

Andover News.

WEDNESDAY OCT. 24, 1894.

The cities of New York owe \$171,000,000; the towns, \$14,000,000, and the villages, \$2,000,000, while the counties owe less than \$14,000,000.

Sixty-six out of one hundred American farmers own their farms. More than half of them have no incumbrance whatever. They are infinitely better off than our urban population and their condition is constantly improving. With good roads and intelligence, predicts the Atlanta Constitution, farmers will be the rulers of the earth, literally.

It is an exceedingly interesting fact, observes the New York Independent, that the exports of American silver are large and rapidly increasing. During the first half of 1894 our shipments were as large as the entire calendar year of 1892, and for the first eight months of 1894 about double that for 1891. The exports of domestic silver for the first eight months of 1894 were \$29,069,067. It would be remarkable and at the same time very agreeable if we could market our surplus silver to our foreign friends.

The money value of hands and fingers has been made the subject of an interesting estimate by one of the German miners' accident insurance companies. According to this the loss of both hands represents a loss of 100 per cent. efficiency, or, in other words, the whole ability to earn a living. Losing the right hand depreciates the value of an individual as a worker seventy to eighty per cent., while the loss of the left hand represents, from sixty to seventy per cent. of the earnings of both hands. The thumb is reckoned to be worth from twenty to thirty per cent. of the earnings, the first finger of the right hand is valued at from fourteen to eighteen per cent; that of the left hand, at from eight to ten per cent. The middle finger is valued at no more than from seven to nine per cent., while the little finger is worth from nine to twelve per cent. The difference in the percentages, it is explained, is occasioned by the difference in the trades followed by the injured ones.

The investigations of Dr. Parkhurst and the Lexow Committee make it reasonably certain that in the past thirty years New York's police force has levied and collected \$100,000,000 blackmail. The shady houses in New York have paid in hush money, estimates the Atlanta Constitution, "\$3,450,000 a year to the police officials. The blood money paid by the green goods men amounts to \$14,000 per annum. The policy writers have paid the police \$19,200 a year. A conservative estimate shows that the gamblers have paid \$72,000 a year for this unlawful protection. About two thousand merchants pay \$30,000 a year for the privilege of obstructing the sidewalks with their goods. The saloon keepers pay about \$1,750,000 a year to escape prosecution for their violations of law. The evidence shows that this blackmail has been levied for thirty years, and at the lowest estimate it must amount to \$100,000,000, and it may possibly run \$200,000,000 above that sum. Such a chapter of municipal corruption has never before been exposed. And yet it must be admitted that New York has many police officers and privates who are as honest, brave and efficient as any in the land. But the corrupt conduct of others has brought the entire force under suspicion. Naturally, the scandal has encouraged the lawless classes, and they are loud in their clamor against the police. In the interests of law and order it is to be hoped that there will be a thorough and speedy reform. It would be a calamity to the whole country to have this state of affairs continue much longer in the metropolis."

Grass Growing a Science. Since grass growing has become a science and an art you may hire a man to create a lawn for you in a fifth of the time once thought necessary for such a creation. Thick and luxurious lawns are produced between spring and autumn, and a lawn of two years under the modern forcing process may equal a lawn of five years under the old-fashioned system. Artificial stimulants and abundant water, it's responsible for the new order of things. Chicago Herald.

ERRAND OF VENGEANCE

Four Brothers Decide on a Search for Murderers.

Sequel to the Assassination of Frank G. Hunter in Montana—Shot Down in Cold Blood by Cowboys—Systematic Plans of the Avengers—They Want to Be Deputy Sheriffs.

New York, Oct. 22.—Four stalwart sons of James Hunter, of 614 East 14th street, are about to start for the wilds of Montana bent on avenging the murder of Frank G. Hunter, their brother, who was killed August 12 last, at Medicine Lodge, Mont., by cowboy desperadoes. The identity of the murderers is known to the avengers.

The Hunter brothers will go west fully armed, for they apprehend that the cowboy murderers will not yield without a struggle. James Hunter, the father, now the proprietor of a grocery store, was for years a school teacher in this city. All four of the Hunter boys are stalwart, muscular and courageous young men. They start west with the full knowledge of their father, James Hunter, as to the object of their mission and with his approval and consent.

