POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

MURDER IN BOSTON.

OLD MAN KILLED SATURDAY NIGHT BY AN ITALIAN.

Dispute Over Payment of Rent—Jerry Long was Followed from House to Street by the Italian who Stabbed Him—Captured by a 17-Year Old Boy.

Boston, Jan. 20.—The first murder that has taken place in the West End for many months, occurred on Billerica street, in the vicinity of the North Union station, this evening, and as the outcome, Jerry Long, 62 years old, is dead from a stab wound in the neck, and Thomas Biscati, an Italian, is under arrest at the Jay street station, charged with causing his death. A female Italian hair dresser and three men are held as witnesses. The stabbing, which occurred in front of No. 29 Billerica street, resulted from a quarrel that started in the house No. 29 on the opposite side of the street.

Mrs. Kate McHugh rents the whole building, living on the second floor with her husband and three grown children, sub-letting the rest of the house to other tenants. About three weeks ago she rented three rooms on the lower flat to Agnes Costello, an Italian hairdresser, who fitted up one room as a barbershop, used the other as a living room and sub-let the other to Jerry Long, the victim.

Mrs. McHugh says that some time between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening, Long came into the house and was proceeding to his room when the Costello woman came out into the entry and demanded his rent. Long claimed that he had paid it and refused to discuss the matter further. Biscati then followed the woman into the hall and joined in the conversation, the discussion ending in a row.

Patrolman Lane was called in and, as he supposed, settled the disturbance. Long went into his room, but in a short time came out into the hallway again and the trouble broke out afresh. Blows were then struck and both men gradually worked their way into the street, Long crossing over and the Italian following him. The former had scarcely reached the sidewalk when suddenly the Italian jumped on him. Mrs. McHugh says she saw something flash in the gaslight and then the Italian made two lunges at the other. The first blow went wide of its mark, but the second struck Long in the throat, severing the juguler vein. He fell to the ground, struggled to rise and then fell again. Biscati took to his heels and dashed around the corner of Billerica street, through Minot and Lowell streets, but was finally overtaken by a seventeen-year-old youth, George Sweeney, who grasped him around the body, threw him down and, despite the Italian's struggles, held him until the police arrived and took him into custody.

Long's body was taken to the morgue. The Costello woman and several other witnesses were also taken to the station house and locked up.

Long was a hod carrier by occupation and is said to have been addicted to the use of liquor at times and it is said that when he drew his pay at 5 o'clock tonight he was intoxicated. Biscati was employed by the Costello woman in her barber shop, and as far as can be ascertained, has heretofore borne a good reputation.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NEWSPAPER.

In the Leipzig Daheim, Ernst Niemann has an interesting study of the origin of the newspaper, says the Nation. The well known Acta Diurno in Rome in the time of Caesar has no historical connection whatever with latter-day newspaperdom. Modern journalism is not of Roman but chiefly of Germanic origin. In fact, what are now newspapers are really only developments of a kind of circulating letters which, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, passed between business houses principally in the interests of trade. These "Zeitungen," or "Tidinge," were written but not printed. In the greater centers of population were found men who made it their occupation to send out these reports, usually to business houses, but often also to political and other authorities. Of the famous Fugger Zeitung, twenty-eight volumes are preserved in the University library at Heidelberg. These written circular letters, both "ordinari" and "extraordinari," as occasion required, became almost a regular institution as the postal system became generally introduced. Probably the strangest thing in connection with the history of journalism is the fact that it was exceedingly slow to make use of the art of printing for its purpose. Indeed, almost the whole sixteenth century had passed before this innovation was thought of, although, during the Reformation period, questions of public prominence were brought before the people in countless tracts, pamphlets, etc., often with illustrations, but never in the shape of a regularly printed periodical. The transition to this stage was caused by the publication in 1583 of the Relatio Historica by Michael von Aitzing, of Cologne, the success of whose printed account of a Cologne church controversy first suggested the idea of publishing every sixth month, at the time of the Frankfort Messe, a general report of the news. This undertaking soon stimulated rival enterprises. Niemann is convinced that all efforts to deny to the Germans the honor of having originated the modern newspaper must fail in the light of unprejudiced research. The oldest venture of this kind, however, is not, as has been generally supposed, the Frankfort Journal, but a certain Relation, which appeared probably in Strassburg, and fifty-two numbers of which, dating from the year 1609, are still held in Heidelberg. The Journal was not published till 1615, the first English paper, the Weekly News, in 1622, and the first French journal in 1630.

