent and skilful physician will be at the private office of the company at 12 m., daily, except Eunof the company at 12 m., daily, except Sundays and holidays. It said employe should be detained at home by sickness, the physician will give full and free medical attendance. ance there.'

ance there."

Blank spaces are left in the card for the name and residence of the employe, and it is signed by Mr. Douglas, as President of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. The conditions printed on the card are as follows "The physician will not make visits outside the city limits. This ticket is not transferable, and does not apply to the family of the employe, and must be returned as soon at employe, and must be returned as soon at the term of employment ceases. This privi-lege is a free gift of the company and is ne part of the contract for wages, and may be made void by the company, at its own option, without notice."

A doctor has been engaged to attend sich employes, and everything that medical skill can accomplish will be done for them during lliness.

This is a practical illustration of the plan.
It will doubtless be appreciated by the hundreds who receive the cards. Mr. Douglas believes there are hundreds of workingmen. believes there are hundreds of workingmen and workingwomen who fin! a doctor's bill a great burden after a period of enforced idleness, and that if this is lifted from them they must feel that their employer is interested in them in some other way than simply to get all the work he can for just as little work as the contract of the the money as he can. Mr. Douglas says abte that there are men and women who keep at work when it would be better for their health if they laid off a day of two and received medical attendance. Then again they will now feel free to consult the doctor for elight troubles, which heretoform

doctor for slight troubles, which heretofors they would not do because of the cost. Speaking of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., in may be said further that in their factory the principle of arbitration is recognized. Mr Douglas is a firm believer in the principle and has been since the establishment of the State Board of Arbitration. The firm obliges every employe to sign an agreement to sub-mit any disagreement that may arise, and which cannot be settled by the interested parties, to the State Board of Arbitration, the decision of that Board to be final.

FOOTBALL.

Yale Defeats Harvard-Tragedies and Accidents.

The five years' series of Yale-Harvard football games in Springfield, Mass., culminated in the fiercest struggle of all, which resulted in another victory for Yale by a score of twelve to four. There were 23,009 people on Hampden Park, the greatest number that has ever gathered at these annual contests, and the flerceness and the more open play caused by the new rules made the game the most interesting ever seen. It was marred, however, by probably the greatest number of accidents that ever occurred in a big game. Harvard's one touchdown was secured by really better work then Yale's two,

which were made on fluxes of Harvard's playwhich were made on fluxes of Harvard's playthe barest possible margin on two drop
kicks of Fairehild, the first of which hit the
cross bar of Yale's goal and the second of
which sent the ball between the cross bars, not thirty seconds after time was called. Experts thought Harvard should have won except for bad luck, and that but for the referee's blunder the score should have been 12 to 9 in favor of Yale. Summary of the game: Touch down-stillman, 1. Thorne, 1: Hayes, 1. Goals from touch downs-Hickok, 2. Disqualified-Hayes and Armstrong. Injured-C. Brewer, Hallowell, Wrightington, Murphy, Jerrems, Butterworth, Final score-Yale, 12; Harvard, 4.

Playing time—2 halves of 35 minutes each. Whole time of game—2.50. Barney Foote, a student at the Fairfield (N. Y.) Seminary, was taken violently insane, the result of an injury in a football game. Foote was center rush for the seminary eleven, and was a good player. An injury to the head caused the derangement. Foote arose at night and dressed himself in his foot-ball suit. He grabbed his roommate and threw him violently to the floor. Fcote amused himself until daylight by lining up against the doors, and, with his valies for the football, rushing and knocking them from their hinges. His parents came from their home at Deansville, Madison County, N. Y., and took him to the Utica Insane

At Shreve, Ohio, Waltar Blackburn, nineteen years old, received injuries in a foot-ball game which caused his death. While "interfering" with another player Blackburn was thrown heavily to the ground and five or six of the players fell on him. When he was extricated he was paralyzed from the neek down, and a surgical examination dis-closed the fact that the spinal column had

been fractured Daniel McTiernan, aged fourteen, while playing football at Worcester, Mass., was fallen upon by one of his companions. He went home feeling dizzy. When his father went to call him next morning he was dead. The University of Michigan football eleven were billed to play the Grand Rapids High School team on Thanksgiving Day in Grand Rapids. In consequence of the event the Park Congregational Church postponed its annual Thanksgiving service until evening. The reason given was that the Sunday-school leader and many backers of the home team who belong to the church wanted to attend the game.