Frank G. Hunter, the murdered man, was 31 years of age at the time of his assassination. He was one of a family of nine brothers. About four years ago he opened a saloon at Medicine Lodge, Mont. Hunter lived with his wife and family in a house about 20 rods distant from his saloon. As the murder occurred on Sunday the saloon was closed at the time.

The assassins, for whom the four brothers will go in search, are Paul Metcalf and A. F. Harness; they will also seek to have a Medicine Lodge character and cowboy, known as Irish Jack, arrested and punished for participating in the crime. The four brothers, however, they believe to be Metcalf and Harness. Their reputation for lawlessness and desperate deeds in northwestern Montana has earned for them a very unenviable fame. They are now known to be hiding in the mountains, and although a price has been set upon their heads by the authorities the county officials have been able to get no trace of their whereabouts.

Metcalf and Harness having armed themselves with rifles and revolvers had mounted their mustangs and started out for a high old time. When they reached Medicine Lodge they at once sought for Hunter's saloon. On the way they picked up a local character known by the sobriquet of Irish Jack. The cowboys on arriving at the saloon proceeded to break in by throwing empty beer kegs through the door. When Hunter reached the saloon the cowboys were making free with his liquors. Metcalf immediately covered Hunter with his revolver and ordered him to "set 'em up." Hunter served them several drinks with the muzzle of Metcalf's revolver constantly presented at his head. There was a telephone in the saloon connecting with his house. While Metcalf and his comrades were pouring down one of the drinks Hunter seized the opportunity to ring the telephone bell in the hope of summoning assistance. The cowboys detected him in the act and realizing his purpose shot him down in cold blood. Then they rifled and robbed the body and rode off.

Mrs. Hunter found Irish Jack sitting on the door step bleeding from a wound in his head and Hunter lying on his face on the floor behind the counter shot through the left temple, alive, but unconscious. Two shots had penetrated Hunter's brain. Jack said that Metcalf had struck him over the head with the butt end of his revolver before shooting Hunter and had done so because he accused him of drinking too much of the whiskey. Jack admitted that he had robbed Hunter's body of a roll of bills amounting to several hundred dollars. A reporter saw William J. Hunter, one of the brothers. He said it would be bad policy to make known the day when he will start, as it would be fore-warning the Montana authorities. "I expect," he said, "that when our purpose becomes known the officials there will take steps to find the murderers and bring them to justice. There is something suspicious, I must say, in the neglect of the Montana authorities to arrest the offenders. We shall endeavor to have ourselves appointed as deputy sheriffs and in that way pursue the criminals. If we fail to be appointed we shall go ahead independently."

Astronomical Progress.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Prof. Simon Newcomb is in charge of the nautical almanac and reports the substantial completion of the work of determining the fundamental constituents of astronomy and the elements and masses of the major planets from mercury to saturn inclusive. This great undertaking, which was commenced several years ago, has excited the admiration as well as elicited the hearty co-operation of all great observatories, and with 100,000 observations of the sun and its three nearer planets have been used. It will interest mathematicians to know that the determination of the elements of a planet only involved the solution of a planet involving six or seven unknown quantities. But in the present theory it was necessary to the satisfactory character of the results that the equations in the case of the planets observed, each should involve 22 or 23 unknown quantities. It is noted that much of the expert mental labor involved in these important investigations is furnished gratuitously, and in at least one instance, the necessary funds for a very important routine computation has been supplied by a woman, Miss Caroline Bruce, of New York.

DELAYED CLAIMS

Cases Resulting from Depredations by Various Indian Tribes.

