

MISSION WORK ABROAD.

American Board Submits Its Report for the 87th Year.

Details of the Troubles Experienced in Turkey and Plague-Stricken India - Fruitful Year in China.

The American board of foreign missions has just made public its eighty-seventh annual report. The total receipts from all sources were \$642,751.

The report deals at length with Turkish massacres and says that while many Christians were killed or fled, the number of professing Christians exceeds that previous to the outrages.

Continuing, the report says:

The demand for indemnity for losses incurred at Harpoort and Marash, amounting in all to \$100,000, was presented.

The largest contributions at Constantinople were made by Dr. Angel, the new United States minister to the port, may reasonably be expected to secure early and satisfactory action in regard to this claim and all other material questions at issue between our government and Armenia.

The massacres, in which at least 5,000 Armenians were slain, were the result of an attack on the Ottoman bank of the city by a band of revolutionaries, but in reality of the same fanaticism and race hatred which deluged the whole empire with blood the previous year. While the Armenian spoke of war on the third day, bloodshed ceased instantly throughout the whole country. Criminals have received little or no punishment, but the Armenians were systematically imprisoned, employed, detained them and threat held over them until more than half of the summer within a few days of their capture.

In India, during the famine, food rose to abnormal prices. As a large number of the poor of India—nearly one-third of all her people—live constantly upon the verge of starvation, which, when prices are normal, is easy to imagine the result of such times as these. Great rich men in India placed station money millions in the face, and almost at once became an awful reality.

The plague, or bubonic fever, first came to public notice at Bombay. A panic seized the 800,000 inhabitants. Trains and steamers stopped leaving the country. The mortality of the city rose from 600 a week to 2,000. The Christians in the city have been marvelously preserved. Among them only a few cases have occurred. No death from plague has taken place in Bombay church. Dr. W. J. Morton, in another of the fine medical structures in Boston, said: "Native women have less and less fear of attending a European dispensary and are almost as well represented as men."

This has been by far the most fruitful year in the history of the South China missions, the Foo-Chow, Amoy, Macao, etc., are fully studying the social and religious questions in which the scholars of the west are interested, and always the beginning of enlightenment are times of doubt and questioning.

In Hawaii one great drawback to rapid progress is the lack of a native church.

While a large proportion of Hawaiian church members are not only ignorant of the fundamental regulations of personal piety, but indifferent to the obligation of common honesty in the regular payment of promised salaries of their pastors.

SPOILS THE ELOPEMENT.

Minister's Son Thrashes an Actor Who Visits Nashville.

The services at the First Presbyterian church of Nashville, Tenn., were delayed Sunday morning by the pastor, Rev. M. L. Johnson, stopping on the outside of the church to severely reprimand one Bert Rodney, an actor, who had planned to elope with the minister's daughter.

Rev. Mr. Johnson had just delivered his tongue lashing when his son, Frank Johnson, came along and gave the actor a thrashing in the presence of his father. Rodney was then ordered to leave the city, and services were begun.

Rodney a short time ago came to Nashville and stopped at the hotel of which Mr. Johnson is the proprietor and soon fell in love with Miss Pearl. He afterward gave a local entertainment in which Miss Johnson took the leading part. Rodney went to Spurs Tuesday and wrote his love a touching letter, in which an elopement was planned, but the letter fell into the hands of her father.

NOVEL MURDER SCHEME.

Boston Chinese Merchant Frustrates Attempt to Kill Him.

A plan to murder, so novel that only a celestial could conceive of it, was the other day frustrated at Providence, R. I., by the man selected as the victim.

While Kwang Hung On, head of a tea company, was sleeping in his bunk at 17 Burrill street, a highbinder hurled a heavy brass clock weight through a screened circular window under which he lay. Kwang was awakened by the weight striking him on the chest, and, seizing hold of it he held fast, despite the attempt of the would-be assassin to draw it back by means of the long stout cord attached.

By the time Kwang was dressed and began an investigation the assassin had fled. The police believe it was intended to crush the Chinaman's skull, in which case the manner of his death would have been a mystery.

CAT WEARS EAR-RINGS.

Diamonds Sparkle on the Pet of Mrs. Comfort, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Anna Comfort, of No. 3709 Westminster place, St. Louis, is the proud possessor of a big black cat which she has decorated in a novel manner. She had the ears of her pet pierced and has placed in position small diamond earrings, which sparkle against the black fur. The cat seems to be proud of its adornment, and to understand the sympathy of the traveling public from Maine to California.

California Oranges.

The San Francisco Call estimates the California orange crop for shipment at 3,000 car loads. Others place the quantity as high as 12,000 car loads. The quality promises to be exceptionally fine.

GREECE GOING TO THE PLAY AGAIN.

