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At the Branch Offices of The Dispatch
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The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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INCLUDING
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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS

IN THE JURY'S HANDS

Waiting for the Verdict in the Famous Cronin Case.

LOCKED UP FOR SIX HOURS

Without Giving Any Sign of Coming to a Speedy Conclusion.

AN ENTIRELY IMPARTIAL CHARGE.

The Judge Gave Every Reasonable Doubt to the Prisoners.

INTENSELY DRAMATIC CLOSING SCENES

States' Attorney Longenecker delivered the final address in the Cronin case yesterday. He made a strong demand for the conviction of the prisoners. Judge McConnell then charged the jury, which body retired at 4:45 o'clock. At 11 o'clock last night no verdict had been reached, and court adjourned until this morning.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, December 13.—Luther Laflin Mills, with his byronic collar and glaring eye, was not in Judge McConnell's courtroom to-day to make the closing argument for the State against the five men who have been on trial for over three months for the murder of Dr. Patrick H. Cronin. He was too ill to leave his house. In his place was State's Attorney Longenecker, who had already made two creditable speeches since the case was opened.

The public prosecutor made another impassioned plea for the conviction of the prisoners to-day. He also gave Lawyers Forrest and Foster a merciless castigation for their bold assertion that the State had manufactured its testimony against the suspects and placed perjurers in the witness chair.

A DRAMATIC ADDRESS.

During his dramatic defense of his professional character and that of his colleagues, Mr. Longenecker walked before the jurors with his fists clenched and streams of perspiration running down his face. His voice rang in every part of the crowded room. Whenever the thoroughly aroused advocate hit Mr. Forrest on the raw there was always a ripple of applause which even the bailiffs could not suppress.

The cause of the State's Attorney's exasperation sat near the jury with his pale face resting carelessly in the palm of his hand. He seldom smiled, and when he did it was when the blows of the public prosecutor came fast and fierce.

The scene in the court room during this last plea for the conviction of the famous prisoners was as dramatic as the attitude of the State's Attorney. The red incandescent lights blazed upon faces so compactly packed that it seemed as though they rested upon one huge trunk. Each face, rigid in expectancy, was turned toward the little prosecutor, who was crouched before the jurors.

VERY ATTENTIVE LISTENERS.

The prisoners were attentive listeners. When they did not follow the nervous movements of their prosecutors they looked almost appealingly into the jury box. Kunze did not enjoy being used as a link, when State's Attorney Longenecker, in closing his address, began to forge the chain of evidence about the prisoners, which ran from the President's desk of Camp 20 to the filth of the catch-basin on Evanston avenue.

The little German scowled and moved uneasily in his seat. If it had not been for admonitions from his counsel it is probable he would have made a demonstration. Burke laughed when Mr. Longenecker said it was impossible to forget his face after having once seen it. The rest of the prisoners showed no emotion. Coughlin's habitual scowl never left him, O'Sullivan chewed contentedly on a toothpick he got at dinner and Beggs stared solemnly and sadly at the advocate, who did not spare him in the metaphorical forging of the chain.

THE LAST SPEECH ENDED.

It was 3:25 o'clock when Mr. Longenecker closed his address. As he sat down the great audience pressed forward to hear the court read his instructions to the jury. The movement was accompanied by so much noise that order had to be enforced by the bailiffs who hurried about in all directions. When quiet had been restored, Judge McConnell, leaning upon the rail of the desk, began to read in a distinct voice his typewritten charge to the jury. The prisoners, with flushed expectant faces, straightened up in their chairs and the lawyers drew their chairs nearer to the bench. The jurors behaved like a lot of school boys who were about to be emancipated from the stern discipline of a school.

Aside from the merely legal technicalities Judge McConnell's was as follows:

The jury are the judges of the law as well as the facts in this case, and if they can say upon their oaths that they know the law better than the Court itself, they have the right to do so, but before assuming so solemn a responsibility, they should be sure that they are not acting from caprice or prejudice, that they are not controlled by their will or wishes, but from a deep and confident conviction that the Court is wrong and they are right.

AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT.

The manner or cause of death, which is alleged in the indictment is an essential element of the charge against the defendants, and the law requires the prosecution to establish that averment to your satisfaction beyond reasonable doubt, as it is laid in the indictment, before a conviction of the defendants, or either of them can be lawfully had. But whether or not the manner or cause of death was as laid in the indictment may be established by circumstantial evidence just as any other fact essential to conviction may be.

