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for the 52d Congress.

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ANTI-OPTION . BILL

First Special Order for the Sen The Free Coinage Bill-Appropriand for the Current Year Likely to

oke Little Discussion. ABHINGTON, Nov. 14.—On Monday 6, three weeks from to-day, the 52d gress will meet in final session. In interest which has centred around interest which has centred around probable make-up and action of the Congress, sight has been lost for the congress, signs has been too the of the important work yet remain-accompleted on the calendar of the

Congress.

One of the first matters to be brought for the Senate will be the Washburn it Option bill, which has already used the House, and which has shown the beautiful to the control of the second with th

sed the House, and which has shown at it has a clear majority in favor of its usage in the Senate. The title of the bill is "H. H. 7845, an at defining "Options" and "Futures," im-sing special taxes on dealers therein d requiring such persons engaged in the certain products to obtain license, lling certain products to obtain license, of for other purposes." Its provisions are so sweeping that they

lis provisions are abstractly, it is charged, shut up ould practically, it is charged, shut up to things wheat pit, the New Orlean, piton exchange, and other institutions like character. A strong opposition as developed to the bill in the Senate, at there was a still stronger movement just favor.

its favor.

Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, who had be till in charge, only consented to lay aside so as to allow of an adjournment (Congress when August had far adaced, on condition that is should be safe the first special order for the next asion, and should be fought out to a high.

nish.
This accordingly has to be done. This accordingly has to be done. The ente has a number of other important loss bills on its calendar. These have numbered hitherto in the Committee on thance, but a determined effort will be sale to bring them out and to send them to the President for his action. The losse may possibly be given an opportunity to reconsider its action and to take pite Sente's Free Coinage of Silver sill. The silver men will try to bring student.

The appropriations for the current sar will probably evoke little discussion rept in one important respect. Secreary of the Treasury Foster, to whom the wrequires that all estimates shall be sat prior to the meeting of Congress, as already intimated informally that hose estimates will simply be a duplication of the appropriations which Congress has already agreed to be necessary for this fear, and that no recommendations will be made for any increases of expenditure rot force.

wind force.
The one exception upon which a lively discussion may be looked for, is that part of the Sundry Civil bill which makes appopriation for expenses of United States courts, commissioners, marshals and deputy marshals. Mr. Allison stated to the Senate, when reporting the Sundry bill for this year, as agreed upon in conference, that the reductions made by the House would inevitably result in a deficiency.

the House would inevitably result in a deficiency.

The Senate wished to appropriate \$900.
000 for "Fees and expenses of United States marshals and deputies. The House cut the amount down to \$675,000 and stuck to that figure. The Senate gave \$145,000 for fees of United States commissioners; the House knocked off \$45,000. The Senate appropriated \$225,000 for fees of clerks, etc.; the House reduced the amount to \$173,000. Any attempt to appropriate to re deficiencies under these heads will assuredly precipitate adebate which will bring up the whole question of the election laws and their enforcement.

In the absence of Mr. All son in Europe attending to his duties as member of the

attending to his duties as member of the International Monetary Conference, Mr. Hale of Maine will be acting chariman of the Senate Committee on Appropria-

JUDGE COOLEY DEAD.

d Prominent Iowan Expires in New York of Paralysis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.-D. M. Cooley of Dubuque, Iowa, Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, is dead at the resi-dence of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Doug-tas, No. 211 West End avenue, of

udge Cooley came East in September. Seek ago he was stricken with pa-

A week ago he was structured raissis.

Judge Cooley was born at Sugar Hill, N. H., in 1825. He was Indian Commissioner under President Grant, and served several terms as a Republican Senator in the Iowa Legislature. A few years ago the Iowa Legislature. A few years ago he was made judge of the Supreme Court. For 20 years he has been President of the First National Bank of Dubuque.

Fled for Life from the Flame. Surnandoan, Pa., Nov. 14.—A conflagration started in one of the Philadelphia & Reading company's houses at Indian Ridge coliiery on the outskirts of Shenandoah, Jesterday morning and destroyed five double tenements occupied by employes at that mine. Many narrow escapes were dad by occupants who were compelled to dee for their lives and in many cases saving nothing but their clothing.