Athens has just witnessed the first theatrical performance given since the outbreak of the war with Turkey, and permission has been granted to the theaters throughout the rest of Greece to open.

Railroad Expenses.

The San Francisco Call estimates the California orange crop for shipment at 3,000 car loads. Others place the quantity as high as 12,000 car loads. The quality promises to be exceptionally fine.

Scientific American.

Any one sending a sketch and description may question if the invention is probably patentable. Communications addressed to Scientific American, 330 Broadway, New York, for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special attention.

Belgium's Population.

On December 31, 1896, Belgium's population was 6,495,866.

ROENTGEN RAYS IN COURT.

Experts View a Fractured Shoulder Through a Fluoroscope.

X rays were used in court for the first time in this country in a damage suit before a jury in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) superior court.

Martin Hutchinson, nine years old, was subjected to ray examination for several minutes. He was injured on Christmas night, 1895, by being ejected from a street car.

The plaintiff contends that the head of the left humerus bone was fractured at the boy's fall from the car when the conductor threw him off.

A dynamo was placed in front of the jury box and near the lawyer's table, and a large Crookes tube was used. Soon after the case had been resumed at the morning session young Hutchinson's sailor jacket and outside shirt were removed. The arms and shoulders were exposed.

Before the examination the question as to whether any possible injury would result from the examination was discussed.

J. Stewart Ross, who represents the plaintiff, insisted that a limit as to the time of the examination should be set. It was decided that it should be three minutes.

When the boy took his seat, with his left shoulder about six inches from the Crookes tube, he smiled at the jury and the physicians and lawyers.

Dr. William J. Morton looked at the boy's left shoulder through a fluoroscope, and Judge Johnson, who presided at the trial, stood up and timed the proceeding.

Dr. George L. Fowler then took the fluoroscope and looked at the boy's left arm and shoulder until time was called.

Dr. Morton and Dr. Fowler will tell on the stand the result of the examination. They are witnesses for the defense.

Previous to that in court there had been X-ray examinations of Hutchinson's left shoulder and arm in a Brooklyn laboratory.

Photographs of the bones of the shoulder and arm had been taken. These photographs were in the possession of the plaintiff. The examinations were made to show the result of the fractures.

HAND-SHAKING NOW TABOOED.

Medical Men Say Deadly Bacilli Lurk in the Fingernails.

The men who are supposed to know all about medical science now forbid handshaking. They say that in the fingernails lurk the bacilli of diphtheria, small pox, scarlet fever and kindred diseases. Here, it is declared, in the mysterious source of the strange cases of illness for which no one can account. Dr. N. Breiter, of 172 West Seventy-second street, New York, is the most advanced exponent of the nonhandshaking theory. He says:

"The hand is the propagator of microbe disease, and everyone should realize the startling significance of this fact. The custom of shaking hands is absurd as well as unpleasant. It originated by the ancients grasping the weapon hand so as to guard against treachery. Once this was a rational thing, but now it is unnecessary, and a fearful menace to public health."

"Most of the known types of bacteria have been found on the normal hand, and the clinical demonstration supporting these conditions is as deniable as the knowledge of the caustic relation between microbe and disease."

Dr. William Baird had this to say:

"Blindness is frequently caused by the germs being carried around on the hands. An infinitesimal and inconceivably small part of infection may be conveyed to the hands of an acquaintance. It might rub the eyelid. Within 24 hours the eye might be affected; in 24 hours more, irretrievably lost."

PEARY GIVEN ARCTIC SHIP.

Harmsworth Presents the Windward to the American Explorer.

Lieut. Peary, United States navy, sends the following to the correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean:

"A. C. Harmsworth, England's patron of arctic exploration, has presented his arctic ship Windward to Lieut. Peary, and will have her overhauled and sent to America for use in my coming expedition."

"This generous act of Mr. Harmsworth is the latest incident in a series that has shown that England and America are bound in the strongest brotherly ties in their mutual interest in arctic work."

"Grinnell fitted out his first and second expeditions to assist England in the search for Franklin and his brave companions. America sent the recovered Resolute back to England as a gift.

"England sent the Alert to America to assist in the search for Greely and his companions. Now Harmsworth gives Peary the ship which has been engaged for the last three years in exploring Franz Josef land."

WILL BAR SNORING.

Kansas Editor Seeks Redress from Railroad for Loss of Sleep.

Editor J. J. Miller, of Santa Fe, Kan., believes that nervous passengers have some rights that railroad and sleeping car companies are bound to respect.

The other night on a west-bound Santa Fe train Sheriff Bells, of Garden City, kept the passengers in a car awake by terrible snoring. Miller was on the train and could not sleep.

He will apply to the courts for an order compelling railway and sleeping car companies to keep a porter or guard, who shall awaken a passenger when he begins snoring. In this proceeding Miller says he will have the injunction proceedings should such a step be taken.

