

Andover News.

WEDNESDAY DEC. 5, 1894.

Men are becoming scarcer year after year. So says a German statistician, and he predicts that 3,000 years hence there will be only one man to 220 women.

English farmers are encouraged by recent experiments in the cultivation of sugar beets. In weight, saccharine contents and purity the English roots rank higher than the German grown roots.

The York Dispatch relates that a young man recently applied for admission to Vassar College. He was refused. He said he thought as men's colleges are open to women, vice versa should be the rule.

In a recent interview Campbell Bannerman, the British war secretary said: "Of all nations the Austrians understand the British people best. If I were not an Englishman I would like to be an Austrian."

General Wesley Merritt, in a recent report, recommends that the Government acquire stock farms and breed its own cavalry horses. He says that under the present system the government gets a very poor quality of horse.

By a new process of baling cotton, 115 bales can be loaded in a car which would hold but eighty bales compressed by the old process. The Chicago Herald declares that this will radically change existing methods in cotton traffic.

The New York Herald observes: It is by no means certain that two minutes is the limit of the pacer. It may tie up the trotter, but the chances are that a side-wheeler will in time be produced that has speed enough to step by even two minutes.

The South contains over 2,000,000 acres of forest land—over one-half of the woodland area of the United States. She has almost every variety, so far as quality is concerned. There are nearly 6,000 sawmills in operation employing over 78,000 hands. The output of the planing mills in 1890 was over \$22,000,000.

Though the German Emperor employs Berlin tailors, he believes in giving provincials employment also. In every good-sized town there is a court tailor, who occasionally has the honor of supplying the Emperor with a uniform, and as his uniforms are as diverse and numerous as the stars of the heavens, there is good business done, especially as His Majesty differs very materially from his grandfather, who had his uniforms and caps repaired and cleaned so often that the tradespeople had to declare at last the garments would bear no more renovation. The Imperial measure is always kept in stock by the tailors, so that only the minute details are sent when an order is given. A tunic for the Kaiser costs on an average between \$40 and \$50.

The Rural New Yorker states that in parts of the city of Brooklyn, a new industry has appeared—that of peddling butter as milk is sold from wagons. The butter is sold in pound prints and is said to be brought direct from the dairy. It is sold for less than the price at the corner grocery, and is delivered right at the door like milk. There is no reason why this system should not spread. To any one with a clean tongue it is evident that butter should come as straight from the dairy to the table as possible. The average grocery store with salt fish, kerosene, tobacco and other "strong" substances, is no place for clean butter. Direct to consumer! That is the watchword. How to do it? Cooperate and send a trusty representative to take care of the trade. But first make sure of your local market.

Three Skaters Drowned. Newport, R. I., Dec. 3.—White Day, Ed. Scott and George Kilby were skating on the "Ice King" when they skated into a rift at Farran's Point, and all were drowned.

Flour Mills and Men Burned. Flint, Mich., Dec. 3.—The Thread flour mills here were destroyed by fire and two men were burned to death. Loss \$400,000.

WITH NATIONAL BANKS

Comptroller Eckels Gives Their Annual Details.

Fifty Institutions Were Organized With \$5,000,000 Capital and Forty-one Charters Were Extended—Seventy-nine Banks Passed Out of the System—Very Few Failures.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The report of Hon. James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, submitted to congress to-day, gives full information in regard to the organization, supervision, and liquidation of the national banks for the year.

It shows that during this period but 50 banks were organized, with a capital stock of \$5,285,000. Of these 27 are in the northern and eastern states. The charters of 41 were extended having an aggregate capital stock of \$5,143,000, and a circulation of \$1,373,050.

Ten banks, with a capital of \$1,575,000, which were in the hands of receivers at the gate of the last report, resumed business during the year, and the charter of 6, with a capital stock of \$665,000, and circulation amounting to \$233,950, expired by limitation, 5 of which were succeeded by new associations, with a capital stock of \$600,000, and circulation amounting to \$92,250.