To Support Quay for Re-election.

To Support (gnay for Re-election.
PBHADZIPHIA, Nov. 14. The eight Republican State Semitors of Philadelphia met in the office of Sonator Charles A Porter and resolved to support Matthew S. Quay for re election to the United States Sanaty. Semator Quay's triands in the Philadelphia delegation to the House of Representatives will shortly soid a caucus and plodge themselves for large

THE PLOT AGAINST SIMPSON-Mr. Harroy Said Jerry Helped Put Ey the Scheme Himself. TOPEKA, Kas., Nov., 14.—The biggest

sensation connected with the late Kansas campaign has been mady public, it; is the public confession of L. S. Harvey, Assistant-Secretary of the People's Party

the public confession of L. S. Harvey, Assistant-Secretary of the People's Party Campaign Committee.

Harvey had been charged with giving out secrets of the committee, and to defend himself, he exposed the plot which was arranged in Topeka to have an attempt made to assassinate Jerry Simpson.

Harvey says the parties to the scheme were W. C. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Briedenthal, Chairman of the People's party, and Jerry Simpson. The object was to create sympathy for Simpson and aid in his election. "The plan," says Secretary Harvey, "was to have Simpson return to his district and be waylaid and beaten and bruised in the pretended effort to assassinate him. Letters were to be found with regard to the employment of a man to murder him, and the whole was to off set Southern outrages and create sympathy for him.

"During the discussion of this scheme Jerry objected to being: beaten and bruised up, but was talked out of the opinion, and agreed to undergo the punishment, but insisted that the fellow who did the pounding must not carry it too far."

Mr. Harvey further says that owing to the blunder of Simpson's district chairman the letters offering \$2.000 reward to the man who would murder Simpson were found, and the sham attempt at murder was prevented.

When Gen, Weaver was here Chairman Briedenthal urged Harvey to hire some one to walk beside Weaver's carriage and peit him with eggs, so that the outrages in the South might be repeated in this State, the object being to place the blame on Republicans.

The exposure by Harvey has created a deal of excitement here, and many threats are made against him. He went to his home, 15 miles from Topeka, yesterday, and a telegram was sent him not to come to Topeka.

HARRISON NOT DISAPPOINTED.

HARRISON NOT DISAPPOINTED.

Glad Because He Can Retire to Private Life-Son Russell on the Result.

Life—son Kussell on the Result.
NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Russell B. Harrison, son of the President, is stopping at the Plazza Hotel. A newspaper correspondent asked him whether there was any truth in the report that his father intended to live in Boston after he retired from the White House.

He stated that the President would return to Indignancia and nass the return to Indignancia and nass the re-

He stated that the President would return to Indianapolis and pass the remainder of his days among his associates and friends. He spoke feelingly of the great family affiction and intimated that his father was not at all disappointed by the result of the election because he could retire to quiet life.

He did not care to speak at length upon the result of the election, but added; "I think my father is proud of the good showing made in Indiana. Two years ago the State gave the Democrats a majority of 19,000, and now they sarry it by 8,005, showing a Republican gain of 11,000. It was not even a doubtful State, for the Democrats had carried it last fall.

"Other States that were conclusively Republican until the election proved the

"Other States that were conclusively Republican until the election proved the contrary are the ones that cause surprise. Look at Ohio, which gave McKinley a majority of 20,000 or more when he was elected Governor, and which has always been considered a Republican State in national years, and consider the great revolution wrought there. In view of the overwhelming change of votes in that State, I certainly think the President has cause to be proud of his own State and the great gains he made in two veges.

CLEVELAND'S INAUGURATION.

Preparations Already Under Way for the

Washinoron, Nov. 14.—Aiready preparations are under way for the inauguration of Kr. Cleveland on March 4 next. It is the intention of Democratic organization that the intention of Democratic organization. tions in the larger cities to make it more notable than any similar event that has

receded it. Tammany Hall, of New York, the Tammany Hall, of New York, the Harrity Club, of Philadelphia, the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, and other similar organizations have already sent representatives to Washington to secure accommodations for their members who will be present and participate in the event.

