

THORN FOUND GUILTY.

Verdict of Murder in the First Degree in the Guldenuppe Murder Case.

LAST SCENE OF THE TRIAL.

The Jury in the Sensational Murder Trial at Long Island City Returned a Verdict After Three Hours' Deliberation—The Little Barber Displayed No Emotion When He Was Convicted.

New York City (Special).—Martin Thorn was declared by the verdict of a jury in Long Island City, at 5.35 p. m., Tuesday, to be guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of William Guldenuppe at Woodside, L. I., June 25, 1897. The verdict follows a long series of horrors and surprises, including the confession of Mrs. Mack, the acquittal, and the adjournment of the trial owing to the illness of Juror Larsen, which began on the day following the murder, when a fragment of a human body was accidentally found floating in the East River at Eleventh street, this city.

The verdict was followed by another surprise when Thorn, after leaving the courtroom, apparently strong, cheerful and hopeful, suddenly broke down, confessed his guilt, and declared that Mrs. Mack had told the truth.

The proceedings of the day in court were characterized by businesslike celerity. The evidence having been given, the jury, before the jury visited the scene of the tragedy, heard the arguments for the people and the defense, and gave its verdict in three hours of consideration and balloting, and dispersed. The fate of Mrs. Augusta Mack jointly indicted with Thorn, remains in doubt.

Justice Maddox ended his charge to the jury at 2.35 o'clock p. m. The jurors were immediately dismissed, consider their verdict, and a recess was ordered. So intense was the interest in the outcome of the trial that, nearly as at the trial, not a single individual left the court. The hands of the clock were pointing to the half-hour after five when Justice Maddox was summoned from his room.

Thorn, who had already been summoned, was staid to the last. During the three long hours that the jury spent in deliberation he was kept in his cell downstairs—two flights below the Supreme Court room in the Queens County Court House. Outwardly he showed no trace of worry, and his calm was in no wise affected by the evident nervousness of others who had taken part in the trial, and whose interest was less direct in the result.

When Police Captain Methven went to get him at about half-past five o'clock, and told him that the jury had agreed, Thorn expressed pleasure at the news, and said he hoped the result was either conviction of murder or an acquittal.

He put his right hand forward to receive the shackles around his wrist and then he hurried up stairs, through the jostling, curious persons who were at his elbow, to the pass and who make comments that cannot fail to reach his ears. There were women who cast languishing glances at him and giggled, while men who usually haunt the cozy corners of barrooms muttered wise sayings and imprecations.

Thorn reached the court room at almost the same instant that the jurors entered by another door.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the clerk, "stand up and face the prisoner. Prisoner, face the jury."

The jurymen rose to their feet, their eyes still on the floor. Thorn, too, arose, but he did not face the men who held his hands in their hands. He looked straight ahead at the wall.

"Have you arrived at a verdict?" called the clerk.

"There was no answer. Not a word came from the jury box. The suspense was painful, but Thorn looked straight ahead, with not a muscle twitching.

"What say you?" called the clerk again.

"Guilty," was the answer in a choking voice. "We find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment."

It was Thomas Moore, the foreman, who spoke, and he was trembling with emotion. A murmur went through the courtroom, but still Thorn stood impassive.

"Call the roll," said the Court, and one by one the clerk read off the names. "Guilty," "guilty," "guilty," they called as each answered to his name. There was a smile now on his face, though the lines about the lips seemed to tighten like a vice. At last it was over and he sat down.

District Attorney Young then asked that a day be fixed for the sentencing of South. Mr. Howe, counsel for the defense, asked that a day be set on which he might appear a motion for a new trial. The Justice told him it would be useless, and then there ended the motion.

His lawyer, William F. Howe, said that he would fight the case and carry it up to the highest court.

When Mrs. Mack heard of the verdict she said she was glad she had told the truth and that she was ready to die. The general opinion is that a plea of manslaughter would be accepted from her. District Attorney Young said he had not yet decided what disposition would be made of Mrs. Mack's case.

THE HAYTIAN AFFAIR.

Germany's Fervent Reply to Ambassador's Warning.

Baron von Bulow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, a wholly satisfactory explanation of Germany's intentions toward Hayti.

The German Government has abandoned the intention of sending the warship Gellion to Port-au-Prince, Hayti, in order to enforce the demands of Count Scherwell, the German Minister there, who is insisting upon the payment of an indemnity to Emil Lederer for alleged false imprisonment. The Gellion instead will be sent to enforce the German fleet in Chinese waters.