Washington, Oct. 22.—There are now pending before the United States court of claims about 10,000 cases arising from the depredations committed by the various Indian tribes on the property of the pioneer settlers of the west. The claims aggregate nearly \$11,000,000 and come from persons in California, Oregon, New Mexico, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Alabama, Idaho, Washington, Montana, North and South Dakota, and other states in the south and west, and between two and three hundred lawyers are engaged in pushing their liquidation. An official of the interior department in speaking of the matter said:

"Since the date of the Indian depredations act, which conferred jurisdiction on the United States court of claims to settle and determine the losses sustained by the settlers and to give judgments for the same, over 11,000 cases have been filed in that court. An assistant attorney-general was provided under that act, as defense for the United States and the Indians, and the judgments were rendered for something over \$500,000, which congress subsequently paid. Since the advent of the present administration judgments have been rendered against the United States and the Indian tribes, amounting, with those left over from the last administration, to about \$580,000. These judgments were reported by the attorney-general to congress at its last session and an appropriation of \$175,000 was made, less than one-third the amount of the judgments reported. In this appropriation bill was a proviso that before any payments could be made, the attorney-general was required to investigate each judgment, and if in his opinion no additional defense could be made on the part of the government and the Indians, he was to certify such judgments to the treasury for payment.

"A question has now arisen upon the proper construction of this appropriation act, and the treasury department seems to be in doubt as to whether the judgments should be paid in the order which they were rendered, or in the order in which they were certified for payment by the attorney-general.

In the decision of the supreme court in the test case of Marks and Wallenberg, construing the meaning of the words 'in arrears' will practically decide one-fourth of the cases now awaiting jurisdiction by the court of claims."

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBERY.

Startling Development of a Great American Industry.

Parsons, Kan., Oct. 22.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 223, on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley branch, was held up by four or five masked men at Corbett siding, seven miles east of Wagoner, I. T., at 10 o'clock last night. Empty cars were placed on the track and the train struck them. The robbers commenced a terrible slaughter and four or five persons are reported shot. Little money is said to have been secured. All the cars, excepting the sleeper, were shot full of holes and not a whole window remains. The train struck the obstruction of cars across the track after being shunted on to a siding, the outlaws having thrown a switch for that purpose. The money secured was from the local safe.

During the fusillade Jack McHara, advance agent of the McHara minstrel show, received a shot in the forehead. How serious it is is not known. He was in one of the passenger coaches at the time. The train was in charge of Engineer Harris and Conductor W. J. Dunkin. The robbery was the work of Cook and his desperate gang of outlaws who have recently been terrorizing the citizens in the territory. For two months past all railroads passing through the territory have been heavily guarded in fear of an attack, and many shipments into the territory have been refused by the express company. Many depredations of the gang, especially within the past week or two, have shown this precaution to have been timely. For days the gang has been represented as being at different points planning a robbery and thorough preparations were made to meet the expected attack. The outlaws evidently anticipated a desperate resistance, and began their work with fierce fighting.

Outrage in Ohio.

Hicksville, O., Oct. 22.—Charles O'Neil, a negro, assaulted a three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Daniel Hecker, man, late yesterday afternoon. The child was recovered. About midnight the negro was arrested, and after a desperate fight with a mob, the officers succeeded in lodging him in jail. There is much excitement here, but the Washington Court House affairs of a few days since, has a discouraging effect, and it is probable the officers will be able to protect the men. His crime is a most heinous one, and yet the grandmother of the child is said to be shielding the negro in every way possible. This feature of the affair has served to incite the indignation of the people to a great extent.

The Oriental War.

Washington, Oct. 22.—A telegram was received at the Japanese legation stating that on the 19th inst. upon the assembling of the diet at Hiroshima, Count Ito, the prime minister of Japan, made an elaborate speech in the house of lords in which he explained at length the causes of the war between Japan and China. The feeling of the diet appears to be unqualified approval of the course pursued by the government. The universal expression is that the war must be vigorously pursued until it is brought to a triumphant conclusion. The diet has manifested the greatest willingness to grant everything asked for by the government. The two houses on the 20th inst. passed by a unanimous vote the bills introduced by the government relating to war expenditures, which involved a total sum of 150,000,000 yen.

RUSSIA'S DYING RULER

Believed That the Czar's End Is Near at Hand.

The Latest Bulletin Reports His Condition as Worse—Not Even the Most Urgent Affairs of State Attended To and the Bourne in St. Petersburg Paralyzed.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—All political questions are temporarily in abeyance, even the protection of foreigners in China, inasmuch as the foreign office's dispatches to Livadia are not answered. This alone is a sinister omen, indicating that the czar is incapable of attending to even the most urgent affairs.

