

DETECTING BAD MONEY.

Markable Expertness of Young Ladies in the Treasury.
 Miss (Calhoun), one of the most expert hand-pickers in the Treasury Department at Washington, has the remarkable habit of counting 85,000 coins in a day, each coin passing through her hands, and so delicate has her sense become that should there be a counterfeit coin in the lot she would detect it even when counting at this rapid rate. She spreads the coins on a large glass-top desk and draws off with the tips of her fingers, one at a time, or four at a time, as she may direct, for her four fingers are fully adapted to the work. Her eyes have nothing to do with the detection of false coins. Her fingers so familiar with the weight of true coin, the feeling of its weight, of its resistance upon the glass desk, that a piece of spurious silver, nickel or copper money attracts her attention instantly. The expert counters of paper money detect counterfeit more by the eye than by feeling, though if the quality of paper is poor they can tell by the sense of touch. Mr. Burnett, the chief of the currency division, tells of a young girl who was one day counting money in a bill redemption when she threw a bill and went on with her count. When she had completed the count she picked up the rejected bill and examined it, but could find nothing wrong with it. Her first impression, however, was that it was a bad bill, and she held the impression and gave the bill to the foreman of her room. He asked her what was the matter with it and she said she did not know, only she was sure it was bad. The foreman put it under a lamp and pronounced it good, but the girl was so positive in her own mind that it was a counterfeit that she took it to the chief of her room and he examined it carefully and pronounced it good. The chief then took it to the young girl and asked her why she had thrown it out. She said she could not tell, but she knew it was counterfeit. Then it was sent to the two most expert men in the Treasury Department, and one of them pronounced it good, while the other, when he came to it in a pile of bad bills, with which it had been given him, threw it out, saying it was bad. To settle the matter, the bill was taken to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the man who had made the bill applied his infallible test to it and found that, while the bill was almost perfectly exact in every other respect, the little line at the bottom was about a sixteenth of an inch shorter than the true line should be. The young lady's eye had become so accustomed to seeing that shading in exactly the right place that, without being able to explain how, she had discovered its spurious character, and without being able to give any reason for it, she had stuck to her first impression. This might be a good case for those persons to speculate on who enjoy the analysis of mental phenomena and the separating of intuition from education of the senses.

The Puma's Fear of Man.

Dr. Hudson speaks of a "gaucha" (South American cowboy) of his acquaintance who went one day to look for cattle. A puma made his appearance and refused to walk away, even when the herder threw the noise of his lasso over his neck. The gaucha then dismounted, and, drawing his knife, advanced to kill it. Still the puma made no attempt to free itself from the lasso, but it seemed to know what was coming, for it began to tremble, the tears ran from its eyes and it whined in the most pitiful manner. He killed it as it sat there, unresisting, but after accomplishing the deed, felt that he had committed a murder. It was the only thing he had ever done in his life, he said, which occasioned him remorse when he remembered it, although he had slain several men in duels fought with knives. All who have killed or witnessed the killing of a puma agree that it resigns itself in this pathetic manner to death at the hands of man. When attacked by the latter its energy and daring at once forsake it, and it becomes a weak, inoffensive animal, which, trembling and uttering piteous moans, implores compassion from a generous enemy. But the enemy is not often generous.—(Washington Star.)

How the Map of Peking was Made.

How a military map of Peking was secretly made was told by General Sir Robert Biddulph. During the China war of 1860, in which Sir Robert was engaged, our army was greatly embarrassed by the absence of any map of the city. But it happened that the Russian Legation had, only a few months before, contracted to make a map in spite of the jealous watchfulness of the Chinese. They had sent an officer in a small covered cart, such as they use to carry their women about, completely covered in. An indicator was attached to the wheel. He drove for a certain distance, to a certain crossroad, for example, and "took a shot" with his instrument; then down the next road, and in that way made a complete plan of Peking, with all its streets and roads, both in the Tartar city and the Chinese city. General Ignatieff who produced the map, offered its use to the English. There were no photographers then attached to the army, but an Italian photographer, who had followed the army for his own private purposes, being set to work, produced a number of copies, which have proved extremely serviceable.—(London News)

BAD FOR THE STRIKERS

Contractors Gaining Ground in the Great Struggle.

WON'T EMPLOY UNION MEN NOW.