REFUSED TO FIRE.

Two California Militia Companies to Be Mustered Out.

As a result of the report of the Court of Inquizy appointed to investigate the conduct of the California militia at Sacramento, dur ing the strike, Governor Markham ordered ing the strike, Governor Markham ordered Companies A, Second Infantry, and G, Third Infantry, mustered out of service. They refused to fire up a strikers at the station. The Governor thinks the censure imposed on several officers by the court is excessive in comparison with that imposed on others, and says that it is evident that no intentional wrong was committed; that, excluding mistakes, each of these officers performed his duty with commendable ability and promptness.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION. Two Men Killed and Two Fatally in jured at Danby, N. Y.

Word has been received of a boiler exlosion at a saw mill in Danby, Tompkins County, N. Y. William Bierce and a man named Van Lieu were killed, while Henry eardsley and Fremont McFall were so bad-

A HUGE BANK ROBBERY

A NEW YORK INSTITUTION LOSES \$354,000.

The Shoe and Leather Bank Plundered by Collusion Between the Bookkeeper and a Depositor-The Former Fled and the Lat ter Committed Suicide.

A defaication of \$354,000 in the Shoe and Leather Bank, the flight of Bookkeeper Seely, who stole the money, only to hand it over to a man who had him in his power the search for the arch conspirator, who is said to be Lawyer Frederick Baker, and his death by drowning while the detectives were hunting for him, is the epitome of one of the most starting stories of crime un-earthed in New York City in many a day. The thefts began nine years ago and con-tinued up to a few days before Seeley took refuge in flight, having learned that a change in the system of ledger keeping would make eoncealment of his crime an impossi-And when it was discovered, the

bank found itself with its whole surplus of \$190,000 wiped out, and a deficit of \$150,000, which the stockholders must make good. It has been learned that Seely's thefts were accomplished through a confederate, an old-time depositor in the bank, and that the stealings had been carried on during a period of nine years.

The bank officials say this confederate is a "Lawyer Frederick Baker," Seely's coun-

sel, to whom the defaulter made full con-fession, says the confederate was a lawyer. Here is the story of the robbery as gathered from the bank officers. Samuel C. See ered from the bank officers. Samuel C. Seely, aged forty-two, was taken in the employ of the bank fourteen years ago. Seely was considered by his superiors to be a model bank employe. He was bookkeeper in charge of what is known as the "individual accounts," having in his care the books containing the amounts in alphabetical order from A to L. Seely's bond was for \$7500, given by the United States Guaranty Company, which

regarded him as a model risk. The bank officers never had a suspicion of anything

wrong in Seely's accounts until their eyes were opened almost by accident. The Suce and Leather Bank has not been in the habit of frequently changbeen in the habit of frequently changing its clerks about as is done in many
of such institutions, and so Seely has
been in charge of the same accounts
year after year, thus becoming thoroughly
tamiliar with the habits and standing of the A to L depositors. Recently
the officers of the bank have considered the scheme of changing the clerks about, and week before Seely fled they informed to employes that a new set of books would opened and a transfer of clerks would

Seely heard the announcement with th others, and knew that with some one else his desk detection of his irregularities was matter of a day at most. He was at his po as usual, but asked if he could have a hol day. His request was granted and the ban people have not seen him since. Anoth-man was put at Seely's window. Th substitute exploded a veritable bombshell! President Crane's office a few hours later the statement that Seely's books and account were so badly tangled up that he could denothing with them. A hurried examination showed him to be a defauter to the amount of \$354,000 and that his accomplice we Baker, an old-time depositor, who was know as the \$200 man, because that was the su he drew from the bank nearly every day.