Circumstantial evidence in criminal cases is the proof of such facts and circumstances connected with or surrounding the commission of the crime charged as tends to show the guilt or innocence of the party charged, and if these facts and circumstances are sufficient to satisfy the jury of the guilt of the defendants beyond a reasonable doubt, then such evidence is sufficient to authorize the jury in finding the defendants guilty. It is the duty of the jury to enter upon the consideration of each circumstance proven, having in their minds the presumption that the defendants, and each of them, are innocent.

A POINT FOR THE PRISONERS.

And if such fact or circumstance, when considered in connection with all the evidence in the case, can be explained consistently with the innocence of the accused, it is their duty so to explain it. It is not sufficient for the jury to find that a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a secret committee in Camp 20, February 8, but it must further appear to your satisfaction beyond all reasonable doubt that such a committee was in fact appointed by the defendant, Beggs, and that such appointment was in pursuance, or in furtherance of a conspiracy to commit the crime set out in the indictment, and you must further be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the defendant Beggs had knowledge of the purpose for which said committee was asked, or, if appointed, assented to its purpose subsequently, or you will not be justified in finding a participation in such conspiracy on the part of the defendant, Beggs, by reason of the facts herein stated.

That the defendant Beggs was a member of the United Brotherhood, and was the presiding officer of Camp 20, are not the circumstances standing alone tending to establish his guilt of the crime charged in the indictment in this case. And as there is no evidence in this case that any overt act was committed by defendant Beggs in the commission of the alleged murder in the indictment in this case, therefore, unless it is established that a conspiracy was entered into to commit the murder charged in said indictment to which conspiracy the said Beggs was a party, he should be acquitted.

MUST BE CAUTIOUS.

Testimony of verbal admissions, statements and conversations ought to be taken by you with great caution, because that sort of testimony is subject to much imperfection and mistake, and when the verbal admission of a person charged with crime is offered in evidence, the whole of the admission must be taken together, as well that part which make for the accused as that which makes against him: if part of the statement which is in favor of the defendant is not disproved and is not apparently improbable or untrue when consistent with all the other evidence in the case, then such part of the statement is entitled to as much consideration from the jury as any other part of the statement.

Although you may believe that the defendant, at a meeting of Camp 20, on May 10, remarked, in substance that that committee was to report to him, and even if you should further believe that such remark possessed some criminal import, yet, in no view that can be taken of his case will you be justified in using such remark as evidence against any other defendant.

Although you may fully and confidently believe that one J. R. Simonds, the person who drove Dr. Cronin away from his home on the night of May 4 and other unknown persons were members of a conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin, as charged in the indictment and indeed that they did murder him, yet you cannot and ought not use any evidence respecting the conduct and conversations of such persons, or any of them, against any defendant unless you are first convinced beyond every reasonable doubt, from the evidence, that such defendant was also a member of such conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin.

GROUNDS FOR CONVICTION.

If the jury believe from the evidence in this case beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants, or any of them, conspired and agreed together, or with others, to kill and murder Patrick Henry Cronin, and that, in pursuance and furtherance of that common design, and by a member or members of such conspiracy, the said Patrick Henry Cronin was killed and murdered in manner and form charged in the indictment in this case, then such of these defendants, if any, whom the jury believe, from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, were parties to such conspiracy, are guilty of the murder of said Cronin, whether the identity of the individual doing the killing be established or not, or whether such defendants were present at the time of the killing or not.

Although you may believe that the defendant Burke rented the Carison cottage and removed the furniture and other articles mentioned in evidence from 117 South Clark street to the said cottage, and although you may further believe that Dr. Cronin was murdered in the Carison cottage, you are advised that these acts of the defendant Burke in themselves are insufficient to justify you in concluding that he was a party to the alleged conspiracy, unless it further appears, beyond all reasonable doubt, that such act of the defendant Coughlin was deliberately and wilfully intended by him to assist in the perpetration of the crime of murder.

Although you may believe that the contract between O'Sullivan and Dr. Cronin was used on May 4 to decoy the doctor to his death, you are advised that the act of the defendant, O'Sullivan, in making such contract of itself, is insufficient to justify you in concluding that he was a party to the alleged conspiracy, unless it further appears, beyond all reasonable doubt, that such act of the defendant, O'Sullivan, was deliberately and wilfully intended by him to assist in the perpetration of the crime of murder, or that he knowingly and corruptly consented to the use of said contract in accomplishing the alleged murder of the deceased.

THE CLOSING WORDS.

The evidence in proof of a conspiracy will generally, in the nature of a case, be circumstantial. It is not necessary to prove that the defendants came together and actually agreed in the terms to have that design and to pursue it by common means. If the jury believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, acting in the light of the entire charge of the Court, that the defendants now on trial, or some of them, conspired together, or together and with others who were to the grand jurors unknown, to kill and murder Patrick Henry Cronin, and that one or more of the conspirators in pursuance, in furtherance of the conspiracy, did kill and murder the said Cronin in manner and form as charged in the indictment, then any or all of the defendants (if any) who so conspired, are in law, guilty of such murder.

