

BY CABLE FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

REPLY FROM THE PORTE.

The Sultan Tells Victoria the Armenians Struck First

The reply of the sultan to the letter recently addressed him by Queen Victoria, it is learned, expresses the sympathy of the sultan with the humane sentiments conveyed in the queen's communication, but declared that the massacre of Armenians by Turks had originated with evil-disposed persons. The Turks, the sultan says, were first attacked by Armenians while they were praying in the mosques, and did nothing more than to defend themselves as best they could. In every part of Asia Minor, the sultan asserts, everything is perfectly tranquil. He says negotiations for the surrender to the Turks are proceeding, and without doubt the Armenians will soon resume their peaceful vocations.

NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT.

The Estimate of the Government Board for Its Construction.

In the judgment of the United States government Board of Engineers, which investigated the subject, it will cost \$113,472,800 to construct the Nicaragua canal. This is \$64,000,000 in excess of the estimates of the company, which now holds a charter from Nicaragua to build the water way. For maintaining the necessary and for the completion of a canal project, 18 months' time and \$20,000 will be required.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Rome cable says that whatever betide the Government, Crispi will remain Premier.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Farrellist, has been elected the Irish representative (M.P.) to succeed Justin McCarthy resigned.

The examination of the Ottoman prisoners arrested in Johannesburg, charged with rebellion has been begun in Pretoria.

The Canadian government has relinquished all claim to Coleman Island, an official survey demonstrating that it lies in United States waters.

The British steamer Lauretina, which sailed from Baltimore, December 6 for Szig, is reported lost, with Capt. J. Gavin and a crew of 20 to 25 men.

The Japanese government has issued formal notice of the opening up to trade and commerce of the island of Formosa, recently acquired by Japan from China.

Cecil Rhodes, late premier of Cape Colony, is to return to South Africa, to resume his work for the Chartered company. The charter of the company will not be revoked.

The Chinese Government has signed a contract with Colonel Jeffreys, representing an Anglo-American syndicate, for the construction of a railroad in Szechuan.

Robert Balfour, late British consul in London, is reported to have been victorious over the state slave traders of Africa, and that 14 Arab chiefs have taken prisoners.

The owners of the British steamer "Hesperus" have appealed against the judgment of the court at Rotterdam, which held that the steamer is liable for the sinking by collision in January of the North German Lloyd steamer "Ella."

The combination of Scotch oil trade established some time ago at Glasgow, with the object of raising rates, has been broken and rate cutting begun. The Standard Oil company is flooding the markets with its products.

The German Government says it will recognize the Monroe doctrine, but will not release Venezuela from a just debt. Germany demands that the railroad claim be paid, but does not threaten to sue.

The Canadian Press Association unanimously passed a resolution pledging its devotion to the British Empire and a determination as Canadians to stand by the motherland when the latter is menaced by war in any part of the globe.

A movement will soon be made by the bankers' section of the Montreal Board of Trade to secure information regarding the amount of United States silver and silver certificates in the Dominion of Canada, with a view to restricting its circulation.

An earthquake shock, of an alarming nature, was experienced at Santa Cruz del Sur, province of Puerto Principe on the 5th. Houses rocked and furniture was thrown about, causing the people of the city and vicinity to run in terror into the streets and fall on their knees in prayer for mercy.

Dr. Solie, a practicing physician of Brandenburg, Germany, has contrived a photographic instrument which will in minute details produce the various colors of objects, persons and landscapes brought within a specified range of the camera. What is most surprising in this new experiment is that the photographs are colorless, and have none of their original brilliancy and shade.

A REVOLUTION IN BUSINESS.

The Bond Bids Have a Stimulating Effect on All Lines of Trade.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade says:

"Failures for the week have been 323 in the United States against 281 last year, and 63 in Canada against 58 last year. The wonderful success of the popular loan alters the face of events. January operations become ancient history as the nation mounts above all doubts and fears to a solid certainty that the people can and will uphold their government."

With such a revolution in business suddenly effected, the customary records of the past week and month are of less value than usual. But there have been signs of improvement in the iron market. Although the average of price is nearly 1 per cent lower this week, orders for wire nails are stimulated by a decision to advance the price again. March 1. There is also a more active demand for plates and sheets. Southern competition lowers coke iron at Chicago, and prevents advance at the East, while sales of last year's speculations in the Pittsburgh region still depress Bessemer. The iron pool is expected to fix the price for the year at \$4, or possibly \$4.50 and the coke pool still reduces the output.