Estimates are heard fixing the number

of marchers in the procession to celebrate the return of the Democratic party to power at 50,000.

Are Wilhelm and Bismarck Reconciled? Are Wilhelm and Bismarck Reconciled?
LONDON, Nov. 14.—A despatch says
the "Leipziger Nachrichten" announces
that while Emperor William was hunting
in Saxony he met Bismarck. The two were
reconciled and in course of conversation
Bismarck pointed out the dangers threataned by the new Army bill.

The President Has Not Spoken.

The President Has Not Spoken.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—President
Harrison authorizes the statement thatrecent publications purporting to be interviews with him, in which he is represented as giving his views upon the election, are entirely unfounded and pure inventions. When he is ready to speak
upon the subject he will do so in his own
way, one that will be convincing to all
readers of the correctness of the statements made. ments made.

Tax Biots in Sicily.

Tax Blots in Bielly.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Tax riots are reported from Barcelona, Sielly. An additional levy was resisted by the people; the collectors were stoned, and the windows of the Municipal buildings were smashed by a mob. The gendarmes were unable to restore order, and several were injured in a sitempt to dispose the riotera. Erentually the military broke through the mob. Ten riotera were wounded in the shares.

## THREATS OF LYNCHING | NEW ORLEANS STRIKE.

Lingo's Acquittal Excites Mer-Chantvide Residents.

EX-JUDGE WESCOTT CENSURED.

an Indignation Meeting Held at Whiel Prominent People of the Place Speak Their Minds-Negroes of Matchtown Also Aroused...Lingo to Enter a Museum

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The people of Merchantville, N. J., are in arms because of the acquittal in Camden of Francis Lingo, colored, the alleged murdager of Mrs. Annie Miller. Their anger knows no bounds, and is intermingled with fear that some one else may be murdered in that vicinity and the perpetrator go un

The wives and daughters of the well to do residents, and they are numerous, actually dread to leave their homes alone for fear that something might happen to

As soon as it was learned on Saturday afternoon that Lingo was a free man threats of lynching him, should he return to the community, were freely made, and yesterday the expression grew in earnest ness and volume

ness and volume.

As the outcome of this state of affairs, an indignation meeting was held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the Merchant-ville town hall, which was stended by two hundred of the most prominent citi-

two hundred of the most prominent citizens of the locality.

It was presided over by Thomas C. Knight, President of the Philadelphia Brokers' Exchange, and a committee of three consisting of John Morton, Elward Nash and Frederick Kleintz, was appointed to confer with Camden County Prosecutor Jenkins, who conducted the case against Lingo, and see what could be done to keep the acquitted magro from returning to the neighborhood.

Resolutions were presented, and, although referred to a committee of five, they were practically adopted, censuring ex-Judge Wescott, senior counsel for Lingo, expressing sympathy with John Miller, husband of the murdered woman, and disapproving of the abrupt ending of

and disapproving of the abrupt ending of the trial.

the trial.

The committee, composed of John Allen, Charlex Hollingshead, Edward W. Morris, William Longstrath, and Morris Redderow, all of whom are wealthy and influential, and to whom the resolutions were referred, will probably augment than

The meeting adjourned to meet at the The meeting sajourned to meet at the same place to night at 8 o'clock, when a definite line of action will be decided upon. The citizens argue that, as the murders of Mrs. Leconey and Mrs. Miller, both of which occurred in their town, ara unavenged, there is no safety for them; that their lives and the lives of their families are in constant peril, and that precoutions be taken.

their lives and the lives of their families are in constant peril, and that precautions be taken.

They fear that the acquittal of Chalkley Leconey and Francis Lings of the respective murders, the latter also being airested for the first crime, will set a law-less precedent to many of the 500 negoes of Matchtown, a suburb of Merchantville, which might result in another mysterious killing.

They also feel that some one should be hanged for each murder, but as there is no probability of either mystery ever being cleared, the best they can do is to take, in a measure, the law into their own hands and protect their homes by aggressive methods. The Matchtown negroes are aroused and threaten vengeance apon any one who shall maltreat Lingo.

