

STORIES OF THE DEAD

DR. CRAIG, THE PIONEER NEWS-GATHERER OF THIS COUNTRY.

General Philip Post, Representative from the Fourth Illinois District, Dead From Heart Failure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Many stories have been told in connection with Dr. Craig, the pioneer news-gatherer in the United States. When, in 1844, the telegraph line from Boston was completed to Chicago, Maine, Mr. Craig established a pony news express covering the 150 miles between Halifax and Digby, N. S., and engaged an express steamer, thence 50 miles across the bay to St. John's, N. B. This enabled him to distance competition and put it in his power to command extravagant prices for his budget of news.

It also earned for him the position of European news agent of the New York press. John T. Smith was at this time Craig's most formidable competitor. The rivalry of the two men constituted a subject of interest to residents of Halifax, who enjoyed watching the race from the steamer to the telegraph office. On one occasion Smith succeeded in catching one of Craig's packages as it was tossed by the ship's purser from the paddlebox to the deck, and a few minutes later it was being transmitted by the only wire from Halifax to Smith's patrons in New York.

Craig and a few weeks afterwards and all was carefully re-arranged. His assistant and his express agent to send by special messenger or succeeding steamers duplicate copies of the latest European journals and news summaries; one parcel to be thrown over to his newboat, five miles from the harbor, and another to be thrown over to another towboat stationed opposite and near to the telegraph office, one mile from the steamer's wharf. A week before the next steamer was due Craig engaged a fast-horse express from a point five miles below the city and caused the secret to leak out to Smith that his news parcels were to be thrown over to his boat as the steamer neared the city.

The evening before the steamer was due Craig made up a lot of parcels of European journals, including Wilmer & Smith's European Times, then a noted paper of Liverpool, taking care to have a portion of them in the system, and to per, but carefully concealing the date. A trusty agent was employed to stand by the water's edge, and as the steamer passed up the harbor, he threw this parcel overboard, and then the messenger rushed at the top of his speed to the telegraph office and deposited the dripping bogus parcel upon the table of the office with the breathless announcement: "Here's Craig's parcel of European news."

Fifteen minutes afterwards Smith, driving a fast horse, rushed from the steamer's wharf to the telegraph office. Before the horse had fairly stopped, Smith had cleared the carriage at one bound and was at the top of the flight of stairs which led to the operating-room. The clerk pointed to the dripping parcel on the table and told him he was beaten. Smith gave a glance at the dripping package and with a curse upon his competitor, turned upon his heel, drove to his hotel and in half an hour was back at the steaming out of the harbor on the steamer bound for Boston, having been hoisted into leaving his rival the wire undisputed.

Craig, in the meantime, proceeded at his leisure, after receiving his parcel from the steamer, to prepare the news for the telegraph. After this, Smith, who was the largest stockholder in the New England Horse Lines, undertook to shut out his rival from the use of the company's lines, which extended from Portland to Boston. Craig retaliated by inducing the managers of the Maine Telegraph Company to purchase the use of the company's line, and to stop Smith's messages from Halifax to Portland until his own press and other European members were served at that point. Craig then ran a locomotive express over the Eastern coast, from Portland to Boston, carrying his press news and other messages, and at Boston they were telegraphed by the Bain line to New York. This was only a temporary expedient, but it served to keep the Bain line closed to Portland and establishing direct communication by wire between New York and Halifax. This was the first telegraph monopoly. Mr. Craig remained in Boston in charge of the press and commercial trans-Atlantic telegraph business until 1851, when he removed to New York and thoroughly organized the Associated Press service, which may be said to have been the parent of all the present news agencies which had an existence to the present day. His connection with the Associated Press continued until 1867. Since that time he has been engaged in various enterprises.

Mr. Craig was born in Rumney, N. Y., November 4, 1811. He came to New York city in 1841. His death resulted from a heart failure, resulting from a severe attack of rheumatism. For some time he had been suffering at intervals with attacks which physicians pronounced dyspepsia, but he attended to his business as usual. He passed the holidays at his home in Illinois, and reached Washington Wednesday, Early Saturday morning he was seized with an attack of his old trouble, which did not abate, and he died in the form until last evening. During the night heart failure set in, and several hours before his death, which occurred at 4:30 o'clock this morning, his physicians could detect scarcely a pulse at the wrist. His death occurred at the residence of Mrs. Post and her son, Philip S. Post, a lawyer in Chicago. The Illinois delegation in congress will hold a meeting at 11 o'clock tomorrow to take appropriate action, and the house will adjourn after the reading of the journal. The usual committees from the house and senate will be appointed to act as an escort to the body to Illinois. The funeral party will leave Washington tomorrow night, and arrive in Chicago Tuesday night, and the funeral services will be held in Galesburg probably Wednesday. There will be no service in this city.