The Berlin Telegraph announced semi-officially that the German Government only grants monetary reparation from Hayti for the arrest and imprisonment of Emil Lederer, adding, however, that Germany will not "brook any interference in the matter on the part of the United States."

The United States cruiser Mendenhall has been ordered to Haytian waters.

Blanche K. Bruce Gets an Office.

Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, who has made his home in the District of Columbia for many years, has been appointed Register of the Treasury, vice F. J. Tillman, of Tennessee. Mr. Bruce came into prominence in reconstruction days, and served a term in the United States Senate from Mississippi.

Maxim's New Gun.

Hiram Maxim's new quick-firing gun was tried at Portsmouth, England, with remarkable results. With twenty-five rounds of cordite it showed an effective range of 10,000 yards.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Administration has decided to send the North Atlantic squadron to cruise near Cuba.

The wives of Cabinet officers met and joined in denouncing the sluttiness of Washington society. It was decided to arrange refreshments for them at Wednesday "bat homes" and to require cards of admission from the persons attending.

President McKinley has assurances from leaders in both houses of Congress that his suggestion to await the development of Spain's proposed reforms in Cuba will be supported.

Negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity with Peru were begun.

Representative Dingley said he thought Congress should not pass a currency reform measure this winter.

Domestic.

Three persons were killed outright in a collision ofrolley cars rolling at full speed on the Detroit and Oakland electric road, Superintendent John Savage of the road was one of the victims.

George E. Blodgett, who was shot by a burglar at his home, in Schenectady, N. Y., the next afternoon.

The proposed combination of the wire, wire-nail and steel-rod interests has almost been perfected; it is said that the control of the pool will be in the hands of J. P. Morgan and his associates, of New York City.

Martin Thorn, the murderer of William Guldenuppe, was taken from the Queens County Jail, Long Island City, to the State Prison at Sing Sing, and placed in the death house. The convicted murderer has retained no desire for notoriety, and avoided the curious eyes who tried to get a glimpse of him.

The United States gunboat Newport sailed from New York with the Nicaragua Commission on board.

Information reached Cheyenne, Wyoming, that James Murray, who carries the mail to the Horse Creek Postoffice, had been lost in the storm and had perished with cold.

Benjamin H. Child and Edward C. Hurley were appointed permanent receivers of the Kent & Stanley Company, limited, manufacturing jewelers of Providence, R. I., and New York, on the petition of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, a creditor for \$32,330. At the hearing it was stated that the company owed \$1,000,000 and was hopelessly insolvent.

Benson Cross, of Detroit, Mich., while hunting, mistook Dana Gray, of Plymouth, for a deer and fatally shot him.

The Maine hunting season has closed. A total of 250 deer, thirty moose and six caribou heads passed through Kinross during the open season. The number of deer killed exceeds that of previous years.

A light earthquake shook started the citizens of Kansas, Thursday. Messages from Wellington and Hannuwell, Kan., describe the earthquake as quite severe in some cities. It reached south into Oklahoma.

Washington Remington, the last of the famous Remington triplets, died at his home in North Smithfield, Rhode Island, of bronchitis. He was eighty-one years old, and had been ill but a few days.

Mrs. Jacob Rapp, of Fresh Pond, N. Y., a committee member of the League of Women Voters, had been suffering from nervous prostration for a long time, and her act was probably prompted by her sufferings. She was the wife of a clarinet player in Sousa's band and the mother of seven children.

The grain receipts at the port of Buffalo, N. Y., for the season of 1897 to December 1, including 11,000,000 barrels of flour estimated for the season, were 2,000,000 bushels, an aggregate of 24,000,000 bushels.

A Pennsylvania Railroad train made the eastward run from Chicago to Pittsburgh in 563 minutes. It is expected to reduce the time of the limited between Chicago and New York to twenty hours.

The Yale crew has challenged Cornell to a race at New London, Conn., next June, and arrangements have been made for a conference to settle the details. Harvard has been invited to send representatives to the conference, with a view to arranging for a triangular race.

The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Board of Education has refused to recognize the opinion of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Miner against employing Sisters of Charity to teach in their religious garb in the schoolroom.

The Yukon Cariboo Company, organized by J. Edward Addele, and the Northwest Cariboo, the products of the Klondike boom, are retiring from business, it is said, and will refund subscriptions to its stock.