Many of the Laborers Who Are Out in New York Becoming Disheartened—A General Movement to Employ Non-Union Men for Pavers in Several Large Cities.
 New York, May 28.—The situation in the street paving war indicates that the contractors are steadily gaining ground in the struggle of the National Paving Cutters' Union against the New England Contractors' Association, which was begun nearly two weeks ago because of a proposition to change the date for signing the yearly wage scale from May 1 to Jan. 1. Contractor Kelly has largely increased the gang of non-union men which he put to work on Third avenue last Tuesday. The work is being pushed rapidly, and general satisfaction is expressed with its quality. Several union men have gone to Mr. Kelly's foreman and asked that they be allowed to take the places of the non-union men in relaying the old blocks. They were informed that under no circumstances would they be allowed to return. This direct refusal has greatly disheartened the strikers. The other contractors are also hurrying their work along. By next week, it is stated, all the jobs which are now stopped will be resumed with big gangs of non-union men whom the contractors will import into the city. Much apprehension is entertained as regards the result of this new move on the part of the contractors to the National Paving Cutters' Union. The pavilioners acknowledge that the contractors have in this respect completely outwitted them. They say that they will not abandon the fight, however, and are confident they will win in the end. The union granite cutters have also received a severe setback in that a great many of the union quarrymen have returned to work, thereby giving in to the New England Association's demands. The number of those who are going back to work in the quarries is also continually increasing. The strikers declare that the quarrymen's return can have but little effect on the situation of the strike, as these are not skilled labor. It is the strike of the granite cutters that really prevents the quarry work from going on, they say. The contractors say, however, that this is a great point for them, and that it is only a question of time when all the men will go back. Meanwhile, their places are being rapidly filled up, the contractors say, by non-union men whose work is fully as good as that of the union men. Some of the men, it is said, will not be taken back at all. The quarrymen's branch is the weakest branch of the National Union. The other branches declare they are still firm. The granite strikers put much faith in the secret meeting of the New England Association. They say that when the members are unwilling to let the public know what business was conducted it portends a gradual weakening on their part. They are daily anticipating some developments in their favor. The District Attorney was asked to-day what had been done toward prosecuting the bosses for conspiracy. He said he was investigating the matter carefully, but that he had not yet sifted the evidence sufficiently to enable him to make a definite statement as to the action he would take. It is learned that there is a general movement on foot among the contractors to make the use of non-union men for street paving general in all the large cities throughout the country. By doing this it is thought that they will avoid much delay and difficulty in future contracts. What helps to keep up the courage of the strikers to a great extent is the report that paving in the other cities is still at a standstill. **Indians Refuse to Accept Reductions.** WHITE EARTH, Minn., May 28.—At the council held here the Indians listened to the reading of certain communications from the Indian Office by the agent. The communications contained a positive mandate for the Indians to accept the allotment of 80 acres of land instead of the 160-acre allotment to each man, woman and child. The Chippewas of Minnesota, represented by their chiefs and leaders, emphatically declined to accept terms which stipulate to any condition other than the allotment of 160 acres of land to each man, woman and child. The 27 Indian chiefs have transmitted their final answer to the Secretary of the Interior. **Agricultural Appropriation Bill.** WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Agricultural Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, completed by the House Committee on Agriculture, carries appropriations of \$307,500 in excess of the bill of last year. The principal increase is in the appropriation of \$500,000 to carry out the provisions of the meat inspection law, the entire amount allowed being \$1,000,000. For investigations on the subject of forestry and for continuing the rain-fall experiments in arid sections, \$20,000 is allowed, an increase of \$5,000. **A Flood in the Sacandaga.** ALBANY, N. Y., May 28.—Thousands of acres of grass, grain, corn and potatoes along the banks of the Sacandaga river, in the town of Edinburgh, are under water. The flood was caused by the opening of the sluices at Lake Pleasant and Lake Fisco, together with the heavy rains. The damage to crops will be heavy.

WOMEN WIN AT OMAHA.

Closing Session of the Methodist General Conference.