The bourne has been paralyzed, the dealers awaiting the cue from abroad. The commercial world is disturbed no less than the political world. St. Petersburg has not been so shaken with anxiety for years. The Official Journal, containing the latest bulletin sent from Livadia, was posted at the street corners throughout the city before midnight. It was read with intense interest by anxious crowds. The text is:

"The condition of the emperor has changed markedly for the worse. General debility and weakness of the heart are increasing."

Berlin, Oct. 19.—A private dispatch from Livadia says that the czar's family and attendants are unanimous in the belief that the emperor cannot live many days. The disorders affecting his heart have grown much more serious.

London, Oct. 19.—The Lancet speaking of the illness of the czar says it is the character of his majesty's serenal disease, his pathologic condition which is no two days alike and the deterioration of his blood that have led to a general state of perverted tissue and nutrition, physical weakness, impaired digestion and insomnia.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The Grand Duke Vladimir, the czar's eldest brother, started for Livadia. He will go by way of Vienna and throughout his journey will receive dispatches as to the czar's condition. The Russian embassy here has heard nothing from Livadia concerning a change for the worse. Princess Alix, of Hesse, the czar's wife, will leave Darmstadt for St. Petersburg with the grand duke of Hesse. The present report is that she will go from the capital to Livadia to be married in the czar's presence.

VIRGINIA EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Various Opinions About the Man Under Arrest.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The Adams Express company officials in this city have no new information bearing upon the robbery. The officials admit that for the time the base of operations has been transferred to Cumberland, but their detectives are still at work in Washington and vicinity. C. S. Seacey, the man under arrest at Cumberland, pawned some articles of jewelry in this city Sept. 27, giving an assumed name in one case and the name he now gives, in the other, but giving his address as Memphis, Tenn. It was thought by reason of this that he might be Charles O'Leary, a Washington crook, but Detective Quinlan who went out to see him returned to Washington with a report that the prisoner was not O'Leary. The possession of so large a supply of Honouliuli lottery tickets as was found on Seacey is thought to be important as all this business is now conducted by express. Lottery tickets are not permitted to be sold in the United States and when transported are billed under another name. Whether any tickets of this kind were in the express car the night of the robbery has not yet been ascertained.

Seacey was arraigned before the court at Cumberland and the case was postponed until Saturday.

Cincinnati, Oct. 19.—A man giving his name as Charles A. Morganfield, whom the police think knows something about the Aquia Creek train robbery, has been arrested here.

Hunted Out of Town.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 19.—A woman who it is said worked the "soldier's widow" scheme, in Boeton, Providence, Hartford and other cities east and west, has been hunted out of town by the police and board of charities. The woman gave her name as Mrs. Dixon and was associated with a "Prof. Hackett," who posed as a platform orator. She sent a typewritten letter to prominent citizens, asking them to buy tickets to a lecture for her benefit. Appending to the letter were the names of prominent people certifying that the woman was worthy of aid. When the police looked into the matter they were satisfied that something was wrong and the woman and professor fled.

Charges of Embezzlement.

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 18.—For the misappropriation of money collected as school taxes in the borough of Phillipsburg, in the year 1892, Associate Justice C. A. Faulkner, of Centre county, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement and bound over in the sum of \$1,000 for trial at the November term of court. The exact amount of his shortage is not yet known, but it is over \$5,000. The affair is creating considerable of a sensation here.

Death of Ex-Gov. Bedie.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 22.—Ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedie died at St. Luke's hospital, New York, Sunday afternoon. Some of the details of an operation for calculus performed by Dr. Shamba, Mrs. Bedie and his family were with him.

CHEAP BREAD AT WASHINGTON

Demands for the Demand by Reducing the Quality.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The question of cheaper bread has attracted much attention. The Washington public has just awakened to the fact that while flour costs less by \$2.50 a barrel than it did two years ago, the price of bread is still 5 cents a loaf, just as it was when wheat was selling at \$1 a bushel and flour was considered cheap at \$4 a barrel. The discovery resulted in a demand upon the local bakers for a 4-cent loaf. Strange to say, the bakers cheapening the loaf they have reduced the quality of the bread in proportion to the price.