GERMAN REICHSTAG.

SPECULATION AS TO FATE OF EMPEROR'S NAVAL BILL.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—During the coming week the naval bill will be the main topic. It is surmised the measure will reach the reichstag early in the week, as the bundesrath has expressed beforehand its readiness to pass it. Its fate in the reichstag, parliamentarians now say, is by no means assured, though it is predicted that enough members of the centre party will support the bill to enable its passage. The force of recent events has been telling altogether in favor of the measure, and an enormous amount of agitation on the subject has been made by the fleet enthusiasts throughout the empire.

Judging from the presnt prospects, the correspondent of the Associated Press can foretell that the naval bill, on which the emperor's whole heart hangs, will be passed after a number of assurances and explanations about there being no need of new taxes from the government, though with the smallest majority.

The German press today comments liberally on yesterday's interpellation in the reichstag on the seizure of German steamers by British cruisers. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "The whole session showed that, since the English answer was known beforehand, this peculiar parliamentarian action might have been spared us."

The Freisinnige Zeitung expresses the opinion that the interpellation took both a dignified and appropriate course.

The Vossische Zeitung asserts that Count Von Buelow "showed in this whole affair as much tact as energy, and well deserved the ovation which the reichstag yesterday accorded him.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, with the whole agrarian party, is not satisfied with the results. The paper says. "In the reichstag there was loud applause after Von Buelow's speech; in the land, we can assure the delegates, there was bitter disappointment."

The Tageblat, in its comments, remarks: "England now knows fully that in the German empire she faces a country which will not yield a hair in the breadth from what it conceives to be right. The foreign minister and the reichstag both carefully avoided shouting triumph at Great Britain's backdown, but people in England will deduce a lesson from this reserve, that the German empire, whose moderate policy is supported by a great majority of its parliament, cannot be provoked with hnpunity."

Berlin, Jan. 20.—The reichstag today passed the imperial estimates after a debate, during which Prince Bismarck expressed the hope that Count Von Buelow's statement that he intended to follow in the footsteps of the first Prince Bismarck would be fulfilled, though, he added, these footsteps were obliterated and not easy to find.

Berlin, Jan. 20—The tone of the British press comments on Count Von Buelow's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, gives offence here and is causing a fresh outbreak of bitter feeling. The government is understood to be displeased with the reception of the foreign minister's speech in England and the news that another German ship has been captured adds fresh fuel to the flame. The papers ask how the seizure of a ship with flour can be reconciled with Lord Salisbury's promise.

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE.

Lewes, Del., Jan. 20.—The Fenwick Island life saving station reports a vessel throwing up rockets about eight miles off shore. It is thought to be a steamer ashore on Fenwick Island shoals. The tug North America left the breakwater at 9 o'clock tonight to go to her assistance.

Lewes, Del., Jan. 21.—The steamer which the Fenwick Island life saving station reported last night as stranded on Fenwick Island shoals, about eight miles off shore, proves to be the British steamer Sutton, with a cargo of iron ore from Carthagena, Spain, for Philadelphia. The Sutton stranded at 6 o'clock Saturday morning during a dense fog. After working all day to back off the shoal, the vessel from constant pounding, began to fill and settle. After darkness had settled Captain Pike fired rockets and burned colored lights, which attracted the attention of the revenue cutter Onandagua, which immediately sent boats to rescue the crew of 24 men. This was difficult to do as a heavy southwest gale was blowing at the time. The men were taken from the stranded vessel at midnight and brought to the breakwater.

The weather having moderated this morning, the crew of the stranded steamer went aboard the wrecking steamer North America and proceeded to the scene of the wreck for the purpose of examination with a view to saving the steamer and cargo if possible.

The North America returned from the wreck tonight and Captain Pike says that the vessel is full of water and that there are slight chances that she can be saved. The shipwrecked crew were landed here tonight.

FIRE IN CIRCUS QUARTERS.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 19.—Fire at the Barnum & Bailey's winter quarters tonight destroyed one of the large car barns, containing 11 cars and also the quarters of the Italian laborers on the railway improvements nearby, causing a loss estimated to be $100,000. Among the cars destroyed were two sleepers, the Buffalo Bill show buffet car and Mr. Bailey's private car, formerly used by the late P. T. Barnum.