The speculative market has been largely influenced by rumors of injury to the coming crop and by foreign advices. Corn has been comparatively quiet. Cotton is practically unchanged. The stock market has been growing stronger all the week, until the sale of bonds, though yielding a little on realization, declined earnings in January have been 10.6 larger than last year, but 5.3 less than in 1893, and the tonnage east-bound from Chicago was in January nearly 1 per cent larger than in 1893.

Arbitration Inevitable.

Mr. Carnegie in the "North American Review" writes strongly for "Christian arbitration" rather than "barbarous war" in the settlement of the Venezuela boundary.

A MICROBE KILLER.

Dr. Edson, of New York, Makes a Wonderful Discovery.

It was in the early part of 1895 that Dr. Cyrus Edson, formerly health commissioner of the city and county of New York, began to study the problem of making the blood itself a disinfectant. That contagious diseases had, as their cause, the presence of minute organisms, called germs in the body, Dr. Edson, with all physicians, knew. He also knew that colonies of these germs cultivated outside the body would be destroyed by disinfectants, and he reasoned that if the blood, circulating in every part of the body, could be made a disinfectant, the germs in the body would be destroyed.

In studying the disinfectants Dr. Edson learned that phenol carbolic acid is at all times to be found in the blood. He also learned that nature itself in disease increased the amount of carbolic acid over 1,000 times. He reasoned, therefore, that carbolic acid was nature's remedy. The injection into the blood, however, of any known solution of carbolic acid generally produces an abscess. The problem before Dr. Edson was to find the form in which the acid could be injected without this effect, for he was confident there must be some such form. The results of his investigations are told in a letter, which will be published in the Medical Record.

As was seen from the summary the asceptolin is excreted with the urine of about 40 per cent of cases of consumption—according to the results so far. The asceptolin is made in Dr. Edson's laboratory, 24 Whitehall street, New York. It is a colorless liquid, smelling of carbolic acid, and it is injected subcutaneously. Any physician can administer it, and the patients while taking it can continue their daily work.

PIGTAILS MUST GO.

Rebellion Proclaimed in Korea Over an Order to Cut Off Queues.

The steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama brought the following advice:

Of the many changes introduced in quick succession in Korea, the recent adoption of the western method of hair-dressing has attracted most attention. The king recently issued a proclamation urging the sacrifice of the queues, and set the example by having his own hair cut, the prince royal following suit. The proclamation created consternation in both official and private circles. The minister of education resigned and retired to his country home when his protests at the innovation were disregarded. Many lesser government officials also resigned rather than sacrifice their locks. The proclamation excited alarm among the people at large, but at each of the four gates of the capital establishments are posted to await the coming of country people to compel them to submit to the barbers who are waiting for their hair. Western hats and coats are generally adopted by those who leave their queues.

In the rural districts the Koreans have broken out into actual rebellion at the proclamation. Many local governors have resigned their posts owing to their unwillingness to cut off their queues. Several hundred people have fled to the mountains and as many as 200 are arming themselves to attack the Korean troops.

The rebellion in Formosa is unchecked. One army of rebels has taken up its position at Ton Wei and another has assumed at Gunphor Mount. The Japanese troops are confident of defeating the rebels, but cannot attack them in their mountain retreats.

VENEZUELAN GROW BRAVE.

With War Vanishing They Want to Become Soldiers.

The war feeling still runs high. General Barrios has petitioned President Crespo to allow him to organize two battalions of volunteer scouts, composed of aging men, many of standing fatigue, the volunteers to make place on Sundays in Washington, and to name the soldiers Grover Cleveland's scouts. The fashionable clubs of Caracas also have asked permission to form a battalion.

The British consul at Barcelona complains to the Caracas consulate of serious injury to his business owing to the persecution of Venezuelan officials because he would not resign his office. He is a Venezuelan official.

The request of mothers and daughters for the release of political prisoners has been answered by the liberation of 100 in number. But few now remain in prison.

The government has granted a concession of a vast territory to Guiana, on the upper Orinoco, the richest region for minerals and vegetable products in the world. It is not in the disputed territory. American capital will develop it.

ENGINEER TO BLAME.

Stock Train Collides With a Passenger and Injures Fifteen People.

Fifteen persons were more or less seriously hurt, and one cannot recover, as a result of a collision between an eastbound Wabash stock train and a St. Louis, Keokuk & North-western passenger train coming south. The collision occurred near a tunnel one mile north of Hannibal, Mo. The stock train, which had just emerged from the tunnel, struck the passenger train, sending it over the side of the embankment and throwing it over an embankment almost into the Mississippi river. There were fifteen passengers in the coach and that none were killed is a miracle.