General Post was best known through his brilliant military services in the rebellion, where he won high rank and distinction with great ability. When the war began he was assigned to the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. After the first Missouri campaign he became major, and nine months after enlistment was made colonel of the Fifty-ninth Illinois for gallantry at the battle of Pea Ridge, in which he was badly injured. Before he was able to mount his horse without assistance he rejoined the troops, then pushing forward to Corinth, and was at once assigned to the command of a brigade. From May, 1862, to the close of the war he was constantly at the front. In the Army of the Cumberland, as first organized, he commanded the First brigade, first division, of the Twenty-first army corps, from its formation to the dissolution of the corps, and a brigade conspicuous in all the engagements of that army, under General Rosecrank. After the commencement of the Tennessee River drive the enemy back several miles, and captured Letortown. During the Atlanta

ALL INDICATES PEACE

BOTH COUNTRIES WANT THE WAR ENDED AT ONCE.

Japan, However, is Meeting Strong Opposition From the Strong and Active Military Class.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The steamship China arrived today from Yokohama, bringing the following Tokio advices up to December 31: All trustworthy signs now point to a speedy peace. Events have marched with great rapidity in the last two weeks. The Chinese hopes of resistance have broken down, and a formal offer of direct negotiation has been made. Some time ago the Japanese government received a number of communications tendered by China through the agencies of the American legations in Peking and Tokio, and Ministers Dun and Denby have since served as mediators in the negotiations of the contending parties. Little progress was made until after the capture of Port Arthur, when the Chinese at last appeared to realize the necessity for immediate action, and they accordingly agreed to appoint a representative of sufficient rank, and to invest him with full powers from the central government. The choice of an appropriate place of meeting remains to be considered. The Chinese large designated one of their own ports, Shanghai, as a desirable rendezvous, but to this Japan will not consent. Considerable time has been lost in discussing the locality, but the movement has not been abandoned, however, in apparently good faith on the Chinese side and with sincerity on the Japanese side. The Japanese ministers are thoroughly aware that the interests of their country would be most worthily served by bringing the war to an end with the least possible delay. The task before them is not an easy one, for the strong and active military class in Japan are bent upon the speedy conclusion of the war, and the public feeling is all in favor of inflicting additional punishment on the enemy and detaching inordinate terms of settlement. Until the proper occasion for negotiating peace is reached, the military operations will continue with unabated vigor. Japan will not be tempted to relax her aggressive energy, nor will she be diplomatically maneuvered out of any of the advantages which she has gained. General Yamagata has returned from Manchuria, leaving the command of the first army to Lieutenant-General Nogi, and is now in attendance upon the emperor at Hiroshima, where he is reportedly suffering from illness. It is believed that the main purpose of his recall was to secure his influence in restraining the impetuous ardor of the military faction and facilitating arrangements for an early restoration of peace.

OTHER SICK AND DEAD.

Another California Pioneer. LOS GATOS, Cal., Jan. 6.—J. D. Mason, a California pioneer and newspaper man, died here this morning at the age of 63 years. He was connected in the past with the Los Gatos Mail, San Jose Mercury and San Jose News, and was a member of the Tribune. He also helped to write the history of Santa Barbara and Amador counties.

With Mrs. Astor's Body Aboard. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The steamer Aurania, from Liverpool, bearing the body of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, was sighted off Sandy Hook this afternoon. After she passed Sandy Hook, a thick fog shut in over the harbor, and the Aurania was obliged to anchor for the night.

Member of the "Fast Mail" Company. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—May Buckley, a member of the "Fast Mail" company, died at the Louisville hotel yesterday afternoon. Her husband was Harry Buckingham, a burlesque artist, who was burned to death seven weeks ago.

Denmark's Queen in Ill. COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6.—The Central News Agency here says that the Queen of Denmark is seriously ill.

Explorer Livingston's Sister. LONDON, Jan. 6.—Agnes Livingston, sister of the explorer, died at Kendal, January 5.