Lingo says he never will return to Merchantville and as his like would be in danger were he to do so, it is believed he will be au unknown quantity in those parts. He will exhibit himself in a dimenusum here during the coming week.

Lingo's acquittal was brought about by the action of Judge Garrison, who, when the evidence was all in, declared to the jury that the case made out by the prosecution was not sufficient to convet the prisoner of the murder of Mrs. Annie Miller, and he thereupon discharged Lingo.

Judge Garrison beld that by the State's

Lingo.
Judge Carrison held that by the State's own witnesses an alibi had been proved for Lingo, and that he was not the negro that Insurance Ageut Wilder and the Du Hadway children met in the bush lot. Under his instructions the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal and Lingo was discharged. Lingo

tharged.

The first thing Lingo did after his re lease was to send this dispatch to his wite: "Through God, and Judge Garri-son, I am a free man." He then visited the office of ex. Judge

He then visited the office of ex-Judge Westcotr and was soon surrounded by friends. He declared he was innocent of the crime.

"Why," he exclaimed, "Mrs. Miller was the best friend I had on earth."

"Will you work for me?" asked ex-Judge Westcott.

"Yes, a whole year for nothing," Lingorepied. "But I will not go to Merchantville again."

Ex-Judge Wescott said that although Lingois acquitted he is not yet through with the case. Several of the State's witnesses, he declared, will be arrested for perjury. for perjury.

Brooklyh's Big Fire Still Burning.

Brooklyn's Big fire Still Running.

Shooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The fire which started several days ago in Harbeck's big store on the river front, is still burning, and it may be several days yet before the firemen have the flames extinguished, owing to the enormous amount of cotton, jute and other slow-burning material, in the building. Two firemen were killed Saturday and several seriously injured, by the falling of one of the floors. The loss will be fully \$200,000,

The Vote in New Jersey.

The Vote in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—In many of the counties in New Jersey the official returns of he vote cast on Tuesday have been received and in others the unofficial returns have been so carefully gathered as to be practically accurate. These show that in the State Clereland has a plurality of 14,700 and that Werts for Governor received a plurality of 6,-

Creacent City,
New Orleans, Nov. 11.--The Governor

has taken control of the situation.

The city authorities practically admitted their inability to maintain the peace, and last night the Governor issued a proclamation in which he says that the sh utting down of the gas and electric light works has given criminals an incentive to ply their vocation in dark-

an incentive to ply their rocarion is darkness.

The dovernor calls upon citizens not to congregate upon the streets, and says that all the power vested in him shall be extended to preserve the peace and good order of the city.

The mayor issued a proclamation this morning calling upon all good citizens to present themselves at the City Hall to be sworn in as special policemen. Every military company in the State is under arms and ready to respond to a call for duty, and companies are organizing all over the State to come here on special trains should their services be required. The situation in the general strike

over the State to come here on special trains should their services be required. The situation in the general atrike is unchanged this morning. The fact that the common laborers are still at work is regarded as a sign of weakness on the part of the atrikers. Every effort has been made to make the crew men and their allies quit work but the men have calculated on the season of disaster which would follow the turning of cotton into some other channel and refuse to be called out. The men in other branches have consented to dileness.

The strike of freight handlers has at last affected the business of the marchants to a serious extent, but the railroad officials have taken a very firm stand and have given the strikers notice that they must return to work at once or lose their place. The railroads have a number of men in a short run of the city, and will not temporize much longer.

If they are compelied to put in a new set of freight handlers they will not only bring all the men taey require, but will assist the merchants in importing laborers to take the places of all strikers, and by to-morrow there will be ample

ers to take the places of all strikers and by to-morrow there will be ample

and by to-morrow there will be ample protection.

The plan is to increase the force of the militia. About 1,500 men are available, but such a force could not do much in case of a general riot. The merchants will organize an unxiliary force of several thousand men, and these will be drilled and armed, and ready to take the field in a short time.

Another plan of attack decided upon is to file suits against the labor leaders for conspiring to ruin the business of some institution which would be selected, so that in case of trouble the United States Marshal could be called upon to sid in the punishment.