As nobody wanted poorer bread, the action of the bakers has met with general opposition, and the chances are that the bakers will continue to be subject to the criticism until they retreat from their present position. There is a decided unwillingness to return to a grade of bread with which people had to be content before the modern steam bakery, with its advantages of the flour and new processes, came into vogue.

The feeling that cheaper bread should be furnished is undoubtedly due to the fact that there are many poor people in Washington who become a public charge in the winter season. Those most interested thought it strange when they began to look into the matter that the bakers should insist upon changing the price which has been standard so many years when the price of flour has steadily declined. The investigation which followed showed that a barrel of flour will produce 250 loaves. At 5 cents a loaf the gross return from a barrel of flour is \$12.50. Deducting \$2.50 for freight, out of this amount the bakers and the middle men receive their profit. It is asserted that the bakers clear 3 cents on every loaf. The bakers say that the profit is not great, and that to reduce the price of bread and retain the present quality would result in a positive loss to them. They claim that the wages paid to the employees of the bakeries are higher in Washington than in any other city in the country.

CARL BROWNE IN NEW YORK.

He Is Arrested and Dismissed With a Reprimand.

New York, Oct. 22.—Carl Browne, commander of the Commonweal Army, who was arrested on Saturday morning on Wall street for causing a crowd to collect, was the first prisoner arraigned before Justice Ryan in the Tombs Police Court Sunday. Many of his followers occupied seats in the rear of the court-room and crowded the corridor, eagerly awaiting the fate of their leader.

Detective Sergeant Rogers had preferred a complaint of disorderly conduct against Browne, who pleaded not guilty. Browne was represented by his friend, Lawyer Salsbery, who explained the Coxeyites' object in visiting this city. The crowd had gathered about him while he was reading a letter he had just received. Instead of dispersing the crowd, the counsel said, Detective Rogers arrested Browne.

When the commander was asked what he had to say, he replied: "If there is going to be a trial I should prefer to wait until I can procure my witnesses." Justice Ryan said the case was a simple one, and could be disposed of at once.

In that case," your honor, "I am willing to abide by the decision of the court," said Browne. Browne said he had received a telegram from Wilmington, Del. He was in the act of reading it when he was ordered to move on. He halted to continue the reading of the dispatch and to answer it, as an immediate reply was required, when he was arrested. Justice Ryan then explained to Browne that it was against the city's law to cause a crowd to collect, and warning him against any future violation, dismissed the case.

Encouraging American Art.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—Of unusual significance in American art circles is the announcement made of an offer by Wm. L. Elkins, the railway traction magnate, through the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, of \$5,000 for the best American picture painted by an American artist. Mr. Elkins' liberal proposal was presented at the last meeting of the board of directors of the Academy of Fine Arts, by Mr. F. Burgess Warren, a member of the board, and of the committee on exhibition, presson of appreciation and approval.

Fears for the Falcon.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 22.—Nothing has yet been heard from the Peary expedition steamer Falcon, which sailed from Philadelphia Oct. 3 for this port. The Allan Line steamer, which arrived here last night from Philadelphia, saw nothing of the Falcon on her passage, nor any wreckage or indication of what has become of her. As the Falcon made the passage from St. Johns to Philadelphia in seven days, she is now eleven days overdue.

Bombs at Barcelona.

Barcelona, Oct. 20.—Ten dynamite bombs with fuses attached were found near the engine of a large factory here. The bombs were powerful enough to have destroyed the entire manufactory. A number of anarchists were formerly employed in these works, among them two men who were executed some time ago in front of the fortress of Montjuich.

Against the Use of Troops.

Boston, Oct. 22.—The central labor union adopted regulations deploring the present disposition of those in authority to increase and centralize the numbers of state and federal troops and to multiply costly armories, thereby making an onerous burden of taxation, which in the ultimate, is born by the producing classes.

THE OLD HOME.

BY J. S. BOWMAN.

