

A CUT IN CUTLERY.

Business of Sheffield Firms Curtailed by the McKinley Tariff.

Divided Nationalists Unite in Helping Evicted Tenants.

Prof. Koch Indicates the Ingredients of His Lymph.

Emperor William's Brother To Be Instructed in Statecraft—A Plan to Stop the Execution of Women.

The Duke of Sutherland.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The report of the illness of the Duke of Sutherland is totally unfounded. The Duke never was in the hospital, and he is not going abroad this winter, but will entertain a large party of relatives and friends at Trentham.

In a Dankerous Position.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—The British steamer Blawie, from Norfolk, is stranded at Newwede, North Holland, and is in a dangerous position. Immense masses of ice interfere with the tug boats, and the captain and crew have been safely landed, and it is expected the others will also get out safely.

The Harlequinade.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is said that Mr. Gladstone will speak in behalf of the Liberal candidate for the Harlequinade, a decision which is felt to be a serious blow to the candidature of Mr. Gladstone, the candidature being Liberal, and the Harlequinade being Conservative. The Tories and dissenting Liberals are preparing for an active struggle.

Abandoned by Their Crews.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is reported that the crews of many vessels in the Elbe, becoming alarmed at the danger from floating ice, have abandoned their ships. Sixteen sailing ships have taken refuge in Cuxhaven, and heavy snow storms have again set in in East Prussia, causing the suspension of railroad traffic.

Cutting Down the Cutlery Trade.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Times announces that the Sheffield cutlery manufacturers are suffering severely as a result of the operations of the McKinley tariff. Large firms of Waltham, Rogers and others are contemplating a reduction in the wages of their employees. The Rogers firm may believe that the McKinley tariff is a half since the new American tariff went into effect.

Thousands Dying.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Tobolsk says the terrible scourge known as "black death" has reached the city of Tobolsk, the capital of West Siberia. The whole of Asiatic Russia from Samarkand to the mouth of the Obi is suffering from the scourge. Thousands are dying at Omdurman at the mouth of the Obi, owing to the lack of physicians. It seems almost hopeless to try and check the spread of the fearful disease.

Prince Henry's Proposed Apprenticeship.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Prince Henry, brother of Emperor William, will learn the general routine of state business at the Home Office under the guidance of Minister Herrfurth. This will be at the special request of the Emperor, who is desirous that his brother should be fully informed regarding all affairs of State in order that he may be prepared to act as regent if necessary during the absence of the Emperor from the country.

Probability of a European War.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Gaulois publishes an interview with Sir Charles Dilke, in which the latter says that he is convinced that Europe will not disarm, as Russia will not consent to do so. A European conflict, in the opinion of the same speaker, is bound to come some day. Alsace-Lorraine will, he thinks, induce a fresh struggle between France and Germany and the Italian and German fleets may unite against the French fleet.

Prejudice Against the Execution of Women.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A society has been formed in England to advocate the repeal of capital punishment for women convicted of the highest crimes. The prejudice against the execution of women is strong, and has gained new force owing to the reports regarding the recent hanging of Mrs. Pearcey for killing Mrs. Hogg's son, the child. It is said to have been a cruel and bungling execution, and reports having been declared, the officials have been able to conceal the exact facts from the public.

Baby Farming in England.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been investigating the baby farmers, and has brought to light startling circumstances. The illegitimate child of a governess and a general in the British army was found in the care of a baby farmer, slowly starved to death, although £50 had been paid for its care. The woman in charge had insured the infant's life for £200 more, and was waiting to realize when visited by the society's officers. Several prosecutions have been instituted.

Uproar in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—In the Reichstag yesterday Herr Heilmann, a Conservative member, declared that the retention of the duties on corn and cattle were absolutely necessary. The duty on corn, he said, only prevented a flood of American corn from pouring into Germany. He said his party was grateful to Prince Bismarck for having, on the basis of national unity, afforded protection to German labor. He protested strongly against Herr Richter's course, and dilated upon Bismarck's words of Herr Heilmann caused an uproar, and the President called him to order.

Spain Soared.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Considerable excitement has been aroused in Madrid by the news of Secretary Blaine's demand for satisfaction for the destruction of American missionary property in the Caroline Islands. The Government is deeply concerned about the matter, and the Liberals, now out of power, are rejoiced at the embarrassment of the Ministry. It is feared that the United States may get up a pretext for seizing Cuba, and Spain is at present in no position for war, either by land or sea.