Responsibility for the collision is alleged to rest with the engineer of the stock train. He did not stop, as law and instructions require, before approaching the crossing. He stated that the air brakes failed, but it was found that the engine was not reversed. The damage will approximate \$5,000.

THE BOND ISSUE.

Assistant Secretary Curtis announced that a complete analysis of the bids for bonds showed that bids aggregating \$66,785,650 above 110.6877 had been received, and 780 persons making those bids would be awarded bonds. The Morgan syndicate bid of 110.6877 for \$100,000,000 bonds or any part thereof would be accepted for \$129,322,000—\$35,211,350. All below 110.6877 were rejected. The syndicate will pay \$3,249,229 and the other bidders about \$7,500,000 in premiums, making a total in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000. The issue will therefore net the government about \$111,000,000.

OVERTURNED BY WIND.

The regular passenger train which left Denver at 10 o'clock Sunday morning was blown from the track half a mile from the depot at Georgetown. Fred Van Sicker, of Chicago, editor of Fowler Truth, a bicycle maker, was badly out about the head. Mrs. Sicker, E. A. Eager, of the Union manufacturing company, Toledo; S. C. Gillard, of the Lumbering company, Boston, and J. P. Dacey, of the Refractor, a bicycle maker, were more or less hurt. The train was blown over at a point within 1,500 feet of where similar accidents have occurred several times before.

CAPITAL NOTES.

President Cleveland returned to Washington Saturday evening after his gunning trip down the Potomac, the party having bagged 32 ducks.

Congress has passed a law prohibiting the purchase of Federal territories by the island of Formosa, under a penalty of from one to five years imprisonment.

The Populist Senators held a caucus on Saturday and resolved to present the name of Thomas Watson, of Georgia, for secretary of the Senate, and Taubeneck, of Illinois, for sergeant-at-arms.

ADVICES FROM THE CUBAN WAR.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

Cubans Under Maceo Charged the Spanish Forces in Face.

Details of the fight at Paso Real between General Luque and Maceo are coming in from Spanish sources.

General Luque left Pinar del Rio January 31 passing Pinos, where the rebels had been the day before, and hanged one of their captains and a lieutenant, and arrived at Jaguariar only three hours behind Maceo. At the last named place the rebels had killed, by Maceo's orders, fourteen yoke of oxen because they were found hauling grain to Consolation for the Spanish army.

At 8 p. m. General Luque reported Arroyo de Agua and camped five hours. He then broke camp and at 7 a. m. reached Candelaria. Maceo had not camped there, but had advanced to the town of Pinar, and Luque made a forced march there and found the rebels were still fleeing.

General Luque pushed on to Paso Real, arriving there at 2.30 p. m. The country people were seen fleeing for refuge and the insurgents followed in pursuit of the town.

Colonel Francis, in command of the vanguard, and General Luque, in command of the center, prepared for battle, sending 50 guerrillas through the main street, charging upon four squadrons of insurgent cavalry, paying havoc with them and following them 200 yards out of town.

General Luque then ordered Colonel Buzo and three companies to charge upon a place from which some insurgents were hotly firing. A bygone charge dislodged the rebels, who fled back to Maceo's main line which was 100 yards out of town.

The insurgents held tenaciously to a group of palms. Colonel Balbastro, of the San Quintin regiment, charged it successfully. After General Luque had directed the fire of one piece of artillery against the position, the rebels charged at one time, but the Spanish forces a square and repulsed them.

The insurgents displayed great courage, some falling within the range of the Spanish line under a withering fire from Maceo's rifles. When the rebels retired Maceo's whole division moved away towards the West.

General Luque was wounded before the town, but he remained in command during both attacks.

An important battle is said to have occurred between Colonel Sagura, who commanded the Spanish forces, and Maceo, who was at the head of the insurgents. The conflict took place in San Cristobal, and the insurgents lost 50 dead and 100 wounded. More than 300 of the Cubans were wounded. An aide-camp of Maceo was killed. The troops lost one man, a captain of the staff being shot by the insurgents. Three other officers were wounded.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

May Send Agents to Examine Foreign Archives.