KECK CHEATED THE GALLOWS. Died of Nervous Exhaustion Superinduced

Allewroms Exhaustion Superinduced by Feat Was He Gully?

Allewroms, Fa., Nov. 11. --William F. Keck, the inurderer, who was to have been banged at moon, was found dead in his cell here yesterday morning. Everything was ready for the banging.

The doctors who made the post-mortem examination found no traces of poison, and swore that death was caused by nerveue exhaustion.

ous exhaustion.

A coroner's jury was impaneled, and after hearing other witnesses, including prison officials, returned the following

verdict:
"That William F. Keck came to his death at Lehigh County prison, Allentown, Lehigh county; that the cause of death was nervous prostration superinduced by the fear and terror of execution imminent."

duced by the tear and the continuent."

The crime for which Keck was to have made explation was the murder of Wm. Mipch, aged 72, and his wife, Jeannette, aged 69, at Smoketown, nine miles north of Allentown, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1891.

Keck and the Nipches were intimate and neighbors, occupying old shantles on the banks of an abandoned iron mine.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 11.—Robert E.

and neighborheb and abandoned.

Harrisburg, Nov. 11.—Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, counsel for Keck, the murderer, came to Harrisburg Wednesday night with recently discovered testimony to ask a reprieve for the prisoner. Before he could see the Governor oner. Before he could see the Governor morning he received a telephone to the prisoner of the property of the oner. Before he could see the Governor yesterday morning he received a tele-gran stating that Keck had died in his cell from heart disease. Mr. Wright be-lieves he was innocent.

PERISHED IN LITTLE WATER

Husband and Wife Drowned in a Crock

A foot Deep.

MiddleTown, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Joseph
Townsend and wife, aged 61 and 35,
while driving across the Moulthrope
bridge over the Callicon creek, were suddenly precipitated into 12 inches of water.
The horse fell upon them pinioning them
face downward in the water, where they
drowned. drowned.

Two Workingmen Sturderonaly Assaulted Two Workingmen Sturder-neally Assantsed Hartron, Conn., Nov. 14.—Two Swedes employed at the reservoir in West Hartford were waylaid at the foot of Talcott Mountains at a late hour Saurday night. One was shot and not expected to live. He said his companion was stoned to death, and dragged into the woods.—The cause of the assault was undowbtedly robbery as both men were robbed of their wages. A general alarm was at once sent out by the police.

was at once sent out by the ponce.

Policeman Dalley Acquitted.

New York, Nov. 12.—The trial of Policeman Matthew F. Dalley, charged with assaulting Mamie Human, a 16-year-old girl, on March 26 last in a salcon in this city, and which has been before the Court of General Sessions for the past week, was ended yesterday afternoon. The jury last night returned a verdict of not guilty.

Bouldage Gertleon Dying.

Bouiface Garrison Dying.

Boutiace Garrison Dying.

New York, Nov. 14.—W. D. Garrison, of the firm of Garrison & Ford, proprietors of the Grand Union hotel, is lying dangerously ill from heart trouble, and it is feared that his death is only a question of a few days at most. W. D. Garrison is one of the most popular and heat known hotel men in New York, and, perhaps, in the country.

## PUPULAR SCIENCE NOTES

MAGNETIZED WATCHES,-"There is of MAGNETIZED WATCHES.—"There is of late years more or less talk about the effect of electricity/upon watches," said swell-known joweller, "saud-it is quite true that occasionally a watch will be thrown out of its regular time by becoming magnetized. It is the simplest matter in the world, however, to ascertain whether a watch is thus affected. Watchmakes and electricians all know that if a common pocket compass is placed above a live electric wire the needle will deflect in one direction: if placed beneath the a live electric wire the needle will deflect in one direction; if placed beneath the wire it will deflect in the opposite direction, while if placed under crossed wire the needle will vibrate. The spring of a watch is made of the finest steel, and is, therefore, sensitive to an extreme degree. If you want to ascertain whether your watch has become affected by electricity, take a little toy compass and place it above the spring. If the needle moves the watch is affected and should have expert attention; if it does not move there is no magnetism in it."—[St. Louis Republic.