You ought and can not legally convict the defendants, or either of them, upon the mere doctrine of chance and probability. Although you may believe that it is highly probable and very likely that the defendants are guilty, and even that it is far more likely than probable that they are guilty than they are innocent, yet, no amount of suspicion will warrant you in finding a verdict of guilty against the defendants, or any of them.

GIVEN TO THE JURY.

Judge McConnell spoke clearly and distinctly and very rapidly. The jury and the lawyers listened to his every word with close attention. When he concluded six bailiffs stepped forward and were promptly sworn, and a moment later the 12 peers were marching to determine upon the details of the final scene in the most famous criminal case in the history of Cook county. The prisoners remained in their seats. The nerve they displayed during the trying ordeal was simply marvelous.

Judge McConnell then ordered a recess until 8 o'clock, and the big crowd slowly left the court room. A heavy detail of police officers marched to the building early in the evening. They were stationed in the dark courts of the jail at all the approaches and in the corridors of the court building in order to prevent any Clan-na-Gael demonstration after the verdict had been returned.

POLICEMEN WERE PLENTY.

These extraordinary precautions extended to the court room, where nearly 100 detectives swarmed. Only members of the press and persons known to be opposed to the Triangle faction of the Clan-na-Gael were admitted to the rooms. It was expected that the jury would be ready to report at 8 o'clock, but reports from their room were to the effect that they were wrangling over the punishment to be dealt to Beggs and Kunze.

Then a man came into the court room and said that the jurors were eating their supper, and that this fact was positive proof that the 12 men had reached their verdict. A half hour was ticked off by the big clock, and still there was no sign of a verdict. Then Judge McConnell, looking pale and careworn, struggled through the crowd to his desk. He waited for a moment or two, and then said he was going home and would reappear at 10 o'clock. The crowd remained in the room. Lawyer Lingham fell asleep in his chair, and his colleague, William J. Hynes marched up and down the room with his hands thrust deep into his pockets.

THE JUDGE CALLED IN.

At 10:50 a bailiff entered the court room and whispered to Judge McConnell, and the two then repaired hurriedly through the private corridor in the direction of the jury room, where it was presumed that the body desired the verbal interpretation of the Judge upon certain charges in the instructions. At 11 P. M., the jury having failed to return a verdict, Judge McConnell announced that the court would take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to give the jurors further time for deliberation.

A READY FIGHTER.

Characteristics of the Late Oliver Johnson Dwelt On at His Funeral—Many Celebrities Present at the Obsequies in New York City.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 13.—The funeral of Oliver Johnson, the last of the twelve founders of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, was held in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, this morning. Exactly at 10 o'clock the coffin was borne into the church and placed at the foot of the pulpit by the four sons of William Lloyd Garrison, George T. Garrison, William L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips Garrison and Francis J. Garrison.

In addition to Mrs. Johnson, the widow, and Miss Johnson, the daughter of the dead Abolitionist, the mourners were Mrs. Johnson's sisters, who with herself are the daughters of the late J. S. C. Abbott; a niece of Mr. Johnson, Henry Villard and Mrs. Villard, the latter a daughter of Philip Lloyd Garrison.

Among the others present were Dr. and Mrs. Buckley, Myles Standish, Horace Waters, Mrs. S. J. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood), Cephas Brainerd, Jr., Augusta Learned, E. C. Stedman, S. P. Underhill, Ludlow Patton, Mrs. Abbey Hutchinson Patton, Dr. J. K. Mann, R. F. Campbell, D. H. Gildersleeve, F. B. Carpenter, James E. Anderson, John Oliver, the colored superintendent of a charitable institution in Richmond, Va.; Thomas C. Acton, Jackson S. Schultz, A. P. Dix, J. O. Woods, C. Bramhall, Henry McDonough, William Walker, T. H. Parker, C. H. Joy, Dr. C. C. Carroll, Mrs. Lucia Gilbert Runckle and Thomas L. Rooker.

Rev. John W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, gave a sketch of Mr. Johnson's life. He said he was born in a year (1809) memorable for the birth of great men—Lincoln, Gladstone, Darwin, Tennyson. After detailing his career as abolitionist and journalist, he described his personal characteristics and religious beliefs. He said Mr. Johnson was never happier than when he had a controversy on his hands, and that in addition to fraternizing with progressive friends, and being a listener to Frothingham and Collyer, he held the faith of spiritual communication with the dead with unswerving mind and unfaltering heart. He described Mr. Johnson's friendship with Philip Lloyd Garrison, whose associate he was in the crusade against slavery; with James and Lucretia Mott, and with the other famous people with whom he was connected.