It is reported from the Congo State that a large quantity of arms, imported by the Dutch Rotterdam Company, has been disposed of to Arabs in the interior, and they

are recommending their slave raids on the native population.

United Action of Divided Nationalists.
DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—Members of both sections of the Irish party attended the Council of the Tent Defense Association in the Mansion House yesterday. T. D. Sullivan presided. It was voted to donate £2,500 for the relief of the evicted tenants, and on motion of Mr. Healy, seconded by Mr. Harrington, it was unanimously resolved to invite the treasurers of the association throughout Ireland to remit the sums which they have on hand. In an interview Mr. Redmond drew on the significance of this action as showing that the people who had been evicted from their houses should not suffer on account of dissensions over the leadership. He said the action of the meeting should also remove all natural reluctance felt by subscribers in forwarding the subscriptions to the fund.

Prof. Virchow's Views.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Before the Medical Association yesterday, Prof. Virchow resumed his lectures on the subject of cases which have resulted fatally after the application of the Koch remedy. He said nothing against the remedy. He simply wished to give warning regarding the application. An animated discussion followed. Numerous patients in Vienna, after reading the views expressed by Virchow, declined to submit to further treatment by the Koch method. Prof. Virchow said in some of the most serious examinations of patients who had died after inoculation with the lymph the same symptoms were displayed, as in deaths due to abdominal typhus. He inclined to the belief that the Koch remedy was the cause thereof.

Dr. Guttman said a dozen cases now under his treatment were nearly cured, and he argued that the adverse cases in various cases spoken of by Prof. Virchow, and others merely showed that the lymph could only be used in the early stages of the disease.

The Lymph.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Prof. Koch's report as to the ingredients which compose his lymph is issued today. It says the lymph consists of glycerine and an extract from a pure cultivation of the tubercle bacilli. Prof. Koch says: "Since publishing two months ago the result of my experiments with the remedy, for tuberculosis, many physicians who received the preparation have been enabled to become acquainted with its properties through their experiments. So far as I have been able to review the statements published and communications received by letter my indications have been fully and completely confirmed. The general consensus of opinion is that the remedy has a specific effect on the tubercular tissues, and is, therefore, applicable as a very delicate and safe method for recovering latent and diagnosing tuberculous processes."

Regarding the curative effects of the remedy, most reports agree that it has a comparatively short duration of its application may be given in a few days, or less pronounced improvement. It has been affirmed that in no case has a cure been established. Standing quite by itself is the assertion that the remedy may not be only dangerous in cases which have advanced so far, a fact which may forthwith be concluded, but also that it is a dangerous process, being therefore injurious. During the past few weeks I, myself, have had opportunity to bring together further evidence of the curative effects and diagnostic application of the remedy in the cases of about 150 sufferers from tuberculosis.

Prof. Koch says: "I can only say that everything I have latterly seen accords with my previous observations. There has been nothing to modify in what I have reported."

"Before going into the remedy itself I deem it necessary for the better understanding of its mode of operation to state briefly the way by which it is discovered. If the healthy guinea pig is inoculated with the lymph of German culture of tubercle bacilli, the wound caused by the inoculation gradually closes over with a sticky matter and appears in its earlier days to heal. Only after 14 to 15 days a hard nodule presents itself, which soon breaks up and an ulcerating sore which continues until the animal dies. Quite a different condition of things occurs when a guinea pig, already suffering from tuberculosis, is inoculated. An animal successfully inoculated from four to six weeks is best adapted for this purpose. In such an animal the inoculation assumes the same sticky coating at the beginning, but no nodule forms. On the contrary, on the day following the second day after the inoculation the place where the lymph is injected shows a strong change. It becomes hard and assumes a dark coloring, which is not confined to the inoculated spot, but spreads to neighboring parts until it attains a diameter of 5 to 10 centimeters. In a few days it becomes more and more manifest that the skin thus changed is necrotic, finally falling off, leaving a flat ulceration which usually heals rapidly and permanently without any cutting into adjacent lymphatic glands."