Longest and Shortest Day.—The days in New York are rapidly shortening, and ere long we will have what we call the shortest days in the year. When speaking of the shortest or longest days speaking of the shortest or longest days in the year, however, it is quite important to mention what part of the world we speak of. For instance, in New York City the longest day is fifteen hours. Were it not for the Jersey hills, which hide the sun from Gotham as it recedes in the Western horizon, our days would be at least twenty minutes longer. The shortest day in any part of the world is at Tarnea, Finland, when Christmas Day is less than three hours in length, while on the other hand June 21 is nearly twenty-two hours long. But this is nothing, in point of length of days when compared to Spitzbergen, Norway, where the longest day is three and a half months in length! That is, for three and a half months there is no night. a nail months in length: That is, for three and a half months there is no night. At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22—one day over two months—without interruption. St. Petersburg, Ruwin, and Tobolsk, Siberia, have both very long and very short days. The longest day is nineteen hours and the shortest five hours. The longest day in Stockholm, Sweden, is eighteen and a half hours in length. Hamburg, Germany, and Dantzic, Prussia. both have seventeen hours of daylight in midsummer. The longest day in London is sixteen hours; but the fogs rob the English metropolis of much of its daylight and often make day appear like night, so that few Londoners really know how long their days are. The longest day in Hamburg is also sixteen hours. Even Montreal, Canada, has one hour more daylight than New York three and a half months there is no night. hours Even Montreal, Canada, has one hour more davlight than New York—sixteen hours. This is due to the fact not only that it is further north, but that as Sol recedes in the west its light is unobscured by Palisades or Jersey mos quitoes.

A WRITING TELEGRAPH.—One of the principal objections to the printing telegraphs in the past has been the "form of delivery." They have all printed their messages on a narrow band of paper or "tape" and a press dispatch of a few hundred words would be many of a few hundred words would be many feet in length and liable to kinks, breaks and entanglement. Users of the telegraph have never been content to receive their dispatches on a ribbon, and have always protested against that form of record, asserting that to file it was impossible, and even to preserve it intact in any way was a constant source of harassment. A compromise has been effected in European practice by tearing off all dispatches received by printing telegraph into short lenghts and pasting them on ordinary delivery blanks. This is a clumsy makeshift, and the annoyance of making a backward search for a particular item of news in the tangle of an ordinary "ticker" basket is familiar to all. With a view to overcoming as a ciumsy makesnit, and the annoyance of making a backward search for a particular item of news in the tangle of an ordinary "ticker" basket is familiar to all. With a view to overcoming these and other objections to the printing telegraphs hitherto known, an American type telegraph machine has been designed by means of which the delivery is in the form of a printed paper, eight inches wide. All the letters, numerals, fractions and other signs used on the ordinary typewriter are provided. The receiving instrument is entirely automatic in its action, requiring no skilled operator to watch or adjust it. The transmitter is similar in form, as far as the arrangement of the keys is concerned, to the typewriter, and can be worked by any person familiar with that instrument. The transmitting operator, by means of his keyboard, has full control of the machine at the distant end of the line, and can vary the length of a printed line or space between two items of news or two telegrams at will. Typewriting hethods have been the objects sought to be obtained in the American type telegraph. The width of the paper, the form and action of the keyboard, as well as the manipulation of the machine generally, are made to conform, as nearly as possible, to the practice with which a typewriting operator is familiar.

The Camphor Tree.

The camphor tree is a native of China and Japan. It is a tall evergreen tree and belongs to the same family of plants are common sassafras. The roots, and sapan. At 18 a tan evergreen tree and belongs to the same family of plants as our common sassafras. The roots, stems, and leaves of the camphor tree have an aromatic odor and contain the substance called camphor, which is obtained by boiling or steaming the chips, wood, and branches in wooden vats, bowls, or iron vessels. When heat is applied the camphor volatilizes and condenses, either on the covers of the vessels of straws piscod over the liquid for that purpose. The crystals of camphor are hen scraped off and afterward purified and cast into cakes.—[New York Bun.