The Star and Herald.

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DWIGHT, - - - ILLINOIS.

FIERCE FLAMES FEAST.

RICH MORSEL FOR THE INSATIATE FIRE FIEND.

Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, Passes Away To Repeat the Sherman Act—To Renew the Modus Vivendi.

From Far and Near.

—Nothing is left of the Calumet Club's handsome building at Twentieth street and Michigan avenue, Chicago, except scorched, blackened, ice-crusted walls. In addition to the entire loss of the building, with all its furnishings, it is probable that one of the employes, Kittie McCabe, lost her life in the flames. R. H. Redfield, for a year and a half the clerk of the club, was overcome by excitement on the outbreak of the fire and expired within half an hour. He was subject to heart disease. The loss is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000. The reason for this wide difference in the estimates in regard to the loss is furnished in the fact that the club owned a large collection of bric-a-brac upon which it is difficult to place a commercial value. This collection embraced many relics of the early settlement of Chicago and souvenirs of the early settlers which it will be impossible to replace. Their value in a historical way alone was great, but what they would have brought in the market is largely a matter of speculation.

—In the 72d year of his age, surrounded by all the members of his family, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at his Fremont, Ohio, home, a little before midnight, Tuesday, of neuralgia of the heart. He had been ill but a few days, having started the previous Monday for a visit to Columbus, Buffalo and Cleveland. During the past month he had been troubled with slight pains and chest troubles, but the illness did not assume an alarming phase until Saturday. Accompanied by his son, Webb C., he started at once for home, only to take to his bed upon reaching the old homestead. While dying, in his own chamber, the ex-President frequently referred to a visit made to his wife's grave on the preceding Sunday and spoke of the quiet beauty of the snow-covered landscape. He said that he almost wished he was lying there by the side of his wife. It was all so peaceful; "and yet," he said, "I am not unhappy. My life has been a happy one." The family were hastily summoned to his bedside when it became apparent that the ex-President was sinking. His last words were to his family physician, Dr. Hilbisch, to whom he said: "I know that I am going where Lucy is."

—The Senate Finance Committee resolved to report the bill to repeal the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Two amendments were added to the bill: 1. To have the suspension take effect on Jan. 1, 1894, instead of this month. 2. To permit national banks to issue notes up to par value of their bonds. The report was a surprise to almost every member in Congress. The action is supposed to have been in obedience to the pressure for some legislation tending to lessen the evils resulting from the continued purchase of silver bullion. The postponement of the time for the suspension will, some members believe, lessen the opposition of silver men. But it is thought that the amendment increasing the national note circulation will prevent the opposition falling off so much as its its absence might do.

—Ottawa, Ont., dispatch: It is understood that an early issue of the Canada Gazette will contain a proclamation renewing for three months the modus vivendi under which owners of fishing vessels of the United States may take out licenses entitling such craft to resort to Canadian harbors along the Atlantic and Gulf coast for the purchase of bait and supplies. Previously the renewal of the modus vivendi required the sanction of Parliament, but at the last session it was decided to vest the Governor General with power to renew the arrangement in order to avoid unnecessary delay, the fishermen being anxious to begin preparations for the season's fishing early in the year.

—Father Connolly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, made a statement at New York in reference to the alleged protests of the Archbishop against the restoration of Dr. McGlynn. He said: "My attention has been drawn to a statement relative to two protests supposed to have been made by the most reverend Archbishop against the reconciliation of Dr. McGlynn. Here is the most reverend Archbishop's answer: 'First, the most reverend Archbishop has not written to the Holy Father on any subject whatever since Dr. McGlynn's restoration; second, nor has he written any one, either in these United States or in Rome, against the reconciliation of Dr. Glynn.'"

—Prof. Barnard, of Lick Observatory, at 6:30 Monday night found Holmes' comet had undergone another remarkable change. The comet is now again visible in a very small telescope. The only requirement it appears hazy and like a star of the seventh or eighth magnitude. In a twelve-inch telescope it is small, round and strongly condensed, with a small nucleus. The micrometer measures its diameter 28 seconds of arc. It has been cloudy for several days and the comet could not have been seen before Monday night. It is moving slowly east.

—A dispatch from Messina says that the collision between the Italian steamer San Marco and the French steamer Algerie resulted in much greater loss of life than was first reported. The two steamers collided Sunday night in the Straits of Messina and both sank. It is now known that five of the persons on board the Algerie were saved, but the fate of the others is not known and it is supposed that they were drowned. Seventeen persons were saved from the San Marco. Two of her crew are missing and are presumably dead.