The old home is deserted,
The walks are covered o'er
With grass and with wild weeds
Whose growth and with wild weeds
Whose growth or did wear before
And yet the yellow brooks
Are still in rippling down the rocks
With old-time spray and look
The spirit is clear and cool,
The trout swims as of yore,
Or, with a tilt, beneath the rocks
Or, just as heretofore,
The dove its wings has folded,
No dog sleeps in the barn;
A silliness like the "morning watch."
Has settled o'er the farm.

And thus the home deserted,
The walks are covered o'er
With grass and with wild weeds,
It comes to me no more.
BALVANA, N. Y.

A WEIRD MYSTERY

OR

Tracing a Dark Crime.

BY ALEXANDER ROBINSON, M. D.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"I am convinced, Mr. Ketcham, beyond all shadow of doubt, that the person who did not have time to work before the dagger was used; at least, that poor Dr. Seabury was yet alive when this cruel thrust was made into his heart."

"He nodded his head.
"Doctor, I am glad to see you so positive. It has a decided bearing on the case that has been thrust before us."
"I don't understand exactly. What possible difference can it make to Dr. Seabury, or any one else, whether that blade passed into his heart five seconds before or after the poison had done its work? He was a doomed man any way."

"Doctor, that is where the value of your testimony comes in—that is why I wanted you to go slow and sure. If he was already dead when the blow struck, it was a case of suicide—we could not prove that the would-be assassin had taken that which the old Doctor had not—his life.
"On the other hand, if you can swear that the creosol was used while Dr. Seabury was yet breathing, and that it killed the action of his heart, it is a case of murder."

"I drew a fine breath.
"Quite a fine point of distinction, sir."
"And yet some one's life hangs upon it. If you raise a plea in court that the man you slew in cold blood had hasty consumption, and must die shortly at any rate, that won't save you. The court doesn't take into consideration the state of health of your victim. It seeks a motive and result. That is all."
"According to that then, Mr. Ketcham, there has been a crime committed here?"

"Indubitably."
"And Dr. Seabury was murdered."
"Resting upon your evidence, I can positively swear in the affirmative."
"I began to feel a second growth of impatience. This time, however, I did not hide myself with pomposity. The manner in which I had been lowered before was a warning to me.
"I saw that I could really be useful to the old detective if I went about my work in a quiet way, and I determined to do everything in my power to retain the respect of Mr. Ketcham.
"I still hold to my conviction," I said, firmly and positively.
"Can you explain to me without the use of any technical language upon what you base your conviction?"
"Look here a minute, sir, and I will endeavor to make it clear to you, though I can hardly hope to put it as strongly in words as I feel it.
"You see the spot of blood upon the floor? This poison is very peculiar in its action. This is why I said it would surprise me to find the blood gathered up by the heart as you suggested."
"Ah, Doctor, that was a mere subterfuge to draw your attention to that quarter."
"I have since suspected it. Now the deadly qualities of this drug, found in the tomb of some old Pharaoh of Egypt, and secured in a hermetically sealed jar, consist in paralyzing the heart and its tributaries, so that they cease their action instantly, and the blood coagulates."
"I solemnly believe that, had that dagger been thrust into his body after the blood had gotten in its work, if any blood had issued at all, which I seriously doubt, it would have been as black as ink instead of crimson as you see this stain."

"Mr. Ketcham had stood by my side while I was speaking.
"He now took my hand.
"Doctor, you have made it clear to me. I only hope you will let me have an opportunity to tell the same story to an intelligent jury."
"Meaning, I suppose, that you only hope the murderer will be caught."
"I gave me a peculiar look.
"I had cause to remember it afterwards.
"Yes, if it is in mortal power, the hand that sent the vengeful steel into the heart of that venerable man shall be the puny of murder."
"He was deeply in earnest.
"Doctor Seabury had inspired respect wherever he was known, and I was heartily glad to have the detective in his department to have justice done.
"Would it be asking too much if I inquired whether you have any idea as to the identity of this loathsome criminal?"
"Doctor, you have done me a good turn tonight, and one which no other physician could have brought about. Because of that and the fact of my having taken a fancy to you, I shall indulge your request to a certain extent."