

OBSCURITIES OF COAL

Interesting Facts of the Products of This Material.
Professor F. W. Clarke, chief chemist of the United States geological survey, in delivering a public lecture on Chemistry of Coal.

GRAVES CONFESSES

The Doctor Partly Admits His Guilt.

COLONEL BALLOU IMPLICATED.

Before the Verdict of Guilty Was Announced the Letter Had Fleed.

Graves Told His Keepers on the Way to Jail That Ballou Was Responsible for the Conviction, and Was Equally Guilty With Him in Causing the Death of Mrs. Barnaby—Said That He Followed the Instructions of the Colonel in His Testimony—Dramatic Scene in the Court Room When the Verdict Was Rendered—The Doctor Threatens to Commit Suicide.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 4.—Dr. Graves has made a partial confession of his guilt, implicating Col. Ballou in the death of Mrs. Barnaby, and the Colonel has fled.

Before the verdict of the jury was made known Saturday night, the Providence lawyer made his preparations to escape. He left the court room after listening to the greater portion of District Attorney Stevens' closing argument. He went directly to the Vallejo, the private hotel where he was stopping, and hurriedly packed his belongings. He called Manager Evans, of the hotel, to his apartments, and told him that he desired to settle his bills.

The latter expressed his surprise that the lawyer would leave so unexpectedly when the fate of his client had not yet been determined. Col. Ballou enjoined secrecy upon him, telling him that his business engagements would not permit of his remaining longer. He left the hotel without stopping for supper. His wife went with him. They lunched at an obscure restaurant in this city and went to the Union Depot.

Col. Ballou bought tickets and took the 8:30 Rock Island train for the East. He made arrangements to have the verdict telegraphed to him on the train. One hour after his secret departure the startling verdict, condemning Dr. Graves to death, was found. Before the lawyer's departure he was accused of being an accomplice of Dr. Graves. It is supposed that this, coupled with a premonition of what the verdict would be, frightened him.

The scene in court when the verdict was given was dramatic in the extreme. At half past 8 o'clock the deputy sheriff was summoned to the jury room. The spectators realized that the hour had come and there was great excitement. In five minutes more the jury filed slowly in.

John P. Lower carried a roll of papers in his hand indicating that he had been chosen foreman.

"Gentlemen, have you arrived at a verdict," asked Judge Rising.

"We have, your Honor," responded the foreman, passing the roll of paper to the judge who passed it to the clerk.

The spectators held their breath as he read slowly and distinctly the verdict. A deep flush passed over the face of Dr. Graves, followed by a deathly pallor. He looked at the ceiling with apparent nervousness.

When the clerk pronounced the words "murder in the first degree," the audience started to cheer, but a bailiff rapped for order and intercepted the demonstration.

The sweat dropped from the brow of the accused and he rose from his chair. "Will you poll the jury?" asked the court of Judge Furman, counsel for the defense.

"No," he exclaimed abruptly. The jury was then excused and there was a rush of sympathizers to the condemned man.

Judge Furman placed his hands over his head and wept. In all his experience this was the first conviction any client of his had ever suffered. The defeat seemed to crush him.

Dr. Graves did not weep, but his excitement was most overwhelming. The court ordered two deputy sheriffs to conduct the condemned man to a murderer's cell in the county jail.

When the irons were taken out to be locked on Dr. Graves' wrists he shuddered and begged for a few minutes more. It was granted but for ten minutes only. Then dejected, he was taken to jail.

On the way to jail after his fate had been pronounced by the jury, Dr. Graves made damaging statements about Col. Ballou.

"If Ballou had not come out here, he never would have been convicted," he said. "I wanted to testify that I sent a bottle of pure whiskey to Mrs. Barnaby. Ballou would not let me. He is guilty as I am. I followed his instructions and it is not right that he should go free and I to the gallows."

Mrs. Graves has received many despatches of condolence, but none were from Col. Ballou. He has not been heard of since his departure.

Speaking of Col. Ballou's flight John Conrad, prosecuting witness for the State said this morning: "Although Col. Ballou has fled, it is as easy to bring him back as it was for him to disappear from Denver. I will follow him to the uttermost parts of the world."

The grand jury will meet this afternoon after a long recess; when Col. Ballou's flight will be considered. It is expected that he will be indicted in the next few days.

Dr. Graves is in the condemned cell of the jail here and a death watch is placed over him. Suicide is feared, as he frequently threatened to take his life yesterday. He was a pitiable object this morning, seen sitting in dishabille on the side of his rude iron cot. He had not even combed his hair.