A Series of Earthquakes.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 15.—Three earthquakes occurred yesterday at Parral Chihuahua. The gallery of the Convent of the Sacred Heart gave way, killing six persons and wounding nine.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Three violent earthquakes, followed by a subterranean noise like that of thunder, have been experienced at Algiers, especially at the beached throughout the city, especially among the native population. The earthquake was felt throughout an extended region. The shocks were very severe at Gourara, near Cherchell. Part of the buildings of the village were demolished, and many persons were buried in the ruins.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Resolution Regarding the Matter Introduced in the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the Senate yesterday (Democratic) a resolution was introduced and concurrent resolution on the subject of the recent information or suggestion for a treaty of prohibition in the Supreme Court in connection with the Behring Sea dispute with Great Britain. The resolution declares such proceeding to be without precedent, and prejudicial to the country of nations and to the usual and amicable conduct of international relations, and not to be in consonance with the dignity of the government or people, or with the respect due to the President of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Missing Man.

WALLACE, Ont., Jan. 15.—The missing Englishman told parties here that he came from Leeds, England, and that he had a wife and two children at Whitby, Ont. Wallace, who was a man of 65 years of age, and a fisherman. His wife is 50 years of age, and the house and premises had a tidy and thrifty appearance, and the fact that Wallace had \$100 in cash at the time of the shooting and is the owner of both real estate and valuable personal property plainly shows that poverty was not an incentive to the rash action which he committed.

LITTLE CHANCE OF RECOVERY.

Chief of Police Yule was early on the ground, and assisted the doctor in attending to the requirements of the wounded couple. Mayor Butler was also brought down, so that an official ante-mortem statement of the female victim might be taken. Later reports say that the possibility of recovery is slight in either case.

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THE PISTOL!

Shocking Shooting Affair at Goderich.

The Tragic Outcome of a Family Quarrel.

Husband and Wife Probably Mortally Wounded—Anti-Mortem Statements of the Victims.

GODERICH, Ont., Jan. 15.—One of the most lamentable affairs that has ever occurred in the Huron district took place here to-day. For some time past Donald McKinnon, a fisherman, and his wife Rachael have not been living amicably together. She was alleged to be jealous of him. Yesterday afternoon the quarrel culminated when the report of a revolver was heard by those living in the vicinity of Warren street, simultaneously with cries of "MURDER! 'HELP!'"

In a woman's voice. A son of Captain Baxter was first on the scene, and found Mrs. McKinnon lying in a stable, a short distance from the house, in a semi-nude condition, with a bullet wound in her breast immediately below the heart. Donald McKinnon, the husband, also turned up about the same time with his pistol. The wounded woman was at once taken to the house and medical aid summoned.

Shortly afterwards it was discovered that Donald McKinnon also was shot, and he walked into the house and upstairs to his room. On the arrival of Dr. Wallace, it was found that both of the wounded persons were in a critical condition. McKinnon having been wounded in the back, and Rachael in the breast, and both of them having received the wound just beneath the heart, the bullet evidently having been directed towards the stomach, and his wife having had lodged in the back. So convinced was the doctor of the critical condition of the man that he asked him to make a statement as to how the shooting occurred, and the following is what he said:

"I declare my wife shot herself in the back with my revolver. She once and was taken out by some person, cannot say who. Afterward I found the revolver lying in the hay and lay down and shot myself, after which I went into the house to my wife, who was lying in bed, and I wanted to get into bed, but she would not let me. I then removed my pants and came upstairs and went to bed. This I solemnly swear to be true. I do not know to what extent the tragedy has taken place. This 15th day of January, 1891, to which I here sign my name. DONALD MCKINNON."

The deposition of McKinnon differs materially from that of his wife as to the shooting and the immediate proceedings, that led to the tragedy. McKinnon's statement is as follows: "He says I shot myself, which is not true. I will tell a whole truth regarding it. Last night he proposed that we should retire to bed, and he would bring the pistol with him, and we should be shot. He said he was tired of life, and people were talking about him, and he would be better to die. I told him he was going to die, and he said, 'I would not see him die. Finally I dissuaded him from his intention of using the pistol while in bed, but he did not rest. He was restless, and he wanted to get up after breakfast he went up town, and I him to order groceries. I then did the washing and cooked the dinner. When he came home he took a bottle of whisky with him and asked me to take a drink. I refused that time, and told him to wait till after dinner. I was changing the sheets, and he came in, and he had on one of his gunnery, and I was preparing to remove to put on my own inner garments. He asked me to take a drink, and threatened to break everything in the house if I did not get it. I told him I did not know where it was, and he then threatened me. I ran out of the house over to the stable at the end of the lot just as he was coming, and I covered myself from him by putting some hay over me. He followed me, and opening up my loose garment, fired the pistol and hit me in the back. Then I went to my room, and he went away. A son of Captain Baxter was the first I noticed to respond to my call and then Captain Baxter, my brother, and others came. They brought me to the house. Don McKinnon also came up. He had not shot himself; he did so afterwards."