Alexander Owens, a marble dealer in Chicago, is placing a monument over a grave at Terre Haute, Ind., when Alexander Lawrence, an employe of the cemetery, suggested that the base was not in good condition. Owens resented the criticism, and seizing a heavy iron roller, struck Lawrence on the head. Lawrence's skull was crushed, and he was completely paralyzed. He died soon after.

The steamship Miami, built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia, in her trial trip made a speed of 17.25 knots during a six-hour continuous run. She broke the record of coastwise steamers.

C. W. Spaulding, the Chicago bank President, was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary for embezzlement.

Yale decided to row Harvard at New London, Conn., next year.

Foreign.

Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela were resumed, after ten years' severance.

Minister Schroeder, formerly professor in the Catholic University at Washington, has been appointed to the faculty of the Catholic Academy at Munster, the capital of Westphalia.

The greater labor struggle of the century is about to take place in Great Britain.

The Berlin Post says Hayti's refusal to pay indemnity in the Lederer case will be followed by a bombardment of the forts and Port-au-Prince.

General Sausser has ordered a court-martial to try Count Esterhazy, the French officer accused of writing the letter which led to the conviction of Captain Alfred Dreyfus of high treason. The General acquits Esterhazy of treason and declines to reopen the Dreyfus case. The Dreyfus case was the subject of a debate in the Chamber, in which the position of the Ministry was sustained.

The Standard Oil Company has got control of the oil trade in Germany and will put in operation the "factor" system of distributing its products among the dealers.

A committee of Americans waited on Consul General Lee in Havana and asked him to make a request of the United States that warships be sent to Cuba, as there is fear of an outbreak against Americans.

The ominous mutterings in Europe may easily presage a tremendous conflict between the forces of popular and dynastic government.

The British punitive force on the Afghan frontier is meeting with fierce resistance from the tribesmen, and another British officer has been killed.

M. N. Millard, a Senator from the Department of Erie, has been appointed Minister of Justice in the French Cabinet to succeed M. Darlan, who resigned.

The Emperor of China declared that he would forbid his crown rather than agree to the German demand that he should arbitrate the dispute between Japan and Russia. The Emperor of China declared that he would forbid his crown rather than agree to the German demand that he should arbitrate the dispute between Japan and Russia. The Emperor of China declared that he would forbid his crown rather than agree to the German demand that he should arbitrate the dispute between Japan and Russia.

A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

Governor John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to Become Attorney-General.

HE WILL SUCCEED M'KENNA.

Official Announcement of the Coming Change Made by President McKinley—The Appointee Will Take Office When McKenna Expires the Supreme Court—To Resign as Governor on January 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—It was officially announced at the White House on the return of the President to Washington from Canton, that Governor John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, has accepted the office of Attorney-General of the United States, which will be vacated by the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Stephen J. Field. Governor Griggs announced soon afterward at his home in Paterson, N. J., that he had received and accepted the office of Attorney-General.

A colored plantation hand kills three whites, and escapes.

At Warren's Stone, near Greensboro, Hale County, Ala., John Singley, a wealthy planter, was assaulted and his throat cut by Bill Scott, a colored man employed on the plantation. The miscreant called Singley out of the house, ostensibly to catch a horse which had become loose.

A hundred yards from the house the colored man fell Singley with a club and then cut his throat. The murderer slashed to the house, attacked Mrs. Singley, slaying her to death, and almost severed her husband's head. The ten-year-old son of Singley was next killed in the same manner.

Singley was found by a neighbor, and he lived long enough to name his assailant and to tell the story. The colored man robbed the house, stealing \$700 which Singley received for the sale of corn.

BURNED ALIVE BY ROBBERS.

Aged Mrs. Caroline Norris was first tortured and then burned alive by her grandson.

Mrs. Norris, who was known to be well to do, lived in a small, well-furnished house near Little New Orleans with her grandsons, Charles and M. H. Her ten-year-old grandson was also murdered.

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The robbery broke into the dwelling early in the night, and the woman revealed the place where they supposed she had hidden her money, tied her to a bed post, and with the pistol whizzed and screeched in agony the robbers picked up her grandson from the bed and killed him by striking him in the head. They then ransacked the house, but failed to find any money, as Mrs. Norris kept her money in a safe. They then burned the house and left.

Condition of Iowa Banks.

The official reports of the Iowa saving banks and 205 State banks in 108 show a total increase in deposits since June 30 of this year of \$5,085,631. The increase is the largest ever in the history of the State. The total deposits in these banks amounted to more than \$50,000,000.