Dr. Collyer spoke briefly. He is to make an address at the grave in Longwood, Chester county, Pa., where the Motts are buried.

GLOVES AND SLIPPERS.

A Southern Murderer Who was Particular About His Gallows Attire—He Believed that He was Going Straight to Glory.

PLACQUEMINE, LA., December 13.—Carter Williams was hanged here to-day for the murder of his wife in Dorseyville. It was a most brutal murder. The execution took place in the jail yard in the presence of the legal witnesses only. Friends of the prisoner called to see him, but few were admitted. His minister, Rev. B. Dorsey, was with him to the last and walked with him to the scaffold.

Never did a criminal manifest as stolid an indifference to his fate, but instead his every act displayed anxiety to meet it. Williamson was neatly dressed in a dark suit, white gloves and slippers. As he mounted the gallery, the curtains of the screen were pulled aside and he was allowed to address the crowd awhile. He said: "My friends, grieve not after me, for I am going to glory. I am going to meet my God, who has prepared a place for me, so grieve not after me. I am going to my eternal crown."

He then wheeled around and stepped rapidly to the scaffold. Deputy Sheriff Loseano stepped forward and read the death warrant. Williamson stood with head erect, and without a twitch of muscle. After the warrant was read he closed his eyes, the hangman stepped forward, tied his feet, put on the black cap, adjusted the knot, and, with one stroke of the ax, launched him into eternity. The fall was nine feet; the neck was broken. Life was extinct in 20 minutes.

PUNISHED A WIFE BEATER.

A Wilkesbarre Alderman's New Way of Dealing With Women Persecutors.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WILKESBARRE, December 13.—George Shiner, a boiler maker, was before Alderman Donohue this afternoon, charged with beating and deserting his invalid wife. Donohue does not like wife-beaters. When Shiner was arraigned and the facts were brought out, the magistrate resolved to inflict punishment that would make an impression. Getting down from his official seat, he locked the doors, pulled off his coat, ordered Shiner to do the same, and then and there, on the official floor and in the presence of 200 spectators, gave the wife-beater as thorough a licking as any man ever got. Though Shiner was game, and fought hard, the Alderman thrashed him until every bone in his body ached.

Panting with his exertions Donohue resumed his seat. "There, you miserable ruffian," he said, "go back home now and look after your wife and children." Shiner promised to reform and shuffled off. "That's the way I propose to treat all wife-beaters and deserters in the future," said the Alderman. "It is the best way to punish them, saves costs to the county and is better than putting them in jail and letting their families starve while they are there."

HIS GRAVE NOT ROBBED.

Singular Foundation for a Sensational Report That Gained Credence.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., December 13.—The remains of Harvey Kennedy were brought to Amsterdam from New York Wednesday afternoon and buried in Green Hill Cemetery. They were brought here in a special car. Rev. C. R. Treat, of the Church of the Archangel, New York City, conducted the services at the grave. The body was buried in a brick vault beside the remains of his wife. This morning a report gained circulation that his grave had been robbed during the night by parties who desired to hold the body for a ransom, as in the case of A. T. Stewart. The report originated from finding picks and shovels by the side of the grave.

R. W. Sutton, the cemetery Superintendent, says, however, that the grave has not been robbed, but the tools belonged to some of his assistants.

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

Members of the Randall Club to be Well Treated in Columbus.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., December 13.—P. W. Guthrie, President of the Randall Club of Pittsburg, is here making arrangements for the presence of the club at the coming inauguration of Governor-elect Campbell.

The local statesmen are showing Mr. Guthrie about, and will see to it that the Randall Club has the best in the city. About 200 men are to come over.

☞BABY SENATORS—Frank G. Carpenter, in to-morrow's DISPATCH, describes some of the new members of the Senate.

AT THE BALLOT BOX

The Federation of Labor Intends to Defend Itself Hereafter.

WHAT IT HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH.

Legislation Affecting the Labor Interests to be Worked For.

A FAIR WARNING TO ALL GOVERNORS.

They'll be Remembered if They Oppose the Australian Ballot Law.

The expectations of the Federation of Labor in its entrance in politics are outlined by a District of Columbia member of the Legislative Committee. The enforcement of the alien contract labor law and the adoption of the Australian ballot system are the chief objects aimed at.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The Federation of Labor for the District of Columbia has preceded the National Federation in the appointment of a legislative committee to watch the doings of Congress in the interests of workingmen and procure legislation of a kind to ameliorate their condition. One of the members appointed to serve in this capacity, Mr. Schultes, talked in an interesting way to THE DISPATCH correspondent this evening of some of the measures which the Federation proposes to push during the present session of Congress.