FELL WITH THE WALL. One Fireman Killed and Five Others Badly Hurt.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—A few minutes before 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the basement of the Globe building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide streets. The alarm was given, and before the firemen arrived flames were pouring from every window, from garret to basement. As the wind was blowing briskly from the south, and the fire threatening to spread, another alarm was given, and the entire department was soon on the spot. Chief Arlath and five men of the fire brigade were upon the cornice running around the Globe building, and the firemen were breaking windows to introduce a hose, when the northwest wall, from the cornice, up five stories, fell with a crash. The men leaped into the pile of bricks, and in half an hour were rescued. Robert Bowser received such injuries that he was taken to the hospital, where he subsequently died. Charles Smedley, Francis Forgy, Robert Foster, James Davidson and Harry Sanders were severely injured.

The Globe building, erected in 1883 at a cost of \$200,000, with a plant valued at \$50,000, was destroyed by fire. The Toronto Lithograph Company, which occupied a floor in the building, lost all its presses and many valuable tools. From the Globe building the flames crossed the street to Harry Watson's building, which building was gutted from roof to cellar. The loss on the building is \$30,000, and on the stock \$50,000. In the rear, McKinnon & Co.'s wine merchants, were also slightly damaged. The wine were then changed, blowing from the east, and McKinnon & Co.'s new wholesale dry-goods store was soon wiped out of existence. The loss on the stock of the building and \$100,000 of stock, which had only been moved in a few days ago. The world and news have each offered its offices to the Globe to enable it to produce its edition, but the following are the losses and insurance:

Loss. Ins. Globe building.....\$120,000 \$25,000
Lithograph Co. building.....25,000 50,000
Watson's building.....30,000 21,000
McKinnon, dry-goods.....215,000 100,000
Other losses.....145,000 160,000
Totals.....\$695,000 \$451,000

The Train Dispatcher Censured. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The inquest on the three victims of yesterday's train-wreck in Altamont tunnel, was held in Oakland this morning. The evidence in the case was short. It took the jury, however, nearly two hours to arrive upon a verdict. At 11 o'clock it found that Engineer Hubbard came to his death from injuries received as a result of a collision with two trains, caused by a mistake in giving orders by C. R. Sims, train dispatcher for the Southern Pacific company. The same verdict was rendered in favor of Sims, guilty of criminal carelessness. The majority was against this, however.

Wife and Son Saw Him Drown. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—James P. San Francisco, who was charged with the forward fall of the ferryboat Oakland, last night, was thrown overboard by a sudden lurch, and drowned in sight of his wife and son.

PARDONED BY WAITE. A Man Who Was Out of Jail and Prospering.

DENVER, Jan. 6.—Governor Waite has granted a pardon to Jacob M. Ferber, who was sentenced to the penitentiary in this state in 1874 for murder, but escaped from custody before being taken to jail. Ferber shot and killed a Mexican who was on the party that broke into his cabin at the summit of Sangre de Cristo pass, where he was prospecting. He was convicted and sentenced for seven years. His sentence was considered unjust by Ferber's friends, and one night the jail door was purposely left open. The prisoner walked out and fled to Mexico, where he has prospered. Ferber's attempt to secure a pardon from the president arises from the fact that he again wishes to live in the United States. He is now known as Miguel Lutz. He is the head of the firm of Lutz Bros., of Magdalena, state of Sonora, which is well known in the commercial circles of New York, San Francisco, and Hamburg. He has been mayor of the city of Magdalena, deputy governor of that territory of the state of Sonora, special agent of one federal and state governments, and enjoys the confidence and friendship of the best people in that part of Mexico. He has become a citizen of Mexico in order to marry Donna Anita, the belle of Magdalena. Twelve years ago General Warren H. Sutton, of Washington, D. C., for 10 years consul-general to Mexico, met Ferber and became interested in his career. It was through his efforts that Ferber's innocence was established, and a pardon obtained for him. Ferber, who is in ill-health and now about 50 years old, is in his way to New Orleans for medical treatment.

It Will Meet in London. CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union has issued a call for the third biennial convention to be held in London, June 14 to 21 next.

REVEALS THE KERREL

WHY GERMANY PUT AN EMBARGO ON OUR CATTLE.