Railway Slaughter in Warsaw.

A terrible railway accident has occurred at Warsaw, Poland. While a passenger train was standing at the terminus a heavy freight train crashed into it, owing to the error of a pointsman. Eleven persons were killed outright, and twenty-two others were seriously injured.

Henry George Wedded.

The wedding of Henry George, son of the late single-tax advocate, and candidate for the Mayoralty of Greater New York, and Miss Annie Hitch, took place at the residence of the bride's father in Chicago.

Emperor William Opens Reichstag.

The German Emperor opened the Reichstag in a speech from the throne for the first time since 1894. He urged the strengthening of the German Navy.

NEWSPY CLEANINGS.

Japan buys Texas cotton.

New Zealand has one woman physician.

A Utah Pacific train recently ran 311 miles in 520 minutes.

New discoveries of petroleum have been made in Michigan.

A State league of single tax clubs is to be formed in Michigan.

St. Louis has projected a line of steel barges in river to be used in the navigation of sugar boats grown in Stark County, Indiana, shows a percentage of 24 per cent sugar in the juice.

David Christie Murray, the novelist, has started a movement to erect a statue of George Washington in London.

Duane Doty, of Chicago, has completed the first motor car which will run on electricity. It will do away with expensive starting processes.

John W. Reely, of motor fame, has also completed a motor car which is so simple and easy to run that it will be replaced by the motor car and modern field car.

The official report of the United States bimetallic proposals showed that if the operation of more countries were secured the Indian Government might reconsider its decision.

The great increase in diphtheria and cholera infantum in London during the last few months, has led to the belief that drainage of the city is, at present, greatly in fault.

There was a drop of half a cent in approximately the road rate, which had been nine cents, the lowest price on record, and there is no trace in sight between the American and the Hawaiian.

A hot cyclone swept over the northwest portion of Victoria, Australia. It was especially severe in the Wimmera district, where several towns were burned to a crisp. Wright had been bedridden for years. He was alone in the house when the fire occurred. He was sixty-seven years of age and was formerly quite wealthy, owning a number of canals.

John Morrisville, of Whiteville, Mo., while out hunting with a new magazine rifle, was shot in the head by a very ferocious wild cat, at whom he fired three ineffectual shots. Then the wild animal attacked him and bit through his neck, with his stones from the bottom, he drove the beast away.

MOTHER M'KINLEY STRICKEN.

The President hurried to the Canton Home of His Venerable Parent.

News of the stroke of paralysis which Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the President, fell a victim to, at Canton, Ohio, reached the Chief Executive while busily engaged in preparing for the opening of Congress. It was of such an alarming nature that he immediately stopped work on his message and hastened to the venerable parent's bedside.

The President arrived at Canton from Washington at 8.45 o'clock Friday morning and spent the day at his mother's bedside. It is believed that he realized his presence, though she was unable to give any positive sign of recognition.

President McKinley decided to return to Washington for the opening of Congress, notwithstanding his family calamity. It is necessary for the President to receive the joint committee from the two houses, and until this committee has waited on him and received his communication the regular business of Congress cannot proceed.

In view of these facts, the President left his duty to return to Washington, so as not to delay the opening of Congress at the regular time. He started for Washington at 2.05 o'clock Saturday morning, and the special car provided for him, reaching the White House Sunday morning and his imperial Executive duties over to return to Canton.

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THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Statements of Treasury Operations for the Month of November.

PUBLIC DEBT SHOWS A DECREASE.

The Receipts Exclusive of \$18,134,618 From the Union Pacific Sale, Were \$25,108,987, and the Disbursements \$23,361,470, Leaving a Deficit of \$1,747,517—The Amount of Coinage.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The December statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, November 30, 1897, the public debt less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,009,226,466, a decrease of \$1,311,200, or 0.13 per cent. This decrease is accounted for by an increase in the cash due to the deposit of an installment of the proceeds of the sale of the Government's interest in the Union Pacific Railroad. But for this transaction, the cash in the Treasury would have been \$771,400 less than last month.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, \$447,365,620; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,311,200; debt bearing no interest, \$541,193,125; total, \$1,229,759,945. This amount, however, does not include \$579,500,000 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$194,089,200; silver, \$507,636,392; paper, \$105,756,141; bonds, \$1,031,915,000; total, \$2,838,881,733. Total, \$409,099,070, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$625,745,000, leaving the net cash balance \$229,663,570.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for the month of November, 1897, were \$25,108,987, of which \$18,134,618 were received from the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad, making the ordinary receipts for the month \$6,974,369. The total expenditures for November were \$23,361,470, of which \$4,549,368 was cash in the Union Pacific sinking fund turned into the Treasury and repaid to the appropriation from which it had been originally drawn for investment. Hence the monthly disbursements include this sum. The ordinary receipts for the month, therefore, were \$25,108,987, and the ordinary disbursements \$23,361,470, leaving a deficit of \$1,747,517.