"We propose," said he, "to take an active part in politics hereafter. We have had our noses held to the grindstone long enough, and we are now in a position to defend ourselves and procure the fulfillment of our wishes. The method we will use is a peaceful one, and the means the ballot box.

A STRONG COMBINATION.

"The National Federation of Labor, representing 3,800 distinct businesses and occupations, the Knights of Labor, with over 1,000,000 men in their ranks, and the Farmers' Alliance, with 2,500,000 adherents, have joined their forces for the purpose of affecting legislation. The bills we will ask passed by Congress will be voted on by yea and nay votes, and we propose to elect our enemies to stay at home.

"One of the important subjects which we shall pay attention to is the enforcement of the alien contract labor law. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, only three contract laborers were returned to the places from which they came prior to June 30, 1889. Up to that time only $5,000 of the $50,000 appropriated by the law had been expended, and up to to-day $41,000 of that appropriation remains untouched.

NO ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

"The Secretary's report goes on to say that the enforcement of the law is impracticable. We claim that there has been no attempt made to enforce it, and we propose to see upon whom lies the blame. Hardly any special agents have been appointed to carry out the provisions of the law, and none of the Treasury agents have been specially authorized to enforce it.

"Mr. Tim Lee, one of our own men who is acting as a special immigration agent, has taken up the question, and has only recently brought to the attention of the Treasury officials a case where over 100 Canadians were imported to do railroad work at a place in the South. There are many more such cases where the law has not been enforced. We propose to have it amended so as to cover only the workingmen whom it was intended to reach. It was never intended to be enforced against ministers, lecturers, college professors, actors or artists, or professional men of any sort; nor do we want to keep out skilled mechanics engaged in such pursuits as we do not excel in.

INTENTION OF THE LAW.

"What the law was intended for was to keep out the hordes of Hungarians, Poles and others who form the scum of the earth, and who come over here and drive the American workingmen out of employment by their willingness to live on nothing per day. We also intend to try to enforce the eight-hour law, and to amend it by attaching a penalty to each violation of it.

"We shall also demand very vigorously the adoption of the Australian ballot-box system at elections in this country. The Republicans in Congress are going to try to pass a Federal election law at this session, and we demand that this system shall be engrafted in the bill. Without it the law would leave things in no better condition than they now are, and we shall probably oppose its adoption. But with the Australian system made a feature of the bill I don't see why some of the Democrats should not vote for it. I think they would, too, if they would stop to think for a moment that the popular will of the country would be more fully expressed under its operations than through the electoral college.

GOVERNORS WARNED.

"No man can be bulldozed or bribed in an election held under this system, and that's the condition of things we would like to bring about. Woe be to the Governor who hereafter vetoes an Australian ballot box law. Governor Hill had better not try it again, nor any other Governor. We will go for him with all our strength, and that means annihilation of his political future."

LIGHTNER.

THE RYLANCE SCANDAL

Made the Subject of an Investigation by Bishop Potter.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 13.—The suit of the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance, rector of St. Mary's Church, against Nicholas Quackenbos and William V. King, of his congregation, in which Dr. Rylance asks for damages for slander, has taken its place upon the calendar of the Superior Court, and will be tried probably in March next. Dr. Rylance, it will be remembered, was asked to resign, by his vestry, on account of stories implicating him with certain women. It has developed, in the meantime, that the Rylance matter has already been made the subject of an ecclesiastical inquiry ordered by Bishop Potter.

"Both Mr. King and myself," said Mr. Quackenbos, "were recently summoned before a committee appointed by Bishop Potter to look into the case. This committee consisted of five members—three clergymen and two laymen. One of the laymen was a merchant and the other was a lawyer. It was to meet, hear the charges, summon and hear all the witnesses, and report to Bishop Potter whether there was evidence sufficient to warrant a formal investigation. I have thought the matter over a great deal, and I have decided to take the responsibility, against the advice of my counsel, of furnishing the committee with the information they need."

MARRIED BUT SIX WEEKS,

But He Has Already Managed to Embezzle About $15,000.

CHEYENNE, WYO., December 13.—Thomas R. Adams, manager of the cattle ranche of the Milwaukee and Wyoming Investment Company, has absconded. His defalcations are estimated at $15,000.

He has been married but six weeks. He took his bride with him. Drink and gambling are the causes attributed.

A BIG BUSINESS.