One Correspondent Says It Was to Do Something for the Agrarians Party in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Secretary Gresham's statement as to the American sugar tariff and treaty obligations has been discussed widely since the arrival of the last United States mail. Among the deputies, as among the editors, the one opinion is that the United States ought not to enforce a discriminating sugar tax against Germany. Many deplored that the American representative in Washington, General Gresham, should have taken the view of a retaliatory measure. They say it is merely sanitary. To bolster the argument, the government published in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung yesterday a paragraph that Belgium's decree against American cattle showed how justifiable Germany's action was, from a sanitary point of view. A press correspondent has interviewed in the last week several conspicuous politicians. Freiherr von Hammerstein, the leading agrarian among the high-tariff conservatives, has this to say: "I cannot understand why Americans raise such an outcry about German retaliation. There is no such thing, although Germany is justly entitled to retaliate, if so inclined. The American differential duty on German sugar certainly is a sufficient cause for retaliation, and there can be no question of American cattle. Gresham himself admits that Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been obliged to prohibit imports of American cattle owing to the discovery of Texas fever among them. The existence of the disease was beyond the slightest doubt, even if congress had not passed the sugar laws, the prohibition would have been issued and maintained. The question is absolutely independent of the sugar tax." Finally, the agrarian leader admitted that the prohibition would have been issued if Germany had not been obliged to retaliate. He said that the German sugar was perhaps not altogether unwelcome to Von Hammerstein Loxten, minister of agriculture, who had now a chance to do something for the agrarians. This admission, however, should be the whole question. The government aims to satisfy as far as possible the agrarians and bring their party back to the ministry. He said that the prohibition of American beef had been prohibited for the benefit of Australia, it is erroneous. The German prohibitions cover also imports from Great Britain, through which the most Australian meat comes in transit. For the relief of the sugar interests the government has prepared a bill to keep in effect the full rates, which, according to a recent estimate, should be reduced August 1, 1895, and should be abolished August 1, 1897.

Among the presents in preparation for Bismarck's 80th birthday is a silver bowl, engraved with the names of 50 American cities, which have German clubs. The gifts will be 50 German-Americans, who fought in the war of 1870-71.

Chancellor Prince Hohenzollern's visit to Friedrichshagen is still in doubt. It is reported that he will go within 10 days, and will arrange for the emperor's reception by the Bismarck.

Reports from chambers of commerce issued in Bremen say that the reform of the American tariff would benefit the trade of all the north seaports.

CASIMIR-PERIER IS PRESIDENT. The Dreyfus Affair Still Talked of in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Matin prints a report that Dreyfus said to one of his guards just before his departure: "I did hand over documents to Germany, but they were only a bait. If I had been able to keep it up I should have eventually obtained documents of capital importance from the Germans."

The Matin remarks that this report is generally discredited. Other newspapers state that Dreyfus is a man of high character, and that the compromising memorandum, the sole evidence on which he was condemned, was found in the drawer of a certain embassy. The memorandum was not named. The memorandum mentioned three documents sent with it to the embassy. One of these documents was confidential and highly important; the other two amounted to a declaration of war, and have related that of the five experts who examined the handwriting, three declared the memorandum to be his, and two declared the characters to be those of another man.

Gerault Richard, the socialist editor of the Chamberlain, who was recently imprisoned for insulting President Casimir Perier, has been elected to the chamber of deputies for the first district of Paris, by 272 votes, against 988 cast for M. Felix, republican. In November last M. Richard was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 400 francs for publishing an article which the court held to be insulting to the president of the republic. A parliamentary election was held December 25, last, in the district above named, and M. Richard was elected with 1802 votes, but the two other candidates received enough votes to prevent M. Richard from having a majority over the other two candidates. He was elected and the result is the return of M. Richard.

On the boulevard this afternoon many newspaper vendors were selling a sheet entitled, "The Anti-Prussian." The papers were called and sold under the eyes of the police, but no effort was made to stop them. The excitement attendant upon the degradation of Dreyfus has given fresh impetus to the anti-German agitation. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, who had gone to Cannes for his health, was summoned to Paris, and arrived this evening. It is rumored that his return is due to a grave international question.

Ernest Carnot, son of the late president, was elected to the chamber today to represent the Cote d'Or constituency.

COREAN ADVICES. A Reorganization of the Government Has Taken Place.