RACE RIOTS IN BOHEMIA.

Prague, Bohemia, was overrun by mobs of angry Czechs all day, bent on exterminating the German element in the city. Fierce attacks were made on the German schools, cafes and other institutions by the mob of bowling clubs, armed with stones, clubs and firearms. The disturbance almost amounted to a revolution. More than eighty Germans were injured, and at least 200 arrests were made. The Chief of Police, who aided the rioters, has been suspended. It is usually necessary to order out troops, who were placed in virtual control of every street in the city. Many encounters occurred between the soldiers and rioters, and in the firing which followed several rioters were killed and dozens injured.

In the afternoon the riots increased. The synagogues and windows were smashed and the windows of the German consulates and the Hebrew quarter in several streets of the Hebrew quarter.

The streets were held by twelve battalions of infantry and a squadron of Hussars. All traffic was suspended and the shops and business houses were closed.

More than a hundred large Czech mobs made a descent in the evening upon the German quarters and plundered houses and shops in several streets. The furniture of a well-known German cafe was piled up in the street and set on fire.

Thousands of Czechs militia were sent into Prague from the surrounding villages to assist the rioters. The scientific instruments in the German university and high school have been destroyed, and valuable archives preserved for a long time at the Kinsky palace have been burned.

It has been dangerous for Germans to venture into the streets, as any use of the German language met with a certain assault. The constant cry of the rioters was "Down with the Germans!" "Down with the Jews!" Women venturing out of their homes were seized and carried to the synagogue in order to avoid being attacked. German signboards are being removed, and signs replaced with Czech inscriptions. Nobody dares to utter a word in German.

JUSTICE FIELD RETIRES.

Mr. Harlan Bowler Noyes Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Field's retirement from the Supreme Court, which he gave official notice to the President last April, took place in Washington, Wednesday. There were no formalities. The Justice was not present at the court since the opening day of the term, the proceedings did not differ in any respect from those of ordinary days.

Justice Harlan, who now becomes the senior Associate, will change his seat from the left to the right side of the Chief Justice, taking the seat vacated by Mr. Field. Justice Fuller's neighbor on the left. All other Justices will move up one chair nearer the Chief.

If Justice Field's term had continued until December 7 he would have served forty-four years of continuous service. Under the law he will draw full salary until his decision.

General Ordway's Successor.

The President appointed Major George H. Harries, commander of the District of Columbia National Guard, to succeed the late General Ordway.

Bedridden Man Burned to Death.

The residence of John Wright, at Clyde, N. Y., was partly destroyed by fire. When the flames were extinguished Wright's body was found on the ground floor, burned to a crisp. Wright had been bedridden for years. He was alone in the house when the fire occurred. He was sixty-seven years of age and was formerly quite wealthy, owning a number of canals.

Valuable Steamer Burned.

Two lives were lost in a fire at Escanaba, Mich., which destroyed the steamer Nahant and a valuable dock, causing a loss of nearly \$200,000.

ORDER REIGNS IN PRAGUE.

Mob Awed by the Quick Punishment of Its Ringleaders.

AUSTRIA TO HAVE ABSOLUTISM.

Emperor Would Act Alone—Compromise Bill Will Have to Be Prolonged by Imperial Decree Without the Reichsrath's Consent—Rioters Sentenced to Twenty Years' Hard Labor in Prison.

VIENNA, Austria (By Cable).—The promulgation of martial law at Prague has been followed by satisfactory results. The swiftness of its operation awed the unruly troops, but even more so the rioters, and four of the ringleaders were captured. They were immediately handed over to the special tribunal, tried, sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude and conveyed to the penitentiary within three hours.

The town is consequently quiet. Troops, however, continue to parade the main streets and occupy the public buildings, and the whole scene is such as one would expect to see after a bombardment. There are whole streets of wrecked houses, burst outbuildings and broken windows, and roads are littered with rubbish. Men gathered in groups were shouting the name of the plunderer and of the incendiary.