HOUSE AND SENATE.

RESOLUTIONS ON BRITISH SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FLOUR

Adopted Afior a Spirited Debate—Congressmen Passed the Deficiency Bill—The President Invited to Explain the Philippine War.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The house had another inning today over the sale of the New York custom house by Secretary Gage. Mr. Sulzer of New York, the author of the resolution for an investigation of the secretary's transactions with the New York banks, started the ball rolling by charging that the mandate had already gone forth to suppress it. Mr. Sibley, a Pennsylvania Democrat, formerly a radical advocate of free silver, who is now out of sympathy with the Democrats in the house, warmly commended Mr. Gage's course. These two speeches precipitated a debate which lasted about three hours. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, explained that the committee on rules to which the Sulzer resolutions had gone, had not acted because no evidence had been produced before the committee to warrant the ordering of such a far-reaching investigation. Not a single person had appeared before the committee to press it. Mr. Hepburn (Republican, Iowa), assailed Mr. Sulzer for some of his extravagant statements and declared there ought to be some way to rebuke a member for slandering honored officials. Later in the day, during the discussion of the appropriation for the army Mr. Cannon, in charge of the bill, challenged any member to move to strike it out. Mr. Williams, (Democrat, Miss.), replied to Mr. Cannon in an eloquent speech in which he affirmed the loyalty of every American citizen to the flag and charged Mr. Cannon with shrewdly issuing a challenge that he knew would not be accepted. He maintained the right, however, of members to criticize the policy of the government, asserting that loyalty to the flag was often confounded with loyalty to a policy of the government. The urgent deficiency bill was passed with only one unimportant amendment.

Washington Jan. 17.—An agreement was easily reached in the senate today to take the final vote on the pending bill fixing gold as the standard of value in the United States on February 15. In the intervening time the measure will be discussed.

After several days of debate the drug net resolution of inquiry regarding the conduct of the Philippine war was adopted. It was introduced by Hoar (Mass) and practically was adopted as a general substitute for resolutions of a similar but less extended character offered by Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Lodge. Beyond a vigorous speech by Mr. Pettigrew the resolution aroused no debate, as it is within the discretion of the president to send or not to send any information required.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hale, (Maine) as to the seizure of flour by the British authorities, was adopted, but only after a spirited debate, and after the resolution had been materially amended. Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made a sharp attack upon the resolution, but withdrew his objections after it had been amended.

The resolution as it passed the senate reads:—

"Whereas it is alleged that property of citizens of the United States, not contraband of war, has been lately seized by the military authorities of Great Britain in and near Delagoa Bay, South Africa, without good reason for the same, and contrary to the accepted principles of international law; and

Whereas, it is alleged said property is now unjustly detained by the military authorities of Great Britain, in disregard to the rights of the owners of the same, therefore

Resolved, by the senate of the United States that the president is hereby requested to send to the senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, all information in possession of the state department relating to said alleged seizure and detention and also to inform the senate what steps have been taken in requesting the restoration of property taken and detained as aforesaid."

Mr. Teller, (Silver Republican) Colorado, addressed the senate upon the financial bill and will continue his speech tomorrow.

UNITED STATES TO CLINCH THE BARGAIN.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Now that the Senate has ratified the Samoan treaty, Secretary Hay intends to exchange the ratifications at the earliest possible moment, thus confirming the title of the United States to absolute ownership of the Island of Tutila. The navy department is pressing vigorously the construction of the coal station in the harbor of Iago Pago.

While the president has not recently considered the subject of a government for the island, it was some time ago decided that if the naval governorship of Captain Leary, in Guam, was a success something of the same sort should be adopted for Tutila. It appears that certain chieftains and tribes living on the principal island of Upola, now a German possession, claim a form of qualified suzerainty over the tribes on the island of Tutila, but it was not believed that any serious complications will arise from this claim.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP ASSOCIATION.

London, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Adaire, who succeeds Lady Randolph Churchill as president of the American hospital ship association, presided at a meeting of the executive committee today. Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, wife of the secretary of state for the colonies, and the Duchess of Marlborough, were among those present. Plans for continuing the work and assisting both the British and Boer wounded were submitted. Encouraging responses with this end in view have already been received from America.