Ex-Secretary Whitney, Dan Lamont and Don M. Dickinson Made Partners Once More—What Their New Scheme May Pan Out.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 13.—It was announced in Wall street to-day, that the Hon. William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, had gone into a new business enterprise known as the Manufacturing Investment Company. Mr. Whitney is President of the Company, and the Directors are the Hon. Don M. Dickinson, ex-Postmaster General, Colonel Daniel S. Lamont, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. McK. Twombly, George G. Havens, Oliver H. Payne, and James McMillan, of Michigan. The business of the company will be a matter of interest to the Hon. Wood-Pulp Miller. The company will manufacture sulphite fiber, a substitute for wood pulp in the making of all grades of paper.

Sulphite fiber, or cellulose, as some prefer to call it, is not wood pulp. Pulp is made in a mill which grinds wood, and its product is wood flour. Pulp cannot be used in making paper, or anything else, except in connection with a fibrous material. This may be of linen rags in the finer quality of paper, and cotton waste or other fibrous matter, including raw vegetable fiber, in the coarser qualities. Sulphite fiber is a substitute in all grades of paper for all fibrous material. Its manufacture and use originated in Germany. The English were forced to go into its manufacture.

Mr. Dickinson says that doors, ceilings, car wheels, barrels, buckets, trunks, fancy goods, blankets and clothing are also made from the fiber. The new company has erected five mills, with an aggregate capacity of about 100 tons a day, in New York, Michigan, New Hampshire and Canada, and one with a capacity of 50 tons a day is going up in Maine, all at a cost of $500,000. All pine woods and spruce are used in manufacturing the new company's paper.

LOOKING FOR THE MILLENIUM.

A Canadian Canon Anticipates the Coming of Christ in 1900.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OTTAWA, December 13.—Canon Curran, of Hamilton, Ont., a prominent Canadian divine, has gained considerable prominence lately in connection with the views he holds regarding the millenium, which he predicts for 1900. In a sermon he dwelt upon the skepticism respecting the second advent, and said:

"The two greatest events which have transpired since the creation of man, with the exception of the fall, have been the deluge and the coming to this world of Christ Jesus, and as far as can be accurately ascertained, these strange occurrences happened at spaces of 2,000 years—that is to say, from the time of the expulsion from the Garden of Eden 2,000 years went by, and then came the deluge. Again 2,000 years passed away, and then the Lord Jesus appeared among men. The next event to look forward to, and which unquestionably is as much a matter of prophecy, as were either the two I have mentioned, is the return of the Lord. Now I, in common with many others, while admitting that it is not for us to know positively the times and the seasons that are in God's hands, yet cannot but think that at the close of the third 2,000 years of the existence of man upon earth the final consummation will occur, and that then the present dispensation and all its curious problems will come to an end.

Canon Curran further emphasized the theory by showing how the number 7 was a peculiarly important and significant one in Scripture; hence he had some foundation for affirming that when the seventh thousand year would be reached the millenium or reign of Christ on earth would begin; that then Satan would be bound forever and sin completely vanquished.

HE PLAYED THE RACES.

The Ruson of a New York Clothing Dealer is Involved in Disaster.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The enormous losses which Harris Cohen, the clothing dealer, of Baxter and White streets, sustained on the race track, have been the cause of his failure. He has kept this store for 29 years, and claimed to be the "original Harris Cohen, of Baxter street." He estimates his losses on the race track at from $80,000 to $100,000 during the past ten years. He paid $20,000 for 14 horses, among them Greenfield and Harry Mann. He says he paid $3,650 for Greenfield and sold him for $75. He owned houses and real estate, but had them mortgaged. He says he stopped the race track four months ago, and paid $21,000 in debts, and would have paid up everything had not his store been closed.

The Sheriff took away his entire stock, which he valued at $20,000. His clothing business has increased 400 per cent, he says, since he quit the races. He does not think he will open up at the old corner again. Three months ago his daughter Essie married her uncle, Jacob Cohen, who is called "the Vanderbilt of Baxter street," and who is three times her age.

SHE WANTED HER OWN WAY.

Arthur Forrest's Version of the Troubles of Miss Rose Eytinge.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OTTAWA, December 13.—Arthur Forrest, who, with the "Captain Swift" Company, is filling an engagement at Toronto, is greatly excercised over the account published in the American press, regarding the dismissal of Rose Eytinge. "The cause of the trouble," he says, "is Miss Eytinge's insubordination—gross insubordination. I am manager of this company, and I have put all my hard earned money into it. I have been years and years on the stage, and I bought this play that I might come before the country as a star. I engaged Miss Eytinge, although I was warned by my friends not to do it, or I would have cause to regret it. She was a star some seven years ago, but since then she has not had an engagement.