"Oh, my God, this is terrible," he exclaimed. "I am an innocent man. Great mercy, rolled down his cheeks."

Then he begged that his wife be not interviewed.

"His troubles are already great enough," he said. There was a wild gleam in his eye that suggested desperation to the observer. He refused to talk about Col. Ballou at all.

Mrs. Graves and his mother have not seen the condemned man since he has been locked up. The wife is heartbroken and spent yesterday in bed. Judge Furman, one of the lawyers of the accused, was the only visitor Dr. Graves had yesterday.

The condition of Graves' wife and mother is precarious.

DRIVEN INTO THE BUSH.

American Troops Have an Easy Time With Garza's Men.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 4.—The work of the United States troops in routing the Garza revolutionists on the border has so far been very successful, and General David Stanley says he believes that he can keep the Mexican offenders in subjection with the present military force.

Another engagement took place Saturday near Ringgold, the following account of which has been received at military headquarters.

"Second Lieutenant George T. Langhorn of the Third Cavalry and his detachment of thirty troopers, with the Sheriff of Duval county and a posse of United States deputy marshals, have just arrived here with one prisoner. The prisoner is Col. Pablo Munaz, who is one of the leaders in the Garza movement. Lieutenant Langhorn reports that Saturday they struck a camp of revolutionists three miles from the Los Cuencas ranch, and five miles from here. The revolutionists discovered the United States troops and escaped into a dense chaparral. It is not known that any of them were wounded, although many shots were fired after them, as they dashed into the brush. The capture of Col. Munaz was made. The horses and equipments of several revolutionists were captured, as were also two gross of ammunition, badges, and many important papers."

The dispatch is signed by Capt. W. T. Wheeler of the Third Cavalry, who is the temporary Commander of Fort Ringgold during the absence of Capt. John G. Bourke, who is engaged in scouting operations. Col. Pablo Munaz, who was taken prisoner, is a prominent citizen of northern Mexico. He will be tried in the Federal Court here on the charge of violating the neutrality laws of this country. He is said to be quite wealthy.

WITHOUT FOOD FOR 640 DAYS.

The Allentown Easter Is Now Blind, Bed-Ridden and Paralytic.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Adam Wucher of Whitehall, seven miles from here, whose strange experience as an involuntary faster created such widespread interest during the summer and fall of 1890, is still alive, apparently having subsisted 640 days without swallowing a morsel of solid food.

She is now blind, bed-ridden, paralytic and wasted to a shadow. Since April 4, 1890, she has been unable to swallow anything, except occasionally a few drops of water, and a few months ago succeeded in swallowing a little beef tea and orange wine.

Quay Thinks Blaine Will Accept.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—Senator Quay spent part of yesterday in Pittsburgh on his way to Washington. The Senator does not take much stock in the reports of General Alger's candidacy for the Presidential nomination. "I don't believe General Alger will be a candidate," was his assertion. There are only two names spoken of in connection with the coming nomination—Harrison and Blaine.

If the convention were held to-morrow I think President Harrison would be nominated if Blaine were not a candidate; if Blaine's name were presented he would be nominated by acclamation; but there is no telling what may occur between now and June. I am confident, though, that Blaine will accept the nomination if it is given him."

Boyd Said to Have Won.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—While no official information can be secured in regard to the report that the United States Supreme Court had by a vote of six to three decided the contest between Boyd and Thayer for the Governorship of Nebraska in favor of the former, it can be positively stated that the court will render such a decision. It can also be stated, in consequence, that there is serious trouble ahead for the person or persons who gave out the decision before it was formally rendered by the court.

Chief Justice Fuller has instituted an investigation which is still in progress with a view to ferreting out the guilty parties.

Death of Economist Laveleye.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—Emil Louis Victor Laveleye, the Belgian political writer and economist, is dead. He died suddenly after writing a letter to the "Independence Belge" on the electoral question. He was born at Bruges, April 5, 1832, was educated at the College Stanislas in Paris, and achieved prominence as a writer on the Liberal side of Belgian politics. In 1864 he was appointed Professor of Political Economy in the University of Liege. In 1867 he represented Belgium on the International Jury of the Universal Exposition. He was the author of many works, some of which have been translated into several languages.

Idaho Senatorial Contest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Senate committee on elections will take up the Idaho Senatorial contest either on the 7th or 11th of this month, the dates to which Mr. Claggett, who is contesting Senator Dubois seat, asked a postponement. Senator Dubois was elected as a third Senator from Idaho to succeed Judge McConnell, and Mr. Claggett claims that this election was illegal. He has prepared a brief setting forth his statement of the case and Senator Dubois has also prepared a pamphlet in which his side of the controversy is elaborately argued.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 4.—Mayor Boody has vetoed the ordinance recently passed by the Common Council permitting the horse-car companies of the city to use the trolley system of propulsion.