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THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

GREATEST CARE IN INSPECTION NEEDED AT QUARANTINE.

It Has Invaded the Western Hemisphere for the First Time in History—Brochure on the Plague and Means for its Prevention Prepared.

Washington, Jan. 20—An interesting and valuable brochure, giving a complete history of the Bubonic plague, together with means which have been adopted for its prevention, has been prepared and made public by Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine hospitals. Partly it is a reproduction of a somewhat similar work issued by Dr. Wyman several years ago, when the plague made its appearance in some of the eastern countries, supplemented by facts and data gathered since then. It is shown that the plague under various names is a disease which has ravaged the several countries of Africa, Asia and Europe, almost from time immemorial. Pestilences, supposed to have been the plague, prevailed in Athens 432-429 B. C. One historian calculates that one-fourth the population of Europe, or 25,000,000 persons, died from the epidemic of the 14th century. A very interesting account is given of the origin and spread of the present epidemic of the plague, the first recorded instances of its occurrence in the western hemisphere being at Santos, Brazil, in October last. The opinion is expressed that in the light of experience in other parts of the world it seems reasonable to believe that even were the disease introduced here its spread would be very limited in cities where the sanitary conditions are good and where precautions as to isolation of patients and the segregation of those exposed to infection could and would be practiced. The death rate varies in different epidemics and is estimated at from 50 to 90 per cent. There is a variation also according to nationalities, Chinese seemingly being the most susceptible.

The spread of plague from one country to another presents many curious features in marked dissimilarity to other epidemic contagions and infectious diseases. Contiguity of territory, while the most general avenue does not seem to be essential, but the disease proceeds from place to place by leaps and bounds, often skipping large intermediate tracts, but usually following the beaten tracks of commerce.

Mr. Wyman expresses the opinion that the quarantine methods of the United States are well adapted to meet the emergencies, though the national laws should be strengthened. In a letter submitting the matter to the secretary of the treasury he says.

From the facts set forth in the article it is obvious that the greatest care must be exercised in the inspection at quarantine of vessels, even though they hail from non-infected ports, for they may carry passengers, crews, stowaways or merchandise from plague infected districts. With great care in inspection and enforcement of other regulations at domestic ports, supplemented by the information conveyed by medical officers of the service in foreign ports and their surveillance over vessels, it is hoped that no case of plague will be admitted. But should this misfortune occur, the observations detailed in the article show that energetic sanitary measures may be made to avail, while we have in the curative serum and the Haffkine Prophylactic additional and effective weapons in preventing the spread of the disease.

"While these facts are encouraging in character, it should not be forgotten that the epidemic is surely, though slowly, extending and that for the first time in history it has invaded the western hemisphere. The necessity, therefore, of especial vigilance has been and is still being impressed upon quarantine officers by the bureau and of equal importance is the provision which should be made by municipalities, especially those on the seaboard, to correct immediate unsanitary conditions which are known so well to favor the propagation of infectious diseases."

A CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

Brussels, Ont., Jan. 19.—The Conservatives of East Huron, in convention here today, nominated E. L. Dickenson, barrister of Wingham, as their candidate in the next election for the Dominion house.

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Annual Sale Exceeds 6,000,000 Boxes.

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do NOT act upon the bowels. They renew and enrich the blood and make weak, tired nerves strong. They strengthen and only strengthen from the first dose to the last.

Most people find benefit from a tonic at this season, and thousands of authenticated cases prove Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to be the best tonic medicine known. That is why these pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world.

HEALTH BROKEN DOWN.

Mr. John Barley, Lachute Mills, Que., says:—"Up to about seven years ago I had always been a healthy man. At that time my health began to give way, and at last I was left almost a physical wreck and for the last five years have not been able to do steady work the best part of the time, and as the many medicines I tried failed to help me, I had begun to look upon my case as hopeless. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now after the use of only five boxes I am feeling well and strong. It is simply marvellous what they have done for me, and I shall always recommend them to my friends."

The same good sense that leads you to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial will prompt you to refuse any substitute an unscrupulous dealer offers. A druggist who says he has "something just as good," or "just the same except in name," is trying to mislead you for the sake of the extra profit the substitute gives him. The genuine packages bear the appearance of the engraving on the left, and may be had of all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

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