The Venezuelan commission held its weekly meeting Friday, and took up the enormous mass of official documents bearing on the boundary controversy. It has been already definitely determined that Secretary Malet-Arrost will shortly proceed to Madrid to ransack the Spanish archives for records that are of special value to his country. He is expected, but has not, up to this time, been connected with the case. Satisfactory assurances have been given that every facility will be afforded him for his researches, and no one has any doubt that the British government will attempt to place its agents in the way of the commission.

One of the commissioners, or an expert selected by them, will, in all probability, be sent to The Hague, to study the Dutch archives. As it is known that historical data of the highest importance is in the possession of French and Belgian libraries, it is likely that a number of the commissioners, or their agents will go to Europe in the next two or three months to look a meeting.

DEADLY EXPLOSION AT SEA.

Evidence That the Oil Tank Steamer Wildflower Blew Up.

Capt. Anderson, of the tank steamer Phosphor, which arrived at New York, said regarding the British tank steamer Wildflower, which left Philadelphia for Rouen, France, on December 11 last, and has never been heard of since, that the steamship Loch Elvie on her arrival in Cork, January 8, reported that at about 2 1/2 miles west-north-west from the coast of Ireland on January 6, the crew saw a sudden glare in the sky. As far as the eye could see to the westward there was a vivid red for a moment and then it died out slowly until, in a half hour the sea was again in darkness.

A few seconds after the first glare a dull roar like the discharge of a heavy gun, made the Loch Elvie vibrate and creak. When Capt. Anderson found that the Wildflower had not yet made port he became convinced that the flare-up was the explosion of the oil tank steamer. There were 23 men on the missing vessel. She was in command of Capt. Stanwell.

CHANGED THEIR MIND.

Congressmen Bring Out Another Public Land Bill.

The House Committee on Public Lands reconsidered its action of last week in adopting a bill to carry out the recommendations of President Cleveland's message that the limitation of the years for bringing suits to annual titles to patents established by the act of March, 1891, be repealed.

Another bill, embodying the views of different members of the committee and intended to furnish a precedent to patent holders in good faith drawn by Mr. Allen, of Utah, was submitted for the first bill. Chairman Lacey will report it to the House. As this legislation may affect the title to 60,000,000 acres, it has been difficult for the committee to draw a satisfactory bill. The new bill provides that suits to lands erroneously issued under a special grant shall only be brought within five years from the passage of this act, and suits to annual patents hereafter issued must be brought within ten years after their date.

AVAILABLE NATIONAL GUARD.

Standing of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia National Guard.

The Adjutant-General's report as to the strength of the national guards of the several States was sent to the House on the 4th. The figures for Pennsylvania are as follows: Generals and staff, 84; cavalry, 138; artillery, 244; infantry, 7,864. The total number of men available for military duty in the State is 812,315.

The Ohio guard number as follows: Generals and staff, 16; cavalry, 74; hospital corps, 131; infantry, 10,000. The number available for military service is estimated at 650,000.

ANOTHER FORMOSAN REBELLION.

A dispatch from Vladivostok says that the insurrection against Japanese rule in the island of Formosa is spreading. Ten thousand rebels are reported to be operating against Tamsui, Suncho and Kouski. The railroads and telegraph lines have been torn up and destroyed. It is added that the rebels fight with great courage and the situation is looked upon as being serious. The government general, Cajasma, is ill, and will be replaced by Saigo, the minister of marine.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Most Important Measure Presented in Both Houses.

FOURTY-FOURTH DAY.

Senate—A sharp contest occurred in the Senate today, the opponents of advancing the appropriation bills and those desiring to take up general legislation. The latter element prevailed in two test votes, and the right of way was secured by the resolution of Mr. Dulois, of Idaho, to reform the method of conducting the appropriation bills by distributing them among the several committees. This was strenuously resisted by the friends of the appropriation committees, who contended that the change was revolutionary and designed to dismantle the committee system. The final vote was not reached, but it was evident from the debate and incidental votes that a majority favored the change.

House—Secretary Carlisle today sent to the House, in response to resolution of that body, a letter giving information concerning money raised in the Hawaiian Islands, on account of the seal islands, etc. It shows the following facts:

Number of seals taken under lease from 1870, 2,657,994; total amount received, \$6,351,961. There is \$840,570 due and unpaid, the remainder having been expended. The amount expended for collecting seal islands waters of the Bering Sea and the North Pacific since 1890 was \$1,410,721; that expended by the Government for the support of the natives since 1890, \$55,219, and that of salaries and expenses of agents since 1870, \$227,163.

FOURTY-FIFTH DAY.