On October 31, 1894, the total number of national banks in operation was 3,758, with an authorized capital stock of \$672,674,365, represented by 7,356,076 shares of stock, owned by 287,842 shareholders. The total resources of the banks were \$3,473,922,055.27, of which their loans and discounts amounted to \$2,007,122,191.30, and money of all kinds in bank \$422,428,192.45.

Of their liabilities \$1,728,418,819.12 represented individual deposits, \$334,121,082.10 surplus and net undivided profits, and \$172,331,278 circulating notes outstanding. The total circulation of national banks amounted to \$207,472,603, a net decrease during the year of \$1,741,563, and a gross decrease of \$3,614,864 in circulation secured by bonds.

During the year 79 banks, with an aggregate capital stock of \$10,475,000, passed out of the system by voluntary liquidation, 21, including 2 which failed in 1893, with a capital stock of \$2,700,000, became insolvent and were placed in charge of receivers.

A comparison is made of the operations of the year just closed with the statements contained in the report of the comptroller for the previous year, which shows that the number of new banks organized decreased 69, voluntary liquidations increased 33, the number of receivers appointed decreased 44, extensions of corporate existence increased 1, expirations of charters by limitation increased 2, the number of banks organized to succeed expiring associations increased 1, and the total number of active banks decreased 40.

The lawful money reserve of the banks, which reached its lowest point on July 12, 1893, when it was \$28,244,850, steadily increased after that date until May 4, 1894, when it amounted to \$452,103,214. It then decreased to \$433,931,970 on July 18, 1894, and further to \$402,394,682 on October 2, 1894, such decrease between May 4, 1894, and October 2, 1894, being accounted for by the increase in the item of loans and discounts during the same period, due to the revival of business between the dates named, particularly between July 18, 1894, and October 2, 1894.

The average annual dividends paid by the banks between March, 1869, the date earnings and dividends were first reported to the office, and March, 1894, is shown to be \$44,355,814, and the net earnings \$55,237,454. The rate per cent. of dividends declared varies from 10.5 in 1870, to 6.8 in 1894. The average for the twenty-five years is 8.5.

Cleveland Well Again. Washington, Dec. 3.—President Cleveland is reported to be so far improved that he will be able to resume his duties at the white house to-day. Secretary Gresham visited the president at Woodley and took a short drive with him.

Fire Losses at Pittsfield. Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 3.—Fire did \$100,000 damage in J. M. Burn's business block on North street. The heaviest losers are: Lash & Sons, men's furnishings; F. W. Pickup & Co., novelty store; Prince & Walker, carpets.

Death of a Target Victim. Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 3.—Monroe Evans, the Hebrew peddler whom two boys, Peter Kane and James Welch, shot on Thanksgiving day, while they were shooting at a target with a Winchester rifle, has died. Welch and Kane, who are both only 15 years old, have been lodged in the county jail.

Mexico Begins a Railroad. Oaxaca, Mex., Dec. 3.—The threatened war between Guatemala and Mexico has caused the latter government to begin the construction of a military railroad from Tehuantepec to the Guatemalan frontier.

Thieves Murder a Miner. Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 3.—White Samuels, a miner at Scott shaft, was on his way home from this place, when he was murdered by two unknown parties. They crushed his skull with an axe. He died without recovering consciousness.

Will Treat for a Big Stake. Houston, Tex., Dec. 3.—The managers of Joe Patchen and Rlyand T. have decided to trot the horses at \$10,000 between the above horses at Dallas, Texas, Saturday, Dec. 8.

ANOTHER BIG ROBBERY

Over Seventeen Thousand Dollars Stolen From a Brooklyn Bank.

New York, Dec. 3.—Another bank defalcation, with many of the curious features which have distinguished those in the Chemical and in the Shoe and Leather bank has come to light. The Manufacturer's National bank, of Brooklyn, is out \$17,800 through the dishonesty of one of its trusted bookkeepers. This man was E. Austin Leitch, who had been connected with the institution for about four years. Curiously enough, Leitch was discharged from the Manufacturer's National bank about three months ago, while the defalcation only came to light during the last week. It was exposed through the change in bookkeepers.