A Railroad Expense.

Railway authorities reckon that compensation for personal injury and damages to the loss of goods cost them a half cent for every mile their trains run.

Belgium's Population.

On December 31, 1896, Belgium's population was 6,495,866.

BERNHARDT'S NEW ROLE

Depicts Louise Michel Type of Anarchist in Mirabeau's Play.

Makes a Decided Hit Before Her Paris Audience—Severe Criticisms on the "Divine Sarah" by London Dailies.

Octave Mirabeau's "Les Mauvais Bergers" was performed for the first time the other night at the Renaissance theater, Paris. Sarah Bernhardt played the part of the heroine, Madeline, a girl of the working class who develops into a sort of anarchist of the Louise Michel type. It was her first appearance in such a role, but she delineated the character with her usual skill. Lucien Guiriat as the anarchist, Roule, was remarkably powerful in his acting. The play is striking and melodramatic.

The new play, "Les Mauvais Bergers," produced by Sarah Bernhardt in Paris, is lengthily treated by the English correspondents of London dailies. They criticize Bernhardt's descent to a dangerous socialist role, declaring she is pandering to a growing tendency, and that her action is calculated to fire animosity between social classes.

The correspondent of the Times complains against the inflammatory theories of the socialist club being propagated with all the prestige of art and superior stage setting. He says Mme. Bernhardt certainly produced an immense effect in the terrible scene depicting the death of Madeline, with which the play closed, but adds:

"It was painful to see the queen of elegance and grace make herself the spokeswoman for the ferocious theories of the mob."

UNDERGROUND ROAD MAY FAIL.

Important Decision Affecting Project Handled Down in New York.

The appellate division of the supreme court at New York has handed down a decision confirming (by a vote of 4 to 1) the favorable report of the special commission appointed to consider the rapid transit commissioners' plans for an underground railway. The decision, however, placed restrictions upon the proposed contract for the building of the road and expressed opinion regarding the final determination of the legality of such a contract, which will greatly delay the building of the new road, if, indeed, they do not defeat the scheme altogether.

The appellate division holds that the entire question whether the constitutional debt limit of Greater New York will be exceeded by the building of the road must be settled at a later day, inferentially, on a taxpayer's suit to test the legality of the contract for the proposed road, which could, unlike the present case, be carried to the court of appeals.

The court stipulates that the rapid transit commissioners must exact a bond of \$15,000 from those who are to construct the new road and that the commissioners must negotiate with only one contractor.

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DEATH IN SPIDER'S BITE.

Strange Case of Mrs. Sarah Cassidy in New York.

Mrs. Sarah Cassidy, of 1879 Second avenue, New York city, was bitten on the cheek by a spider nine days ago. Her face became swollen until her right eye was almost closed, but as she suffered no pain she would not allow her husband to procure medical aid.

The other night she returned from a visit to friends in Astoria, and while ascending the stairs to her apartments was overcome by weakness and fell on the landing. To her husband, who was with her, she said:

"My heart hurts me and I feel oh, so weak."

Then she sank into unconsciousness. An ambulance was called from the Manhattan hospital and Dr. Higgins responded. The woman was dead when he reached her. It is the positive belief of the physician that the poison from the spider's bite entered her blood and caused the weakness of the heart from which she died.

DEBUTANT ATTRACTED AND REPROACHED.

Conditions—Complaints on the Part of the Plaintiff.

On January 12, 1898, before the Hon. Geo. H. Thobrig, of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, came the plaintiff, Mrs. Louise Michel, and the defendant, Octave Mirabeau, for the trial of a suit for damages, brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant's conduct in the course of his professional career.

Conditions—Complaints on the Part of the Plaintiff.

On January 12, 1898, before the Hon. Geo. H. Thobrig, of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, came the plaintiff, Mrs. Louise Michel, and the defendant, Octave Mirabeau, for the trial of a suit for damages, brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant's conduct in the course of his professional career.

Conditions—Complaints on the Part of the Plaintiff.

On January 12, 1898, before the Hon. Geo. H. Thobrig, of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, came the plaintiff, Mrs. Louise Michel, and the defendant, Octave Mirabeau, for the trial of a suit for damages, brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant's conduct in the course of his professional career.

Conditions—Complaints on the Part of the Plaintiff.

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Conditions—Complaints on the Part of the Plaintiff.

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Conditions—Complaints on the Part of the Plaintiff.

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Conditions—Complaints on the Part of the Plaintiff.

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Conditions—Complaints on the Part of the Plaintiff.

On January 12, 1898, before the Hon. Geo. H. Thobrig, of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, came the plaintiff, Mrs. Louise Michel, and the defendant, Octave Mirabeau, for the trial of a suit for damages, brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for damages