—A Santa Fe fast freight jumped the track five miles north of Guthrie, O. T., wrecking the engine and a dozen cars and fatally injuring Engineer Carey and Fireman Campbell.

—At Peoria, Ill., fire broke out Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock in the power station of the Central Railway Company, which was destroyed. The loss is complete, not one brick standing on another. The road has substituted horses for electric cars. The loss is $104,000, with an insurance of $90,000.

—At Kansas City, fire Tuesday morning destroyed the three-story brick building occupied by the Peake Manufacturing Company and others. Loss, $60,000. Fire destroyed the shoe factory of Moses W. Dodge and two other buildings at Albany, N. Y. Loss, $40,000.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

—A Kansas City, Mo., cable train collided with a crowded horse car, injuring three people.

—Robbers wrecked an Illinois Central express train near Beauregard, Miss., but made no attack on the passengers or train hands.

—Charles Stewart and James Daugherty, employes of the Transit House, Omaha, Neb., ended a long quarrel by a fight, in which Daugherty was stabbed to the heart, dying in a few moments. Stewart made his escape. His home is in Chicago.

—Nineteen persons were hurt Friday night by the telescoping of the Crete accommodation train of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road at Fifty-fifth street, Chicago. The accommodation had stopped to discharge passengers at that point and it was run into by the New York limited of the Chicago and Erie Railroad.

—At Chestertown, Md., four of the negroes who murdered Dr. Hill were executed in the jail yard Friday. Repeated efforts were made to secure confessions, but each man absolutely denied all knowledge of the crime. An immense crowd was present. During the night a sensation was caused by a deputy warden, one of the death watch, who had been drinking heavily. He insisted on the prisoners singing all the time. After this had continued awhile, he suggested that they dance a little, until Sheriff Plummer ordered the deputy out of the building. The four boys convicted and sentenced with the four victims have had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The men were convicted of the murder of Dr. James H. Hill because he signed a certificate that a negro, who was killed in a saloon row, had died of heart disease. They met the doctor on a lonely road at night when he was going to make a professional call, and while one of them held Mrs. Hill others committed the horrible crime. The whole country was aroused, and altogether fifteen negroes were arrested. One of them, Perry Bradshaw, confessed and implicated his companions in the tragedy.

—While Sheriff Lee was conveying four handcuffed prisoners across the river at Cummins, Ark., Ed Taylor, one of the prisoners, seized the boat to capsize while in the middle of the stream. Taylor and his partner, Walker Wooden, were drowned. The Sheriff and the other prisoners had a narrow escape from a watery grave. Taylor had sworn that he would never be taken to the workhouse alive, and in carrying out his threat caused the death of himself and Wooden.

—Marion Requisky, a laborer at the Republic Iron works, Pittsburg, was wheeling a barrow of hot slag across a bank of hot cinders, on top of which was a narrow strip of iron used as a walk. He slipped and fell, his right leg broke through the upper crust of the cinder pile, and he sank into the burning mass. The agonizing screams of the roasting man brought his fellow workmen to his rescue. He was pulled out, his shoes remaining in the sticky mass, and removed to the hospital, where he died.

—Frozen stiff in a pool of his own blood the body of John M. Russel was found in his shooting gallery at 129 South Halsted street, Chicago, at noon Sunday. Evidence in the surroundings showed that robbery had been the motive of the murder, which from the condition of the corpse was discovered must have been committed late Saturday night, but other light on the mystery is scarce, and the police are completely at a loss to find a tangible clew to the criminal.

—Particulars of the lynching of three more negroes in Monroe County, Arkansas, on account of the Atkinson murder at Cotton Plant, same county, were received at Little Rock, and a special says that four more of the murderers are in the hands of the excited citizens. They will probably be lynched. The negroes are fleeing in all directions, and it is said that Monroe County will be left almost without any colored population after the excitement is over.

—Irene Fawcett, aged 18, was drowned in the Monongahela River near Pittsburg, Pa., while trying to save her 7-year-old sister Bella, who had fallen into a hole in the ice. Irene attempted to save the little one and the two were quickly carried down stream. Thomas Fawcett, a brother, succeeded in rescuing Bella.

—At Indianapolis, Ind., Thomas Carruthers, of the firm of George H. Kinzie & Co., of Cincinnati, and a wealthy and prominent citizen of Walnut Hills, the fashionable suburb of Cincinnati, was found dead in his room at the Bates House. He was in his usual health the evening before.