The joint resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the agricultural appropriation for the current fiscal year, for the purchase and distribution of seeds and farmers' bulletins, was discussed. Mr. Vest, Democrat of Missouri, made one of his characteristic speeches in support of the joint resolution, holding up the Secretary of Agriculture to ridicule on account of his refusing to distribute seeds and condemning the free silver movement.

The House began consideration of the report of the committee on Ways and Means, recommending non-concurrence in the Senate free coinage substitute for the bond bill passed by the House last December. Mr. Dingley, chairman of the committee, spoke for two hours on it. The discussion was continued at a night session.

FOURTY-SIXTH DAY.

Senate—The resolution, proposed by Mr. Quay, Republican, of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, to recommit the House tariff bill, with the free coinage substitute, to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report them back as separate propositions, was adopted by Mr. Quay by striking out the instructions and inserting the following words: "for further consideration," and the resolution was laid aside until next Monday.

Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment to the resolution, providing that countries which will make United States silver full legal tender in payment of customs and goods imported to this country shall have a deduction of 10 per cent. allowed in United States custom duties, if imported in United States vessels or in vessels belonging to the country receiving the deduction.

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FOURTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Senate—Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, introduced the Senate today in favor of the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and in conclusion said:

"If, unhappily, the time shall come which God grant it may not that American valor must again be displayed on the field of battle in the defense of American institutions and against American lives and grandeur, we may confidently expect the men of America to merge under flag of free consecrated liberty to permanent and glorious victory."

House—The House continued the discussion of the bond-free coinage bill. Messrs. Williams, of Minnesota; Williams, of Kansas; and Bowers, Republican, of California, spoke in favor of free coinage, and Messrs. Tucker, Democrat, of Virginia; Walker, Republican, of Colorado; and Patterson, Democrat, of Tennessee, against it.

Notice was given in the Senate today by Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, that on Monday next he would address the senate on the resolution for the recognition of the independence of foreign relations relative to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Cameron (Pennsylvania) introduced a joint resolution relative to the termination of the war in Cuba. After a preamble, quoting the President's last annual message, what is said in reference to the subject, the joint resolution provides that as it appears there are no means of securing permanent peace to Cuba, except by the recognition of the right to self-government, the good offices of the United States are earnestly recommended for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. The resolution was read for a first and second time and laid on the table for the present. Senator Quay's resolution to recommit the House tariff bill with the free coinage bill to the finance committee was also brought to the floor before the Senate, and on the suggestion of Mr. Gorman Mr. Quay consented to let it go over until tomorrow. On motion of Mr. Call, the resolution as to the recognition of belligerency in Cuba was made the special order for the urgent legislative day.

After their discussion of the bond-free coinage bill the House agreed to vote on it at 4 p. m. Thursday, and then adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Crain, of Texas, deceased.

BRIEF MENTION.

The San Carlos Apaches are again on the rampage.

Grace Presbyterian Church of St. Louis was totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000.

Peter Atkins and Maud Kelly were drowned near Middletown, N. Y., while trying to cross the Walkill river in a light wagon.

The plant of the tri-city Packing company at Davenport, Ia., was totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning, entailing a loss of \$125,000.

A man supposed to be Schlatter, the alleged divine helper, has been arrested at San Bernardino, Cal., as a vagrant.

It is said that W. W. Astor discharged the editor of his Pall Mall Gazette because the latter insisted on writing sneering articles about America.

The suit of Birdie Sutherland, an English ballet girl, against Hon. Dudley Churchhill Majoribanks, for \$100,000 damages for breach of promise, commences at London.

Louison, an American outlaw, has been captured after several of his band were killed and will be shot for robbing a ranch in Durango, Mex., and killing three cattle-men.

THE WONDERS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

LOCATED THE BULLET.

Professor Roentgen's Discovery Tested in a Practical Manner.

Medical men in Montreal have been for weeks anxiously watching the experiments of Professor Cox, of McGill University, with Dr. Roentgen's method of "invisible" photography by the cathode ray.

On Christmas day a bullet was fired into the left leg of a young man, named Canning. The injured youth was taken to the Montreal General Hospital, where efforts were made to locate the bullet by probing, but without success. The wound healed over and two weeks after the accident young Canning left the hospital. All went well until last week, when the wound became troublesome from the fact that the bullet still remained in the leg.

It was decided to try to locate the bullet with the assistance of Dr. Roentgen's discovery. The young man was taken to one of the experimental laboratories in the Physics building at McGill University where the experiment was to take place.