OMAHA, Neb., May 27.—The last day's session of the Methodist Episcopal Quadrennial Conference was presided over by Bishop Fitzgerald. The Sifting Committee had arranged an order of business burying the important committee reports. An attempt was made to take off the table the report of the Committee on Temporal Economy but it failed. The Conference ordered the Treasurer of the Missionary Fund to pay into the Episcopal Fund the amount of the Missionary Bishops' salary. When the Committee on Revisals made its report exceptions were taken to the report as offered by the Chairman, the claim being made that the paragraphs relating to the use of tobacco had been omitted without the knowledge of the Committee. The omissions were added and the report adopted. The Committee on the State of the Church in Relation to Organic Union of all Methodist Churches recommended that the bishops report a commission of three bishops, three laymen and three ministers to confer with like commissions from other churches, which the bishops are asked to request—adopted. The Rocky Mountain "Advocate" was made an official organ in the church, provided, however, that the book concern and church shall not be held liable for any loss. Any conference may adopt the paper for its official organ. The "Advocate" asked a similar franchise and the committee so recommended. Elder Shank pledged himself to turn over all the profits above actual expense of editors, etc., to the worn-out preachers in Nebraska. The Conference disposed of the woman question just before final adjournment. Dr. Hamilton offered an amendment to the report of the Committee on Judiciary that the proposition be submitted to the annual conferences, requiring that the words "must be male" be inserted after the words "lay delegates," wherever they appeared in the discipline, and that unless three-fourths of the annual conferences and two-thirds of the general conferences uphold it, then the law must be held to remain male and female both. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 241 to 163. This sends the matter to the annual conferences, and the men must defeat the women two to one in order to keep them out of the next General Conference. **WEIGHTY QUESTION FOR SOLONS.** CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 27.—The seven robes' judge of the Court of Appeals, if they are at all antagonistic to the discipline of female suffrage in the strike, have a chance to air their views on the subject. There has been argued, and is now before them, the appeal of Lillian Russell, the actress, from a judgment in favor of James C. Duff, to restrain the fair appellant from a threatened breaking of her engagement with Mr. Duff, and to prevent her appearance at the Casino on the Casino stage with a rival company in charge of Mr. Aronson. The story as presented in the briefs, on file with the Court of Appeals, shows that Miss Russell, in October, 1887, entered into an engagement with plaintiff for the seasons 1887-8 and 1888-9 at a salary of \$300 a week. It will be remembered that the opera to be given by the company was "The Queen's Mate," in which she was required to appear in tights. In her brief of the defendant alleges that the wearing of tights was not objectionable to her during the summer season, but while in Chicago she contracted a cold and refused to appear in tights, for fear of further injuring her health. A preliminary injunction was obtained, the defendant agreeing to pay \$2,000 and costs in liquidated damages should the final decision be against her, and she was permitted to join Mr. Rudolph Aronson's company and appear at the Casino. The case will probably be decided before the court finally adjourns. **PLANNED A MEMORABLE ESCAPE.** Death of Gen. Streight, Who Released 108 Officers From Libby Prison. WHEELER, N. Y., May 28.—News of the death of Gen. Abel D. Streight, at Indianapolis, has been received here. He was born in this place, but had lived in the West since he was 17 years old. He recruited the Fifty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and was made Colonel of the regiment in 1861. Col. Streight's command became prisoners of war, the officers being sent to Richmond and committed to Libby Prison. By reason of his having led the raid into the enemy's country, Col. Streight became the object of special hate by the rebels. He was ironed, confined in a dungeon and made to subsist on corn bread and water for thirty days on attempting to escape. Soon after his release from the dungeon, he planned the memorable and historic scheme for escape by which 103 officers secured their freedom. After a brief rest Col. Streight returned to the service and took command of his old regiment. After the battle of Nashville he was made Brigadier-General by President Lincoln. Gen. Streight remained in the army until the close of the war, and then returned to Indianapolis, where he identified himself with its foremost commercial and financial interests. **Hudson Shad Fishing a Failure.** RONDOUT, N. Y., May 28.—The Hudson river shad season is practically a failure. The height of the season is passed and though weather and everything else has been favorable the greater portion of the season, the daily average of catches has been far below that of any previous year. Shad fishermen have lost considerable money, and many express their intention to abandon shad fishing in the Hudson in the future.

AT LEAST FIFTY KILLED

Awful Work of the Cloudburst That Laid Low the Kansas City of Wellington.

HUNDREDS OF THE INHABITANTS CRUSHED AND MAIMED.

Fire Broke Out in Several of the Ruined Buildings and Added to the Horror—Several Lives Lost in the Flames—The Principal Business Street in a State of Total Collapse—Many Bodies Still Under the Debris—The Loss Will be Enormous. WELLINGTON, Kan., May 28.—The cyclone which passed over the northern part of this city last evening was terrible in its work of destruction. The confusion is still so great that the loss of life cannot be accurately determined, but it is believed that at least fifty are dead. The injured number hundreds. A heavy storm of wind and rain preceded the cyclone about half an hour. A few minutes after 9 o'clock the cyclone struck the city, coming from the southwest. There were no premonitory signs. Everybody was indoors and the cloudburst passed with its destructive rush and awful roar unseen. Washington avenue, the principal business street is lined on both sides for blocks with ruins. To add to the horror fire broke out among the debris of Col. Robinson's block and a woman, Mrs. Susan Asher, perished in the flames. The "Monitor Press and Voice" printing office lies a tumbled heap of bricks and mortar. Hundreds of dwellings are totally destroyed or more or less damaged. Broken mains made it necessary to shut down the gas works and save destruction from fire. The streets are littered with tin roofing, cloth awnings, broken glass and timbers. The destruction is simply awful. The "Standard" and "Abil" offices are wrecked. The Opera House and dozens of the best business buildings are useless. Five school buildings and churches are ruined, and the loss will foot up into hundreds of thousands of dollars. No reports have been received from other points. Seven bodies have been taken out of the Phillips House ruins, and a large force of men are hard at work removing the debris. Two members of the Salva Army are expected to die from injuries received. At Spring South's residence seven persons were killed or injured. Ida Jones was in a sitting room in the Phillips House and was a little killed. Her body was the first to be taken from the ruins. Beyond demolishing a few residences the cyclone did no material damage here. Col. Jefferson's church was totally destroyed. Then it continued eastward razing every building in the two blocks bound by Jefferson avenue, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth streets. Mrs. Sashen and Mrs. Strahn were sisters. They were killed by the collapse of the Sashen & Kirk carriage factory, and their bodies are in the burned ruins of the structure. Silva and Walter Forsy received fatal injuries in Conrad's restaurant. Grand Army Hall has been converted into a hospital, where the injured are receiving every attention. Physicians from neighboring towns are assisting the local doctors. Wellington is the county seat of Sumner county and has a population of over 10,000 inhabitants. It is in the centre of a thickly settled agricultural district. It is the most prominent town in southern Kansas.