The officers of the bank hope to recover the full amount and for that reason were averse to give out the name of the depositor who received the money from Leitch, as their efforts to get hold of the \$17,800, were only made during the last two days. Leitch it is stated will be prosecuted as well as the depositor. Leitch was seen at his home. He denied the story of the theft.

THREE TRAIN VICTIMS.

They Are Killed in a Collision at Lockport, Pa.

Lockport, Pa., Dec. 3.—A collision by which two persons were killed and one fatally injured, occurred near here.

George W. Hull, a New Jersey Central engineer, was sent out to bring in a special coal train from the mines. About half a mile from here he ran into the rear end of a fast freight train, which had stopped at a crossing. A dense fog prevailed and Hull was not able to see the lights. His engine was upset in a ditch and he was probably killed instantly. Lewis Gordon, his fireman, of Elizabethtown, jumped in order to save himself but broke both legs and will die. The caboose of the freight train was wrecked and set on fire by a lamp. While it was burning Thomas Lukins, the conductor, came back with a barrel of oil in the caboose exploded. The burning oil was thrown upon Lukins and he was burned to death.

READ HIS LAST PAPER.

Prof. Herron Ends His Work Before the Sociology Meeting.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3.—At the session of the American Institute of Christian Sociology, Prof. G. D. Herron read his last paper.

It was on the "Transfiguration of Society." He thought that whatever was done in the name of Christ, whether buying or selling, eating or drinking, was wrongly done. He believed his grace was sufficient to manage railroads, cook dinners, build houses, conduct law suits, till farms and administer the finances of state. The American people, he said were now offered the choice between the law of love and social atheism which was but the preparation for political anarchy and national destruction. The division of human affairs into the secular and religious was the device of the devil.

MAY CHANGE OFFICERS.

The Sugar Trust Reported Likely To Have New Managers.

New York, Dec. 3.—It is the general impression that the Sugar Trust is contemplating a change in the management of that huge monopoly. The matter has taken such definite shape that the name of C. C. Harrison, of Philadelphia, is mentioned as the person who has been selected to succeed H. O. Havemeyer as president. Harrison and the investors in the stock are doing all they can to lend substance and character to it. It is pretty certain that sugar will remain in a dull and inactive condition for a long time to come and that this will be used to induce congress to throw protection to the trust.

FRACTURED HIS SPINE.

One Football Player Whom Death May Claim.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The condition of Bahen the captain of the Georgetown college football eleven who was seriously injured on Thanksgiving day remains about the same.

His spine is fractured and the pressure on the spinal cord has produced paralysis from the chest down. He was moved from the college dispensary to-day and taken to a hospital where an effort will be made to remove the fractured pieces of bone. The operation is to be made as a last resort and his recovery is doubtful. The other players injured during the same game are either entirely recovered or out of danger.

Indians Threaten Trouble.

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 3.—Trouble is feared in the Spring mountains between ranchmen and roving bands of Navajo Indians who are alleged to be stealing stock and committing all kinds of depredations. Gilbert Tabor, a ranchman just in from that district says the Navajos are bolder than ever before. They threatened to scalp N. S. Thompson who tried to take some of the stolen cattle away from them.

Drowned as a Woman.

London, Dec. 3.—The police have learned that a week ago a man, evidently insane, appeared in woman's attire in the streets of Kensington and tried to stab several women. He slashed two respectable women, slashed and killed the respectable woman whose body was found on Holland Villas road. He has not been captured.

Dedicated a Russian Church.

Streator, Ill., Dec. 3.—The only strictly Russian church in the United States except the cathedral at Sitka, Alaska, was formally dedicated in this city by Bishop Nicalas, of the Greek church in Alaska and the Aleutian islands.

WITH ROYAL GREETING

John Burns' Arrival From England Celebrated.