When he had taken his seat a camera-holder containing a Stanley sensitized plate was placed against a heavy block of wood at one side of the leg, the latter being held in a steady position by means of bandages and towels.

When all was in readiness the electric current was turned on. The light immediately began to flare and flicker, but after a short interval became quite steady. At the end of 45 minutes the current was cut off, the bandages loosened and the plate taken to the dark room for developing. After the lapse of 15 minutes Prof. Cox reappeared. He said he had every reason to feel gratified at the result. "The bones in the calf of the leg," said he, "are plainly discernible in the plate, and in addition there is a solid substance there which I am convinced is the bullet."

The doctors in attendance and the patient himself were likewise pleased with the result of the experiment. Subsequently the latter was required to return to the hospital, where an operation will be performed as soon as a print can be obtained from the plate.

Thomas A. Edison, his laboratory and his assistants and employes at Llewellyn Park, near Orange, N. J., are these days devoted to following the mysteries of Prof. Roentgen's X rays. The famous inventor himself works from morning until morning, working at nothing and striking at nothing but the new form of light.

An experiment of interest was that of determining the relative resistance of certain metals and substances. Narrow strips, one each of hard rubber, celluloid, steel, glass, zinc, aluminum and lead, were fastened perpendicularly about half an inch apart on a piece of cardboard. The card was fastened to the shutter of a slide, within which was a sensitive plate. The strips were then exposed for eight minutes to the rays.

The negative obtained showed that the steel was practically impenetrable, lead and aluminum offered little or no resistance to the light; hard rubber, celluloid and zinc showed a fair resistance. It is known that the glass plates retain 75 per cent of the rays, and it has been suggested that a window of aluminum be placed in the tube opposite the cathode disc, allowing a freer exit for the strange light.

Mr. Edison purposes within a day or two to attempt to photograph the body formation of human hair, and, incidentally, to see if it is possible to get a shadow of the brain.

Whether the brain will resist the rays and prevent its production in shadowgraph form is not known. What obstruction will be offered by the skull is also undetermined, although the theory, apparently sustained by experiment, is that brain will not let the rays to penetrate it.

CRIMES OF CHICAGO REDS.

The Fearful Crime of Kleatke Has Several Parallels in That City.

Investigation in connection with the wholesale slaughter of the Kleatke family, of Chicago, by Anarchist Richard Kleatke brought to light a fresh sensation regarding the killing of the Heiman family, one of the several parallel cases there within the past few months. Heiman, who was a prosperous contractor, asphyxiated his wife, four children and himself.

At the time it was supposed to be the result of insanity, but it has now been ascertained that Heiman had two families—the Chicago household and a wife and two children living in Germany. A short time before the tragedy occurred, Heiman received news that his deserted wife in Germany had discovered his whereabouts and was on her way with her children to America. Heiman's first wife arrived a few days after the tragedy, and is now living in the house which her husband and his American family died.

The funeral of the murdered Kleatke family was attended by hundreds. Although Kleatke was a pronounced Anarchist, there was no demonstration of any kind by the Reds, the funeral being in charge of the local Carpenters' Union, to which he belonged. The simple service of the Lutheran Church was read at the home, and the casket, dressed in white and carrying white flowers followed the funeral procession for a mile.

BY FIRE AND FLOOD.

The Village of Boundbrook Cut Off From the Outside World.

Boundbrook, N. J., Thursday night experienced the most dreadful calamity in its existence. It was swept by both fire and flood. The water from the Baritan river ran through the streets and at 3 o'clock a. m. was nearly ten feet high in the main street.

The flood was caused by the heavy rainfall overflowing the Baritan river. The water in the main brook, about a quarter of a mile from the house of Boundbrook, overflowed its banks. It swept on both sides of the Central railroad bridge. The water rose higher than the bridge and rushed out from the tracks. The surrounding country for a quarter of a mile was flooded.

The three main blocks in the village were flooded, and while the citizens were trying to rescue men, women and children from the houses that were in danger of being swept away by the flood a fire was discovered.

The fire was first seen in the lumber yard of L. L. Cook & Co. An alarm was turned in, but volunteer firemen thought more of human life than property, and they set word to Somerville and Plainfield for assistance. Engines started from the two places for Boundbrook but they had not got far outside the limits of their respective towns when they were forced to return on account of roads being impassable. No attention was paid to fighting the fire by the villagers. All of them directed their efforts toward rescuing those who were imprisoned by the flood. Bowboats were secured and attempts made to take persons from the second-story windows of their houses, but they could not be got out.