MARKET PRICES.

Latest New York Quotations—Cattle Market.

BURDEN.—State Dairy, h. f., fancy, 20	Bacon, best, 12 1/2
State Dairy, choice, 18	Western Dairy, choice, 16
Western Dairy, choice, 16	Western Dairy, good, 14 1/2
Western Dairy, good, 14 1/2	Imitation Creamery, choice, 14
Imitation Creamery, fancy, 13 1/2	Imitation Creamery, 12
Welsh tubs, fancy, per lb., 17	Welsh tubs, good to choice, per lb., 17
Wagon tubs, good to choice, per lb., 21	Edgemoor Dairy, fancy, per lb., 17
Western Creamery, fancy, per lb., 17	Western Creamery, choice, 14
Western Creamery, good, 14	Factory, fresh, choice, per lb., 2.00
BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans, Mar., choice, 1.07 1/2	Beans, Michigan, choice, 1.10
Beans, Michigan, choice, 1.10	Beans, Michigan, choice, 1.10
Beans, Michigan, choice, 1.10	Beans, Michigan, choice, 1.10
Beans, Michigan, choice, 1.10	Beans, Michigan, choice, 1.10

Death Ends His Sufferings.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., May 28.—Isaac W. Speer, who some six years ago was almost frozen to death while riding, is dead of a disease that has puzzled the best physicians in the country. Mr. Speer was 67 years of age when he was first afflicted and the doctors declared that the marrow of his bones had been frosted. At any rate, his legs became useless and gradually hardened until at death all his joints had grown together. He had been unable to bend a joint in his body for years.

Originator of Horse Racing Dead.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., May 28.—Stephan H. McGrath is dead here, aged 40 years. He was one of the best known athletes in Northern New York, and was the originator of horse racing. Mr. McGrath went to Denver some 15 years ago and organized the Tabor Horse Company, which became champions of Colorado. He was pipeman for Barnes' Hoses of Burlington, Vt., when they won the world's championship at Chicago.

Criminals Get Their Dues.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 28.—William Henry Parker, convicted of murder in the first degree, has been sentenced to die by electricity at Auburn during the week beginning July 11. Charles Kelly, also concerned in the crime is sentenced to life imprisonment, and William Chambers, also mixed up in the murder, is sent to Auburn for 11 years. Plumber Turner, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, for kicking his child to death, was sentenced to 11 years in Auburn prison.

Slavin a Heavy Favorite.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A cable dispatch from London conveys the intelligence that all arrangements for the Salvin and Jackson fight, which occurs Monday night, have been completed. The men are to appear in the ring at 10:30 p. m. Slavin is a heavy favorite in the betting, his admirers offering 3 to 1 on his chance of winning. Few are willing to back Jackson, even at these odds, owing to Slavin's superior condition.

Towns Wiped Off the Earth.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., May 28.—The story of flood, suffering and destruction in the valleys of the White and Arkansas Rivers has not been half told. There are not 1,000 acres of dry soil left in Desha county. The towns of Hollendale, Chicot City, Red Fork and Pendleton have been wiped off the earth, and not a living being is at any of them. All the inhabitants have been rescued and are now on high ground, but they are actually starving, so difficult of access are all the relief steamers. Nearly all the big plantations in the Arkansas Valley are utterly ruined.

Ore Mines to Shut Down.

READING, Pa., May 27.—Notice has been given by the Phoenix Iron Company that its ore mines at Boyertown, Pa., are among the largest in Eastern Pennsylvania, will close on Monday for three months.