Samuel Gompers and Other American Leaders Welcomed the Englishman Down the New York Bay with Music and Speeches—Enthusiastic Scenes at the Steamship Dock.

New York, Dec. 3.—John Burns, M. P., and representative of amalgamated labor in England, arrived here on the Cunard steamer Etruria. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a couple of local labor leaders went down the bay on a revenue cutter and boarded the big liner at Quarantine to receive the noted Englishman. The real welcome, however, did not occur until Mr. Burns ran down the gang-plank and landed, breathless, among a hundred enthusiastic members of different trades union organizations, who had gathered to meet him.

As the Etruria was being warped into her wharf a band played "Hail to the Chief" and other inspiring airs, which brought Mr. Burns from the shelter of the cabin into the drizzling rain. He stood at the rail of the vessel and looked down upon hundreds of upturned faces and a sea of waving umbrellas. Finally, when he appeared on the gang-plank, the crowd cheered and the stevedores and laborers on the dock threw their hats into the air and gave a lusty hurrah. Mr. Burns, representing Typographical Union No. 6, stepped forward and delivered an address. It was several minutes before Mr. Burns could be heard in reply owing to the continued cheering.

After some handshaking with labor leaders, Mr. Burns was escorted to the Colonade hotel.

Mr. Burns is to attend the annual congress of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, which begins on December 10.

When interviewed later at his hotel Mr. Burns said in answer to a question that he undoubtedly favored independent political action for the labor parties in both this country and England.

Mr. Burns said that he had been a member of parliament for two years and of the county council six. He is also a member of the Amalgamated Engineers, one of the greatest of labor organizations, including 75,000 members in its ranks.

He stated that he had spent six weeks in prison, and narrowly escaped serving a term of five years for propagating opinions which were at one time very unpopular, but had since come to be regarded with more favor.

Speaking of labor in this country, Mr. Burns expressed his surprise that notwithstanding universal suffrage and the payment of salaries to members of congress, there was not one representative of labor either in the American house of representatives or the senate.

In Britain there are over a dozen, and there are 1,200 workmen members of town and county councils, school boards, etc. The number, he thought, would be doubled if members were paid salaries.

When asked if he did not think that the payment of members would lead to corruption, Mr. Burns said that as far as that was concerned he believed it would have an opposite effect in Great Britain.

Since the adoption of the eight-hour day by the government, Mr. Burns said it had become very popular among large private firms, and the movement was fast gaining ground among the various trades. He also stated that the condition of the English workman had been purposely misrepresented in this country for political purposes. He laughed at the idea of pauper labor at home, and said that the advantages of the American workman's position had been magnified for similar reasons.

Prices of rent, food, clothing, etc., must also be considered, he said, when rates of wages were compared.

In regard to his socialist views, Mr. Burns said that he believed in the nationalization of land, railways, mines and a number of other things. Socialism would win in England by gradual process and was growing very fast, with the concurrence of educated thought. The nationalization of land than here as the British were more of a manufacturing people. It was likely to be brought about there by means of taxation, graduated and cumulative.

The visitors will be taken round to the municipal buildings and offices to-day, and to-night a mass meeting and public reception to Burns will be held at Cooper Union. A dinner will be tendered him on Tuesday night and on Wednesday he leaves for Denver.

Foul Play Feared.

South Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 3.—George Lowndes, aged 18 years, was killed by a train while returning to his home in Noroton. His body was found lying beside the track. When Lowndes came here at dark, he had a companion. Deputy Coroner Burke, who officially investigated the affair, suspects foul play.

Burned by Incendiarist.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 3.—The box factory of Cuddey & Co., packers, has been destroyed by fire, the work of incendiarist. Loss \$40,000.

Ives Breaks a Record.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—In a practice game of 14 inch balk line billiards, anchor barred, Ives has made a run of 831, the largest on record.