THE TRAGEDY OF LONDON.
In answer to a question she asked I have been told stories by some of the neighbors against my husband's faithfulness, but I did not think the stories of any great account, and at any rate, I did not shoot him. Continuing, she said McKinnon had been dependent of late, and had told her that he had driven his son from home and deeply regretted having done so. She believed he had not been in his right mind recently, certainly not last night, and yesterday, when he had returned at dinner time, he was noticeably under the influence of liquor. She bore him so ill-will, and would forgive everything if they lived and he would only live quietly with her, and she would be his wife.

Donald McKinnon was not the cause of the tragedy. Then I went to my room, and he went away. A son of Captain Baxter was the first I noticed to respond to my call and then Captain Baxter, my brother, and others came. They brought me to the house. Don McKinnon also came up. He had not shot himself; he did so afterwards."

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made statements before Police Magistrate McDougall, of this town, in which they say that Wadsworth robbed their son of 20 dollars while rooming with him and disappeared that night. They failed to find any evidence to see whether, though they made hands. The general impression here is that Wadsworth was an impostor.

BREAD INSTEAD OF BULLETS.

Gen. Miles Sends Food to the Hostile Indians—Primary Cause of the Trouble.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 14.—As an evidence of his good will Gen. Miles has sent the hostiles several thousand pounds of flour and several hundred pounds of coffee and sugar. The Indians were pleased with the kindness. Gen. Miles demanded the surrender of the slayers of Lieut. Casey, and the chief promised to accede to his demands.

Capt. Howard, of Gatling gun fame, expresses the opinion that the trouble with the Indians in the United States and Canada is due to the mismanagement of Indian affairs and the rapacity of the Indian agents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Dispatches received by Gen. Schofield from Gen. Miles announce the end of the Indian troubles in the West. Gen. Miles says he believes the war will be complete. So far 3,500 Indians have come in.

Gen. Schofield received a telegram from Gen. Miles, dated Pine Ridge, Jan. 14, as follows: "In order to restore entire confidence among these Indians I have found it necessary to send a delegation to Washington to receive assurance of the highest authority of the Government that this will be a final and complete purpose, namely, satisfy them, bridge over the transition period between war and peace, and restore confidence and respectability. It will also be a guarantee of peace while they are absent. I ask that my action may receive the approval of the department by telegram, and I can be progressing satisfactorily. Everything in reason why perfect peace may not be established." Gen. Schofield wired the approval asked, and has sent an agent to conduct them.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Westinghouse in a Financial Fix—Assignments in Ontario.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A special from Pittsburgh says: "It was announced two weeks ago that Pittsburgh capitalists had raised a fund of \$500,000 to enable George Westinghouse, Jan., to meet pressing obligations of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company and other concerns controlled by Westinghouse. An advisory board was appointed to manage the Westinghouse interest until all danger of failure was past. Yesterday this advisory board decided to return the \$500,000 to the persons who contributed it on the ground that it was not sufficient to accomplish what it was raised for. This compels Mr. Westinghouse to assign. An investigation showed the liabilities of his concern to be over \$7,000,000, assets about \$3,000,000, but a great part of the assets are unavailable. Mr. Westinghouse telegraphed from New York that his efforts to place \$3,000,000 of stock recently issued by the Westinghouse Company were likely to be successful, and that if matters were not precipitated his company would not need the money from the Pittsburghers."

THE CANAL FORWARDERS' ASSOCIATION, of Buffalo, is said to have collapsed.

Killed on the M. C. R. Track.

COMBER, Ont., Jan. 15.—C. W. Kellogg, while walking on the Michigan Central track between here and Tilbury Center last night, was struck by a freight train and killed.

Death of a Waterloo Veteran.