A CRISIS IMPENDING

Differences in the Reports of the Chili Outrage.

REVIEW OF THE PROCURATOR.

He Finds That the American Sailors Were the Aggressors in the Fight.

An Issue That Can Only Be Settled By the Investigation of an Impartial Tribunal—Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister, Has Not Been Asked to Act as Arbitrator—President Harrison Will Soon Speak to Congress on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Chilian affairs are likely to be brought to a crisis within the next two or three days. The report of the Procurator Fiscal has been concluded and is to be cabled to Minister Montt to-day and will be laid by him before Secretary Blaine. There is a distinct issue as to facts between the results of the trial by the Chilian authorities and the presentation of the case made by President Harrison in his message, which was based on the report made by a board of officers of the cruiser Baltimore. President Harrison says in his message: "These attacks were unprovoked, and our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner. Some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used their weapons with fatal effect."

There appears to be no disposition on the part of the Chilian judge to probe too deeply into the part taken by the Chilian police, for the evidence of a witness before Judge of Crimes Foster that he saw three policemen hold the American sailor who was killed receives no further attention from the reviewing judge. Summing it up he finds that the American sailors were the aggressors, and that the Chilians were merely on the defensive.

It is clearly impossible to reconcile the two views. There is an absolute conflict of fact on every position. It is clearly for the purpose of fortifying the American position, as laid down in the President's message, that Judge Advocate General Bemy is now on his way to San Francisco to take the depositions of sailors on the Baltimore as soon as she arrives. While Americans will prefer to believe that President Harrison's statement is the correct one, yet, on the other hand, diplomats here agree that equal honesty and sincerity must be conceded to the Chilian Government, and that we cannot claim, a priori, that the Chilian Procurator has deliberately falsified the facts to vindicate his government from an otherwise untenable position.

With two honest statements so widely at variance there appears to be but one course—an investigation of the subject by some entirely impartial tribunal. A statement that Minister Romero has already been requested by Minister Montt to act as arbitrator proves to have been premature as the statement that the German Minister at Valparaiso had offered the good offices of Germany as mediator between Chili and the United States.

PROCURATOR FISCAL'S REPORT.

He Cannot Tell Who is Responsible for the Baltimore Outrage.

VALPARAISO, Chili, Jan. 4.—The Procurator Fiscal has concluded his review of the Baltimore case.

He finds that Rodriguez, Gomez and Azumada, the three rioters who were held by Judge of Crimes Foster, are guilty of stabbing and otherwise wounding the American sailors, but he says that the evidence is not strong enough to show that the wounds inflicted by the four prisoners caused the deaths of Boat-swain's Mate Charles Riggan and Coal Heaver Turnbull. He finds the Baltimore sailor Davidson guilty of assault upon a Chilian sailor.

Rodriguez acknowledged stabbing Riggan because the latter assaulted one of the sailors of the Chilian torpedo boat Almirante Cochrane. Seeing the Chilian seaman ill treated Rodriguez stuck his knife into Riggan's back.

Gomez admitted stabbing Turnbull in the back three times, and said he did so in defending some friends of his whom Turnbull had knocked down.

Azumada denied having had anything to do with the assault, but was shown by other witnesses to have participated in it.

Cortez, another of the prisoners, also alleged that he took no part in the affair. A revolver was found on him, but he said he carries it to defend himself.

It now only remains for Judge of Crimes Foster to pass sentence on the three convicted prisoners. Relative to Cortez's implication the Procurator Fiscal says that more data are required.

The Fiscal comes to the conclusion that it is impossible to determine who fired the shot which killed Riggan. It will be remembered that one of the witnesses, according to Judge Foster's report, testified that he saw three policemen holding Riggan at the time the fatal shot was fired.

Minister Pedro Montt has been notified that the Chilian Government is willing and anxious to accept arbitrators mutually agreeable to both countries, in the Baltimore affair, if that course shall be proposed by the United States.

The entire report of the Fiscal will be cabled to-day for the information of the United States Government.

It is probable that an extended amnesty will be proclaimed shortly.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., Jan. 4.—Owing to recent rains, the Androscoggin River is higher than it has been for 39 years. Several booms have broken and many logs are escaping.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 4.—The family of THISTON ADAMS, of this place, has suffered greatly from the grip. All the members were attacked with the disease and three of them have died.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Monthly Public Debt Statement Issued by the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The monthly public debt statement issued from the Treasury Department shows an increase in the aggregate of the debt during the last month amounting to \$2,784,749.60.