Germania who fled in terror from Prague during the riot and pillage are now returning, and it is to be hoped that in a few days order will so far be restored as to permit the repeal of martial law.

In other parts of Bohemia serious conflicts have occurred between the Czechs and the Germans. At Kladno the Czechs blew up a German notary's house with dynamite. At Benau the rioters looted German and Jewish houses, and were dispersed by the military. Similar excesses occurred at Pilsen, while at Bodenbach, where the Germans predominate, the Czechs were brutally attacked. The Czech inhabitants of Gablous have appealed for military protection against their German fellow citizens.

Several German newspapers suggest that the riots in Bohemia were instigated by the Czech Republic in order to intimidate the Government. Certainly the tone of the recent articles in the Narodni Listy, the organ of the young Czechs, favors the supposition. The Czech papers blame the Germans, and the anti-Semitic journals attribute all the responsibility to Jewish influences.

There is really little to choose between the Germans and the Czechs. Both have been equally guilty. While the Germans plundered and the Czechs have been attacked and plundered, and when the Germans plundered the lives and the property of the Czechs have been people of the Nationalist sentiment in both peoples is a rabidly violent character, and threatens the existence of the Austria Empire.

Baron Gutsch's attempt to bring about a compromise between the majority and the opposition in the Reichsrath has proved unsuccessful.

Dr. Krausner, the Vice-President of the Reichsrath, has informed the representative of the Budapest Tageblatt that, unlike Count Hadfield, neither President Abrahamovic nor he would resign because the mob was trying to intimidate them. He considered it impossible to carry the "Austro-Slav bill in the Reichsrath, and the present arrangement between Austria and Hungary would probably have to be prolonged by imperial decree without the Reichsrath's consent. This probably means that the Reichsrath will be prorogued for a long period, and that absolute government will be inaugurated.

There are now in Prague twenty-six battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry.

Cripple Creek's Best Mining Record.

The gold output of the Cripple Creek district of Colorado for November was \$1,100,000, and for the eleven months ending December 1, \$11,311,000. The November record exceeds that of any previous month in the history of the camp.

Gladstone's Study of Our Revolution.

Gladstone, in acknowledging the gift of a history of the American Revolution, writes that for nearly half a century he has been an admiring student of the American Revolution, and believes that he owes an appreciable part of his own political education.

Sentence of an Embesler.

Ex-State Auditor Eugene Moore, of Nebraska, who embezzled \$23,000, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst returned from Europe after an absence of six months.

Secretary of State Sherman and Mrs. Sherman will celebrate their golden wedding in 1898.

Former President Cleveland has written the Texas Farmers' Association that his son will be in the class of 1915 or 1916 at Princeton.

Sir William L. Drinkwater, who has resigned the position of Deemster of the Isle of Man, occupied the office for fifty years.

Lafayette Hearn, who has lived many years in Japan, says that the grotesque pictures made by Japanese artists now seem to him to be true.

Lieutenant Peary of Arctic fame, has gone to lecture in London and Edinburgh, and also to charter a whaling vessel for his next expedition to the north.

Gladstone, it is said, weighs only 117 pounds, and the Marquis of Salisbury, the present Premier of Great Britain, tips the scales at 222 pounds.

Peter A. B. Widener, the Philadelphia street car magnate, who was once a bachelor in that city, is now being mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

When Mark Train was recently given a dinner by the Vienna Journalists Club he made a speech half in German and half in English and kept his hearers laughing all the time.

Bernard B. Green, who built the new Congressional Library at Washington, says the reason why Thomas Moore's name was not inscribed on the walls was because there was no room for it.

Charles H. Haskley, who has given about \$100,000 to Muskegon, Mich., went to that city when he was fifteen years old with \$2 in his pocket, and when he started in business on his own account his capital was \$600.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, announced through the Hartford Times that he will be a candidate for re-election to his Senate seat. His term expires two years hence. The Senator is now seventy-one years old.

"Old" Sloan, the American jockey who met with such success on the English turf, astonished the English spectators with his magnificent style of living. He occupied a handsome apartment at the Hotel Cecil, and had a valet.

Stephen Hopewell, one of the celebrated Knights of the Golden Circle, who was arrested in Indiana in 1864 on charges of conspiring to aid the Confederacy, is living in the asylum for the poor in the little town of Shobals, Ind., forgotten by friends and enemies.