YALE STORIES DENIED

Philadelphia, Dec. 3.—The publication charges said to emanate from Yale sources that some of Pennsylvania's football team are paid professional fees has led Messrs. H. I. Geyelin, president of the athletic association, J. C. Bell, chairman of the football committee and Professors Simon Patton and J. William White, representing the faculty athletic committee to formally authorize the following statement:

"The charges that some of Pennsylvania's team are paid professional fees and are not bona fide students regularly attending recitations and college work, are absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

"Every member of Pennsylvania's team is an amateur and a genuine student in good class standing.

"A rule of the faculty forbids any student to represent Pennsylvania upon any of her athletic teams unless he is an amateur. Moreover another rule provides that no student in any of the professional schools shall play upon a University of Pennsylvania athletic year at the university."

"Manager Delabarre, of the University of Pennsylvania football team says: "We have no difficulty in assigning the motives which Yale had in making these charges, unprofessional and false charges against the amateur and class standing of the members of our football team. No one free of partisan alliances, can be found who does not at least divide honors equally between Pennsylvania and Yale.

"Yale begins her attack on Pennsylvania by saying that under no circumstances will she accept Pennsylvania's challenge. Dr. Hartwell and his Yale cohorts are a little previous in making this statement. Pennsylvania under no circumstances will challenge Yale. If Yale wants a clean cut championship and one that the public will recognize, she is the one to do the challenging."

BURNED TO A CRISP.

Father and Daughter Meet an Agonizing Death at Boston.

Boston, Dec. 3.—The explosion of a parlor oil stove and the resulting fire cost the lives of two lives in an Italian tenement house in North Square. The fire started in the office of Dr. E. Ferrara on the second floor. Dr. Ferrara had been out of the city and upon returning to his office found that his parlor oil stove was on fire. He picked up the stove and started for the front door. He set the stove down in the hall in order to regain his breath, when some one, he does not know who, kicked it into the street. When kicked the stove exploded and the flames and blazing oil shot back into the hall. Dr. Ferrara jumped from the window and escaped.

When the fire had been extinguished the dead bodies of Luigi Roma, aged 35 and his daughter Concetta, aged 9, were found in the hall at the head of the stairs on the third floor. Both bodies were horribly burned and were removed to the North Grove street morgue.

Roma and his daughter did not live in the house but had been visiting Roma's sister, Mrs. Nicolu Cella, who lived on the third floor and who was ill.

At the time of the fire, Roma was out in the square talking with a friend. Seeing the flames he rushed back into the house to save his daughter and was returning to the street when overtaken by death.

TO PROTECT CHRISTIANS.

Lord Kimberly Insists Upon Better Treatment of Armenians.

Vienna, Dec. 3.—The American committee in Athens has petitioned the ministers of the powers signing the Berlin treaty. After reviewing the massacres in Armenia and describing the misery of the Armenian Christians, they implore that article 61 of the treaty be enforced. This is the article guaranteeing the security of the Armenians.

London, Dec. 3.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople confirms the report that Great Britain warned Turkey against violating the Berlin treaty by permitting the slaughter of Armenians. He says: "Lord Kimberly energetically insisted that the Porte must govern Armenia better. The British consul in Erzeroum, Mr. Graves, has been instructed to watch the commission of inquiry."

Ecker Arrested for Forgery.

Frederick, Md., Dec. 3.—Robert Ecker was arrested here charged with forgery. He is also wanted in Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska for similar offenses. Ecker is 32 years old and has a wife and child living at Green Mount, Pa.

Bought the Oraiser.

New York, Dec. 3.—A special from Guayaquil, Ecuador, says that public sentiment has been greatly interested in the purchase of a vessel of war from Chile. The possession of the Esmeralda will amply suffice to protect Ecuador.

Orders His Papers Burned.

London, Dec. 3.—The will of James Anthony Froude orders that all his literary papers be destroyed, including the unpublished documents concerning the Carlyles which Thomas Carlyle bequeathed to him.

Fatal Powder Explosion.