The method of robbery was marvelous

its simplicity. When Baker wanted mon-Seely would put down to his credit as sum that he thought right. This sum I would deduct from the account of son other depositor, one which was not usual disturbed by additions or withdrawal This, of course, would not be discovered a very short time, and when it would come time to balance this second account Seely woule simply transfer to it the necessary sum, which he would deduct from a third

In this way the books would show no shortage. Baker would get all the money be desired. This plan was made all the surer from detection by the fact that Seely's ledger never went into the hands of any other bookkeeper, while at the same time he was allowed to write up the pass-books of all the depositors whose accounts he kept in his ledger.
Warrants were immediately issued for the arrest of Seely and Baker, but the latter had heard of the impending climax and when the

detectives appeared at his handsome country residence at Sand's Point, Long Island, was learned that he had been drowned. Baker, who was a supposedly wealthy and respectable lawyer, past sixty years of had told his accomplice before the latter's flight that he was too old to run away him-sell and would stay and face the music. It is alleged by Seely that Baker got all but \$11,000 of the stolen \$354,000.

After searching all day for Baker it was found that he had been drowned from a rowboat in Long Island Sound just in front of his country home. His two sons were out on the Sound gunning, and he entered a boat ostensibly to row out after them to see what luck they were having. He never reached them, and when about 1 o'clock the sons started for home they found their father's body floating face upward on the water beside his overturned skiff. It was surmised that he had committed suicide to avoid arrest.

ATTACKED BY A LION.

Tamer Veno Chewed Up Before a Horrified Audience.

Professor Veno, a lion-tamer, was giving an exhibition at Wilkesbarre, Penn., when Wallacker, a vicious black-maned African lion, which has killed five men, refused to jump through hoops and do his other tricks as usual. Veno whipped the lion, which sprang at him and bit his leg slightly. Veno entered Wallacker's cage again and as the lion still refused to do his tricks he again used the whip. Wallacker sprang at Veno with a roar, knocked him down and istened his teeth in his hip. Shricking with pain Veno struck the lion in the face with a small iron shield he car-

ried and after two or three blows drove him Veno's assistants forced Wallacker towards veno sassistants forced wallacker towards his corner, but before he reached it he again sprang at Veno, reaching for his throat. Veno put up his hand and the lion crunched it horribly. One of the attendants stunned the lion with an iron bar, and before he recovered Yeno was dragged out. He lost a great deal of blood and, it was feared, applied not recover.

could not recover.

The fight caused a panic in the audience.

Several women fainted, but no one was

WHEAT CROP DAMAGED.

Farmers in Western Kansas Greatly Discouraged at the Outlook.

Three-fourths of the wheat crop sown in the western third of Kansas is ruined by the continued drought. In the latter part of September rains fell, which caused the grain to sprout, but in thousands of fields the plant is dead.

In the central belt the ground is very dry and the plant will die if rains do not come soon. Persons from that section say that farmers are greatly discouraged by the con-

The funeral train which conveyed the body of the deal Czar of Russia to St. Petersburg, did not run to the satisfaction of the new Czar, and consequently the Min-ister of Railways has resigned.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

Two Men Killed on the Elevated Rail-

road in New York. There was a fearful accident in New York City on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road at

Cortlandt street. Dr. Francis S. Whettemore, of No. 19 West Forty-third street, recently from West Forty-third street, recently from Sandwich, Mass., aged thirty-six, and his friend, George H. Basley aged thirty-two, of No. 308 West 129th street, were mangled to death under the wheels of a train. The accident happened at 8.15 o'clock p. m. Whettemore was instantly killed. Basley died twenty minutes later, in the House of Relief, on Hudson street. The latter was a drummer in the armolog of F. C. Hegy of K. C. in the employ of E. C. Hazard & Co., whole sale grocers.