There was a decrease of \$1,758,140 in non-interest bearing debt, an increase of \$100 in the bonded debt and a decrease of \$4,532,798.66 in the surplus cash in the treasury.

The total debt to-day, less \$34,574,128.30 net cash balance or surplus, and the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, is \$841,407,818.31 of this amount, \$385,026,960 is interest bearing debt, and up of \$559,322,000 four per cent bonds and \$25,364,500 two per cent, now outstanding.

The principal of the outstanding bonds has been reduced \$33,992,770 during the calendar year just closed, \$280,190 fours and \$33,813,000 fours and a half having been redeemed during the twelve months.

The net cash or surplus in the Treasury to-day, exclusive of the two hundred million gold reserve is \$34,574,128.30 against \$37,571,812 on January 1st a year ago.

Of the surplus to-day National bank depositories hold \$20,254,088 against \$24,199,872 a year ago. The treasury gold coin and bullion assets to-day aggregate \$278,846,749, about six millions less than a month ago, and fourteen millions less than on January 1st, 1890.

AFFAIRS OF CONGRESS.

Speaker Crisp Will be Unable to Preside To-morrow—Rules, Hills, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—It is not likely that any important business will be transacted in the Senate when it meets to-morrow, and it has no regular programme mapped out for the week. The order of business will be largely dependent upon the expedition shown by the various committees in making reports. Most of the committees have not yet held a meeting since their reorganization just before the holidays.

In the House Benton McMillin will be selected as Speaker pro tem. The rules of the 30th Congress will then be adopted and will remain in force until the Committee on Rules is ready to report, which may be two years hence. To-morrow and Wednesday will very probably be devoted to the reception of bills, and it is not likely that any other business of importance will be transacted during the week.

Speaker Crisp is slowly recovering from his severe attack of the grip, and his condition this morning shows some improvement, but he is still weak, so weak that it is certain he will not be able to preside over the House when it assembles to-morrow.

Gen. Grant's Remains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Manderson will make an effort during this week in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to call up Senator Plumb's resolution for the removal of General Grant's remains from New York to Arlington Cemetery. Mr. Manderson believes that Arlington is the proper place for the great soldier to rest, and that there will be little opposition to the projected removal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Such general quietude as prevails here was never before noticed one day prior to a legislative session. It is true that Gen. Husted has opened legislative headquarters and so has Dr. Bush, but there seems to be no opposition to their individual candidacies. The arrival of members of the Legislature is very slow.

Senator Cantor has not opened any quarters for president pro tem, and says he does not think he will. He will be the president pro tem of the Senate and without any opposition. For the Republicans Senators Erwin and Saxton are the candidates for leaders with the chances in favor of the former.

For Clerk of the Senate Walter H. Brown has the call for the Democrats. The Republicans will give their complimentary nominations to John Kenyon for Clerk, and George Thornton for Stenographer.

In the Assembly Dr. Robert P. Bush will be Speaker, and the leadership lies between George H. Bush and Galen R. Hitt. Gen. Husted will lead the minority, and the Clerk will be Charles B. De Freest, of last year's force. Irving F. Cragin, of Buffalo, will be Journal Clerk, and the balance of the force will stay like last year.

All of the caucuses will be held to-night at 8 o'clock.

Senator Edwards said this morning: "I have concluded that to do for me to assimilate with either party. I shall not go into either caucus to-night but shall go to the Senate to-morrow night and vote as I see fit. I am not tied down on any question, particularly party questions."

GAS MEN MAD.

They Want to Compete With Electric Lights at the Fair.

HARTFORD, Jan. 4.—The gas men of the country are not feeling very kindly disposed towards the managers of the World's Fair, and in an effort to patch up the differences, Congressman Lewis Sperry of the Hartford district went to New York this morning to consult with ex-Governor Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, who is one of the Vice-Presidents of the World's Fair.

The grievance of the gas men arises from the fact that the Fair managers have made elaborate arrangements for electric lighting, and a magnificent building for this purpose is to be erected for this purpose, while the gas men are left out in the cold. So the American Association of Gas Engineers has left it to John P. Harbison, of Hartford, to see if the Fair managers cannot be induced to give gas an equal chance with electric light.

Mr. Harbison, who is president of the Hartford City Gas Light Company, is also chairman of the Committee on Gas Lighting of the association, as well as past president of the association. He has enlisted the services of Congressman Sperry, who hopes to induce Gov. Waller to champion the interest of the gas men.