TORONTO, Jan. 15.—Adolph Recker died near this place on Tuesday. Without a doubt he was one of the bravest soldiers of over 93 years of age. The deceased was a member of the Prussian Grand Army and was under fire at Sedan when he came to the relief of Wellington at Waterloo.

Emma Abbott's Dream.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Mr. Fred Abbott, brother of the late Emma Abbott, says that the provision for her will for an electrical test to determine whether or not the fact that she had been married to Eugene Abbott was carried out. The arrangements to that end have not been completed, but the test will probably be made at Graceland, where the late Emma Abbott came to the relief of Wellington at Waterloo.

Probably All Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 16.—The schooner "M. L. Lacey" has been given up for lost with all on board. She sailed for Fortunate Bay Nov. 24, and has not been heard from since. The crew were: Pius McDonald, master; John McPhee, mate; John McLean, a native of Prince Edward Island; Stephen McDonald, Cape Breton; Alfred Walsh, Yarmouth, N. S.; Patrick Walsh, Newfoundland, and Albert Deward, of Holland. The vessel was owned by Timothy Langford & Son.

Sad Death of a Heroine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Anna Kemferman, a young Swiss domestic in the family of S. K. Lynch, of Alameda, saved the lives of her employers by rousing them while the house was burning, but was herself burned to death. She discovered the fire, which was due to a defective chimney, got everyone out and then rang an alarm, and got the fire department to the scene. Then, foolishly, she returned into the house to save her clothing. While packing up her poor belongings she fell in and she was burned to death in sight of the horrified crowd, who were helpless to save her.

Legislators Who Don't Legislate.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 15.—The deadlock in the Lower House of the Colorado Legislature remains unbroken and business is practically blocked until the differences growing out of feeling against Speaker Hanna subside. An evening session was held last evening, but because so boisterous that Speaker Hanna declared an adjournment. He then attempted to interfere with the deputy sergeant-at-arms in the discharge of their duties. Speaker Hanna called on Governor Rowett for the militia of the State to preserve order, and sent word to adjourn and stop quarrelling. An adjournment at once followed this morning, when a renewal of hostilities is anticipated.

THE WORLD OF WORK.

The Scotch Strikers Said to be Short of Funds—Railway Men Secure a Reduction in the Hours of Labor.

A Birmingham (Ala.) dispatch says: "The long strike of coal miners is over and work is being resumed all along the line. There is general joy in this community."

Three operators at Marion, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, have gone out, and advice received at Ottumwa says the others along the line will probably follow.

Conductors who were temporarily suspended on the Canadian Pacific Railway a few days ago have prepared a statement of their case, and will lay the same before the officials of the railway.

According to dispatches from Glasgow the Scotch strikers have no further resources and must submit to the company in a short time. The authorities are taking evidence to see whether it is possible to prosecute John Burns, the agitator, for intimidation.

A Cedar Rapids, Ill., telegram says: "A meeting of the agents and operators of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in this part of the country will telegraph their resignations to take effect Friday. A number of business men have signed an agreement to withdraw their patronage from the road unless the operators are reinstated at their former salaries."

The Grievance Committee representing the locomotive engineers and firemen on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system have obtained a reduction of hours from twelve to ten. The wages of switchmen, engineers and firemen at Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Savanna, Iowa, are raised to the Chicago standard, and the engine dispatchers, or "hostlers," are to receive \$2.25 per day at all points, which is a raise of 10 cents per day, except at a few points. There are about 1,000 engineers and firemen on the system who will be benefited by the agreement.

At Perth (Scotland) to-day (Thursday) crowds of strikers made desperate attacks on the railroad stations. They pelted the trains with stones until hardly a whole train could be seen in the windows. They also wrecked a large signal station. The police at first were powerless to quell the disorders. Finally strong reinforcements of light troops were sent to the scene, and with difficulty the rioters were dispersed. The bitterness of feeling on the part of the strikers is increasing daily. A pile of stones was placed on the track near Greenock this morning. The first train passing after the outrage had been committed came along at an unusually slow speed, and the engine was stopped by its engine in time to prevent it from crashing into the obstruction.

TELEGRAMS IN A NUTSHELL.

A Clan Cameron will be organized in Windsor, Ont.

The anniversary of the 50th anniversary to-day celebrates his 50th anniversary to-day.

A. H. Lidwell has been elected reeve of Pelee Island by 11 majority.

The Bell telephone directors authorize the issue of \$