THE FIRE RECORD.

—Hushing Academy, a noted educational institution at Ashburnham, Mass, was destroyed by fire Thursday morning. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $60,000. 225 students escaped without injury. The fire originated in the chemical laboratory.

—The St. Louis, the oldest hostelry in Duluth, was burned Friday morning. The fire spread with great rapidity. Many guests were removed in their night clothing in a half-smothered condition, and it is thought a number smothered in their rooms. The thermometer was considerably below zero and the firemen worked at great disadvantage. The Hotel Brighton adjoining sustained slight damage by water and fire. The total loss is estimated at $100,000, with insurance of half that amount.

—Wauleigh's old mill at Atkins, Tenn., burned. It was used as a lodging house. Joe English jumped from a second-story window and broke his neck. Tom Ashon was suffocated while trying to escape by the elevator. Twenty others had narrow escapes.

—The Nathan Neufeld picture frame factory at Chicago was destroyed by fire Sunday night. At 9:15 p. m., it caught fire for the third time in three years, and burned to the ground, causing a loss of $80,000. The Grollman Piano Company occupied the north loft of the building, and although a fire wall separated both concerns the flames broke through, and all that remains to mark the spot is a mass of twisted iron, charred timbers, and damaged brick. The loss is placed at $40,000. The mercury was far below zero.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—At Washington Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, died Wednesday morning of heart disease, from which he had been for years an invalid sufferer. His sufferings during the last few months were so poignant that to himself as well as to his family death must have been looked upon as almost welcome.

—Dr. Gibson, who has been attending Gov. Eagle at Little Rock, Ark., announces that the patient may die at any moment. He has been growing steadily worse, and the end is not far off. His ailment is consumption of the bowels.

—Mrs. Annie T. Florence, widow of the noted actor, W. J. Florence, was married at New York to Howard Coveney.

—Obituary: At San Francisco, Edgar Mills, aged 64. At New Orleans, Col. Wm. Miller Owen. At Kansas City, Dr. James Bell, aged 25.

—Clay Hopper, the Toledo, Ohio, young man whose case of suspended animation has attracted so much attention, died Friday morning. Life passed away before daylight, but the parents were not notified until noon. The body was rapidly decomposing. The body was taken to Woodlawn cemetery, where a grave has been waiting to receive it for two weeks.

POLITICAL.

—The Democrats of the New York Assembly have nominated Edward Murphy for United States Senator. Dan J. Campau, of Detroit, is the candidate of the Michigan Democratic Legislature caucus to succeed Senator Stockbridge.

—The first vote for United States Senator for the Montana Legislature resulted: Wilbur E. Sanders, 31 (Reps.); Samuel Mulville, 3 (Populists); W. A. Clark, 16 (Dems.); Samuel T. Hauser, 6 (Dems.); Congressman Dixon, 8 (Dems.); Major Maginnis, 2 (Dems.); Robert B. Smith, 1 (Dem.).

—Gov. Lewelling has recognized the Populist House of the Kansas Legislature. It was not done until 5:40 o'clock Thursday afternoon, through a communication sent by his private secretary, Fred J. Close. The communication contained nothing except that the Governor considered the Populist organization the legal House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, and that he was ready to transact business with that body. Fears had been that the recognition should such an event occur there would be a clash, but the scene in the House after the reading of the communication was not more boisterous and exciting after the Populist cheer had subsided than had already been witnessed. Mrs. Lease mounted a chair near the Speaker's stand and waved her bonnet and Jerry Simpson and family yelled with delight. If the senate recognizes the house the leaders will insist upon order. At a Republican caucus of the house the sixty-four members decided to stand firm and concede nothing. If forced out they will continue at another hall; the three Democrats will go with them, thus taking away a majority of the present house.

—Mr. Hopkins, Representative from Finney County, Kansas, has prepared a bill having for its purpose the division of Kansas into two States. He has secured the co-operation of most of the western and some of the eastern members of both parties, and is hopeful of getting legislative action. The principal reason he urges is that the western part of the State consists of counties requiring borrowing section, and therefore requires more liberal laws regarding mortgages than does the eastern or more wealthy part. He is sanguine of success, though the matter has not been generally discussed.

—President-elect Cleveland and his friends in New York are not talking about the nomination by the Democratic caucus at Albany for Senator Murphy, for United States Senator. Mr. Cleveland said to a reporter. "There is nothing that I wish to say about the matter. I will not discuss it at present."