Advices from Seoul, dated December 29, say: Since the departure of the preceding cabinet, a complete reorganization of the Korean government has taken place under Count Inouye's energetic dictation. The removal of Tai Won Kun from the prime minister's post has been followed by the dismissal of several members of the cabinet in plots against the Japanese, and in secret communications with the Chinese. It is now established beyond dispute that the incidents of the Korean revolution are not due to popular discontent, but have been directly instigated by officials in the Korean capital, with the purpose of overthrowing the projects of the Japanese representatives, and preventing the extension of Japanese influence. Count Inouye has sought to establish nearer relations with the throne, signifying his inclination to look upon its occupant as the real center of authority. The results of this new departure are said to be thus far satisfactory. Since the intercourse between the king and count began to stop this confidential form, it is noticed that the Tong Hak outbreaks have been suspended.

Several members of the government have been threatened with assassination if they undertake seriously to carry out the proposed measures for reform.

The English attaches in the Korean custom-house realize at last that China's dominion is at an end. They have accepted offers of employment by the government of Corea.

Koreishiro Niyo, an experienced attaché of the Japanese finance department, has

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. Denby Says Nothing Will Be Settled Until Peking Is Occupied.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times hears from its correspondent in Peking that the Chinese peace envoy to Japan had a far-seeing audience with the emperor yesterday. Japan's peace conditions are being drawn their battalions to Taku Shan and Feng Hwan, their intention being to post-poned any further advance westward until successful operations of the second army against Taku and Port Arthur should set it free to march north and cooperate with the first army. That in-
volved a delay of about two weeks. In the beginning of December, the westward movement was resumed. It had been ascertained that Tomu Cheng, a town 18 miles southeast of Hai Chang was occupied by the enemy in considerable numbers. Tomu Cheng lies at the junction of two roads, one coming from Feng Hwan, (30 miles distant), the other from Sui Yen, (40 miles). The main body of the Japanese division moved by the latter road, and two battalions under Major-General Oseko, striking northward from Sui Yen, entered and marched by the Feng Hwan road. December 11, the enemy's most advanced post (Tao Hoiz) on the Sui Yen road was reached. His force, consisting of 2000 infantry and 450 cavalry, with 5 guns, was driven back after a brief resistance. Next day another body, 400 strong, with 4 guns, was dislodged from the same position. The Japanese advanced four miles farther on, and the Japanese, following up their advantage, took possession of Tomu Cheng, the same afternoon.

In the meantime Major-General Oseko, on the other road, had defeated a force stationed 13 miles from Tomu Cheng (at Paucha Paotse), and the two wings entered Tomu Cheng almost simultaneously. He had only one battalion under his command, two operations, against 194 killed and wounded on the enemy's side. Thence they advanced together. The following day, I. A. M., Hai Chang was in their possession, and the Chinese force found to consist of only 1500 men, who, after a show of resistance, retired in the direction of Loa Yang. There were no casualties on the Japanese side in the capture of Hai Chang. The Chinese loss has not as yet been ascertained. The occupation of Hai Chang is of considerable strategic importance. It places the Japanese on the high road from New Chang to Peking, and within the range of the possibilities that Moukden may be captured within the next three weeks, though the probability of such operation is not strong.

The Port Arthur Atrocities. Fuller investigations go to show that considerable numbers of prisoners must be applied to the first reports circulated as to needless ferocity on the part of a section of the Japanese troops and land transport corps engaged in the capture of Port Arthur. The reports were exaggerated and did impart exceptional quality to the fighting of the Japanese. One was the ruthless mutilation of their wounded and horrible mutilation of their dead in the days immediately preceding the fall of the city. The other was the fact that the Chinese soldiers used the town of Port Arthur as a refuge after the fall of the forts, and that many of the citizens had been armed by order of the Japanese government. The reports also stated that the Chinese civilians were taken to the town, their civilian surcoats over their uniforms and resisted capture so resolutely that the fighting, at one stage, assumed a hand-to-hand character, in which the Chinese were killed in great numbers, inevitably under such circumstances, heightened by the pitchy darkness of the stormy November night, seems to have caused some rather wild use of swords and bayonets, resulting in the death of a few women and children. But the Japanese indignantly deny that any soldiers wittingly leveled rifle or raised sword against a non-combatant civilian, still less against a woman or child. The reports also state that the Chinese soldiers used the town of Port Arthur as a refuge after the fall of the forts, and that many of the citizens had been armed by order of the Japanese government. 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