Whettemore and Basley, accompanied by a friend, who disappeared after the tragedy, were, it was thought, skylarking on the platform, though one theory was that Basley attempted to commit suicide, and in attempting to save him Whettemore was billed

Engineer Aurysen, of the fatal train, made a statement. He saw two men on the platform as the engine came into the station, they seemed to be struggling. Then he had seen one man break away from the other and throw himself deliberately on the tracks before the engine. The second man tried to catch the one that was falling, lost his balance, tottered from the platform and was caught by the first car. caught by the first car.

Whethere was so tightly wedged in that it was found necessary to cut out a section of the platform before he could be released. As the policeman chopped the surgeon stood by the man holding his pulse. They had not half completed their work on the platform when the surgeon exclaimed, "He is dead."

Five minutes later the body was released. It was not until then that they who worked saw under the car, a few feet from where the man had been cut out, the form of another

man, Basley.

From the other side of the car in the centre oI the structure, this man was carried out. His right arm was cut off and those who lifted him, could feel that his back was

The dead man was taken to the Churck Street Station, the dying man to the Hudson Street Hospital. An hour later, this second man died without recovering consciousness

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York. MILK AND CREAM

There are no changes of any importance to note in the market. The platform sur-

	plus has sold during the pa	st w	eek	ge
	erally at an average of \$1.67	per .	an	of
	quarts. Exchange price still re	main	s at	334
	per quart net to the shipper.			
	Receipts of the week, fluid			
0	milk, gals	1,520,568		
	Condensed milk, gals		12,	440
	Cream, gals		37,	747
	BUTTER.			
	Creamery-Penn., extras\$	_	@8	25
4	Western, extras	-	@	26
\$1	Western. firsts	223	40	24
40	Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	21
	State-Extra	23	@	28
10	Firsts	19	@	21
0	Thirds to seconds	13	0	18
	Western Im. Creamery, firsts.	14	@	20
	Seconds		@	****
	Western Dairy	11	@	16
	Factory, June, firkins	12	@	14
n	CHERSE.			
	State-Fullcream, white, fancy	-	@	11
	Full cream, good to prime.	10	@	10
	State Factory-Part skims,			
	choice		@	6
	Part skims, good to prime.		40	•
E	Full skims	23	40	3
4	nggs.			
1	State & Penn-Fresh	25		25
1	Jersey-Fancy			- 26
30	Wastern Delma to choice	231	4 (0)	24

Duck eggs-South & West ... Goose eggs Beans-Marrow, 1894, choice. -Medium, 1894, choice.....—

Pea, 1894, choice....—

Red kidney, 1894, choice.... 2 10

White Kidney, 1893, choice —

Black turtle soup, 1893....—

Lima, Cal., 1893, \$\(\pi\) 60 lbs. 2 75 2 10 Green peas, bbls, — @ 1 10 FRUITS AND BERBIES-FRESH.

HOPS. State—1894, choice, # fb.... 11
1894, common to fair..... 6
Pacific Coast, choice..... 11

12 Good to prime..... 9 Old odds.... HAY AND STRAW. Hay-Prime, # 100 b Oat LIVE POULTRY.

Turkeys, # lb ... 5
Ducks, # pair ... 50
Geese, # pair ... 100
Pigeons, # pair ... 20 DRESSED POULTRY. Chickens, Phila, broners...

Western, 6
Jersey, # ib. 10
Fowls, # ib. 7
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East # ib.. 12
10 11

VEGETABLES. Potatoes, St. & Jersey, W bbl 1 00

@ 4 00 @ 1 25 @ 1 00 @ 1 00
 Spinach
 1 00

 Carrots
 75

 Parsnips
 75
 GRAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents..... 3 00 60 34 19 34 57 36 37 34 Track mixed.....