"When I took her up I intended to star her, and I have done so, but we had not left New York when she wanted to run the company. In a restaurant in New York she publicly turned on me, and the morning we left New York she did the same thing because she had been compelled to rise early."

FAILURE OF WARREN LELAND, JR.

Forced to Make an Assignment for the Benefit of a Bank.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONG BRANCH, December 13.—Warren Leland, Jr., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The property assigned includes the 12 acres of ground on Ocean avenue and Broadway on which are the big Ocean Hotel, the Ocean Theater, Ocean Club and the Leland Cottage on Chelsea avenue. His liabilities, including real estate encumbrances, are about $100,000, and his assets at least $225,000, exclusive of personal property.

Mr. Leland claims the assignment was forced upon him by the Freehold Banking Company, which had advertised the hotel at sheriff's sale on Saturday to collect an execution for $2,700.

The Governor's Proclamation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, December 13.—Governor Beaver to-night issued a proclamation relative to the death of Superintendent Higbee, in which he pays a high tribute to the worth of the deceased.

☞AMONG THE ROBBERS is the title of Ernest H. Heindrichs' contribution to the little ones in to-morrow's DISPATCH.

PEDRO NOT FOR SALE.

The Banished Monarch Refuses All Money Offered Him as a

PENSION FROM THE REPUBLIC.

Two Persons Arrested for an Attempt on the Life of the Czar.

JACK THE RIPPER IS AT WORK, AGAIN.

The Influenza Epidemic is Still Spreading, and Has Reached Rome.

Dom Pedro has again declined all offers of money from the new Brazilian Republic, beyond what is allowed by the law formerly in force. The exiled Emperor is very much irritated by the repeated propositions sent to him. The last answer is considered as final.

LISBON, December 13.—Dom Pedro and the Republican authorities in Brazil have had some correspondence by cable and the subject of the settlement upon the ex-Emperor of a large sum of money as a retiring pension. Dom Pedro has uniformly maintained since his exile that he would not accept the gratuity that it was at first reported had been voted him. He has even spoken of it with some irritation.

He has adhered to his purpose in the final answer just sent to Rio Janeiro through the Brazilian legation, which is to the effect that Dom Pedro declines to accept any sum beyond that authorized by the laws of Brazil.

It is rumored that the Brazilian Minister here will be dismissed.

TO BE BURIED WITH HIS WIFE.

Robert Browning Himself Had Made Arrangements for His Funeral.

LONDON, December 13.—Robert Browning had received just before his death the freedom of the city of Asolo. The Dean of Westminster has telegraphed to the family, offering a place in the Abbey for the burial of the poet, but it is probable the offer will be declined, as Mr. Browning had himself arranged for his burial in the same grave with his wife at Florence.

JACK THE RIPPER AT WORK.

A Mutilated Victim Discovered in the Hold of a Vessel.

LONDON, December 13.—The mangled body of a woman has been found among the ballast of a vessel at Middlesborough, shipped at Millwall. The hand has been found elsewhere. The police suspect that this is another victim of Jack the Ripper, and the presence of the body in the ballast calls new attention to the theory that the successful murderer is a sailor.

ROME THE LATEST PLACE

To Come Within the Reach of the Alarming Influenza Epidemic.

ROME, December 13.—The epidemic influenza in a very mild form is prevalent here. Dr. Ganabis, director of the Board of Health, has started for St. Petersburg to study the disease there and to determine, if possible, why it assumed eventually a malignant form, in order that he may do what seems necessary to prevent such a result in Rome.

TRYING TO KILL THE CZAR.

Two Persons Arrested for Making an Attempt Upon His Life.

BERLIN, December 13.—Information is received here that an artillery officer and a sailor have been arrested in St. Petersburg for complicity in an attempt on the life of the Czar.

Balfour Will Visit Ireland.

LONDON, December 13.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will shortly start on a visit to that country, where he will remain several weeks. The object of his visit is to ascertain the feeling in Ireland in regard to an extension of the scope of the land purchase bill.

Le Caron to Publish a Book.

LONDON, December 13.—Le Caron, the spy and informer, is shortly to publish a book relating to his personal adventures and experiences, in which enterprise he is understood to be backed by several men of prominence in the leadership of the Conservative party.

Keeping Their Strength a Secret.

PARIS, December 13.—M. De Freycinet, Minister of War, in a note to the French press, appeals to the editors and writers to abstain from any descriptive or other articles which may reveal the progress of works in preparation for the national defense.

General Booth's Wife Dying.