Brussels, Dec. 3.—The Caullite forite factory in Beverloo has been blown to pieces. Three persons were killed and twenty others were wounded.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—Captain Robert Hunter, one of the most prominent royal legion men in the United States is dead at his home here.

A WEIRD MYSTERY

Tracing a Dark Crime.

BY ALEXANDER ROBINSON, M. D.

CHAPTER XVII

If any of my more fashionable acquaintances had met me at this hour, they would have given me wide room. My appearance was not prepossessing. In fact, to tell the honest truth, I had succeeded in giving my face a rather villainous look that would be a passport in my favor, considering the locality where I expected to carry on my operations.

My gait, too, was slouchy. It was my desire to appear as much as possible like a man whose greatest fear would be to meet the police in daylight. Thus disguised I felt that I could depend upon my natural talents for getting me through any scrape.

It was not long before I was in the neighborhood of the place to which I had been directed by the detective. My idea was to find Colonel Cair and keep a watch on him, trusting to chance to throw myself in his way.

The den I entered was known to the police, but those who frequented it were evidently not wanted as yet, for few calls were made here by the blue coats. Now and then a detective prowled about in disguise, looking for his man, but, on the whole, it was a quiet resort.

I soon discovered that my man was in the place. The photograph gave him away. He seemed to keep apart from the rest, and several times I saw him examining something he had written upon a small piece of paper.

I made up my mind that this was the plan of a house he intended to enter. It was after midnight when he left the place, but in the meantime I had seen the paper slip from his pocket and fall upon the floor under his chair.

Watching my opportunity I had picked it up, photographed it on my mind, and then dropped it again, so that when he came to look for it he found it.

I had found, just as might have been expected, the diagram of the ground floor of a house on Madison avenue, with his method of procedure marked.

When he went out I knew that he intended to burglarize that house. Here was a chance to make his acquaintance, and at the same time gain his good-will.

A bold move and the game was mine. Did I have the grit to try it? Subsequent events would prove that I did not lack the necessary nerve.

I followed him out, but it was not my intention to pursue, but to get ahead. This I managed to accomplish, and arrived at the house on Madison avenue long before he came upon the spot.

A feeling of repulsion passed over me at the part I was about to play. For a physician in the act of burglarizing a private residence would ruin me.

I relied on two things, and the thought of Lommore carried me through. Should anything happen, Mr. Ketcham would see that I did not come out with discredit. Then again, I took it for granted that so sure was a man as this burglar would not fix his eye upon a house that was well protected as a base of operations.

These things quickly decided me. I remembered what his plan had been in the matter of gaining an entrance. So I made my way over fences to the rear of the house I had marked as the one he intended working.

It was a new experience to me, this climbing about among back yards in the solemn hours of night, running the risk of a shot from some person who might happen to be on the watch.

My nerves were pretty well strung by the time I landed in the yard for which I had long been aiming.

Here I made as rigid an examination as the time and circumstances would permit, and was pleased to find that it all compared favorably with the little plan the cracksmen had possessed.

There could be no doubt that I was in the right place. Over in one quarter I saw the door leading to the kitchen. This was in the shape of a storm-door. According to Colonel Cain's idea, this door should be readily opened—it had been fixed for or by him.

I tried it. Sure enough, there was no resistance as I turned the knob. Before me was a dark—darkness—the interior of the room. What lay there I could not guess, but the venturesome burglar takes many risks, and as for a good cause I was now serving in that role, I must do likewise. So I stepped within and closed the door.

Groping my way step by step across the room I finally came to the stove. Behind this I crouched, revolver in hand, and awaited results. All was silent as death in the house, and I soon came to the conclusion that the family must be away, and that the burglar had known this fact.

My game was to knock him in, and I did not intend aiding in sacking the house either. If my plans carried out, the owners of the house ought to feel obliged to me for having a burglar away who would have ransacked the premises. Under such peculiar circumstances the I was really relieved to hear a bound at the door.

My man had come. I prepared to receive him in the manner I had planned.