LONDON, December 13.—Mrs. Booth, wife of the commander of the Salvation Army, is now sinking, and all hope of her recovery is abandoned. Her disease is cancer. She is serene and confident in the face of the relentless enemy.

Another Royal Visit in Contemplation.

LONDON, December 14.—The Prince of Wales is expected to visit the Kaiser, at Berlin, about the middle of January.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

A Bureau of Science That Taught How to Win One's Love.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BUFFALO, December 13.—The Bureau of Science is under arrest, having been taken into custody by United States officers for inserting the following advertisement in various New York papers:

INFALLIBLE—Detection impossible; satisfaction and success guaranteed; win anyone's love; you get it sure; learn by mail: only 9 cents in stamps; no postals answered; seal well. Address Bureau of Science.

When locked up he gave the name of Paul J. Gregory, and on being searched he was found also to be the American College of Arts and Science, the National Postal Agency, the Universal Patent Manufacturing Company, and numerous institutions heretofore unheard of in Buffalo. The officers found that he had been receiving large quantities of mail.

NO TRACE OF SILCOTT.

The Missing Cashier's Whereabouts Yet a Matter of Mystery.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—As far as can be learned, no trace has yet been found of the present whereabouts of the absconding cashier, Silcott. Requests for photographs and descriptive data have been received at the office of the Sergeant at Arms from detectives in Canada, but, so far as known, they are made with a view to enabling the detectives to identify the fugitive.

The special House committee did not meet to-day, but to-morrow it will begin a formal inquiry, intended to demonstrate who is responsible for the lost money.

ALL HARD AT WORK.

The Candidates for Senator in Ohio Watching Each Other's Movements Narrowly—McMahon's Estimate of Brice's Strength.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, December 13. — Colonel Thomas, of Springfield, and John A. McMahon, of Dayton, the two leading opponents of Brice in the Senatorial contest, are in the city to-night. Thomas came to establish a bureau and put his forces to work. Mr. Martindale, of Springfield, has charge. The friends of Brice are also here, and watching all movements. They claim to be gaining strength in all parts of the State. It is noticeable here that a good many of the Democratic members coming in are announcing themselves for Brice. The Brice forces consider Thomas practically out of the race, and look upon McMahon as the only man who can offer any serious opposition.

In the course of a conversation to-night, Mr. McMahon, speaking of his chances, said: "I am like my friend Mr. Brice, who says he is very well satisfied with the prospects. I have made no estimate for the public, though I have one of my own. All my portion of the State is for me, and when the time comes I will be like a hunter who refused to follow the chase of the deer through all the windings and turnings, but went direct to the river where the deer would cross. I will be at the river when Mr. Brice gets there."

"What of the sentiment about Brice's candidacy?"

"I believe the election of Mr. Brice will bring evil to the party. Our German citizens do not like it, and there is a strong feeling against it among the labor organizations. I am constrained to think that if all the candidates were put upon the same platform as regards wealth, there would be a different sentiment in Ohio altogether toward Mr. Brice. Personally he and I are very friendly. He is a shrewd business man, who a dozen years ago was a poor lawyer. He deserves credit for his rapid rise, but I do not think the Senate is the place Ohio should give him."

DEPEW IN HIS GLORY.

He Makes a Decided Hit at a Vassar College Society Reunion.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., December 13.—The great feature of the anniversary of the Philalethean Society at Vassar College, this evening, was the address of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. Heretofore the literary exercises have been usually the least attractive part of the programme, but this year the reputation of Mr. Depew drew a great crowd of the acquaintances and friends of the students to the chapel at an early hour. The stage was beautifully decorated with palms, but other than this there were few adornments displayed. The President of the society, Miss Grace Sanders, introduced Mr. Depew, and he at once began to give sketches and impressions of travel.

Mr. Depew said at the start that in all his experiences, though he had been brought before dukes and lords, literary men and princes, he had never had so lovely an introduction as the one of this evening. This created much merriment. His address abounded not only with personal anecdotes, but also with graphic descriptions, poetic reminiscences and keen analysis of character.

KEEPING AWAY FROM NEW YORK.

Why Lew Dockstader is Not to be Seen in Gotham.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 13.—Lew Dockstader, the minstrel, had a conference on Thursday night at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, with Joseph Garland, the treasurer of the reorganized minstrel troupe that Mike is now running at Dockstader's Theater, on a co-operative basis. Dockstader wanted to find out just how he stood as to his debts, and went over the books with Mr. Garland. Dockstader was still ill, but he has hopes of effecting an amicable settlement with his creditors and returning to this city. Fear of contempt proceedings against him for failing to appear in the city court to testify to supplementary proceedings for the collection of a small debt is now about the only th