—Gen. J. R. Hawley has been renominated by the Republicans of the Connecticut Legislature for United States Senator.

—It is believed that John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, has been asked to become the Attorney General in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

—At Lincoln, Neb., the inauguration of Gov. Lorenzo Crounse occurred Friday in a rather abrupt way. The legislative deadlock over the question of rules was brought to an end by the adoption of the rules of the last Legislature. The canvass of the vote of the late election was then taken up and speedily finished with the abrupt announcement of the election of the Republican candidates. Governor Boyd then delivered his annual message. He criticised the last Legislature for its extravagance and bad financial management. He recommended a further appropriation of at least $50,000 to the World's Fair and discussed the various topics exhaustively and ably. The inaugural address of Gov. Crounse then followed. It was very brief and mild in tone.

—Senator Turpie has been renominated by the Democrats in the Indiana Legislature. The Democratic legislative caucus at St. Paul has nominated Daniel W. Lawler for United States Senator.

FOREIGN.

—At San Francisco advices from Hong-Kong, China, dated Dec. 19, were received Thursday by the steamer Gaelic telling of a terrible disaster in a temple near Canton. Fourteen hundred persons are said to have been burned, but an official census of the village shows 1,040 people missing. The temple at the village of the Shui Hing district, had been visited by robbers, who demanded several thousand taels in money. It was refused by those in charge. At the time a great shed in front of the building, built of mats, was filled with natives who were watching a theatrical performance. This aided the robbers, who set the people were thrown into a panic, and rushed into the temple, the main entrance of which caught fire. The correspondent states that 1,400 persons lost their lives, most of them being suffocated by the dense smoke. Coffins were procured by hundreds from neighboring cities. The consternation of the Chinese is described as indescribable.

—Private advices received at Ottawa, Ont., from London say that Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the forces in Ireland, will succeed Lord Stanley in May next as Governor General of Canada. This intelligence is well received in official circles and is regarded as very probable. The Annexationist sentiment in Canada has given the imperial government no little concern. Leading tories take the view that the presence here of the distinguished soldier would revive the military movement and indirectly stimulate the sentiment of latent patriotism. Lord Wolseley won his first honors in Canada. He was stationed at Montreal during the Trent affair, and subsequently conducted the expedition to the Red River in 1870.

—There were 10,919 deaths from cholera at Hamburg in 1892.

—A dispatch from St. Paul de Loanda to London says that a train crowded with Europeans and natives was halted on the Congo railway near Matadi recently, and the engine was detached to join a wagon loaded with forty-four boxes of dynamite and eighty-two casks of gundowder. The engine moved down the grade with great speed and crashed into the wagon, exploding the dynamite. Fifty persons were killed, including M. Lequeque, the head of the Societe Anonyme Belge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Mrs. Virtue Pommier, of Memphis, Tenn., filed the following novel damage suit against the Illinois Central Railroad: "While under the protection and in the custody of the company in the coach aforesaid of defendant's regular passenger train, which departed from Chicago on or about the 12th day of August, 1892, and while said train was en route to its southern terminus—to wit, just prior to its arrival at Fulton, in the State of Kentucky—the said defendant permitted the plaintiff to be rudely assaulted by some person unknown to plaintiff, who then and there committed an unwarranted assault upon her person by seizing her foot and squeezing it violently, to the great pain, frightened and intimidated plaintiff, causing her great mental pain and mortification; and for the wrong and injury suffered and sustained as aforesaid, said plaintiff hath sustained great damage, to wit, in the sum of $5,000, wherefore she sues."

—The St. Louis grain blockade continues a bad as ever. The elevators are full to the roof, and it is estimated that 1,500 carloads of grain are blockaded in the railroad yards.

—A large sperm whale entered New York harbor.

—Gen. Horace Porter has been elected President of the Union League Club, at New York, the place which has been filled for seven years by Chauncey M. Depew.

—Six families on Erin street, Pittsburg, Pa., and three families on Perryville avenue, Allegheny, in all twenty-five people, narrowly escaped death from asphyxiation by illuminating gas. On Erin street a son of David Garner, Samuel Arnett, and Mrs. Jackson are in a serious condition. In Allegheny Mrs. Peter Dennis and two children, Mrs. McKnight and child, and Mr. Duffnagle, wife and three children were unconscious when discovered, and it was only by the prompt application of restoratives that they were revived.

—The present is the coldest winter Chicago has experienced since 1884. Friday the mercury did not ascend above 5 degrees below zero.

—A Marshalltown dispatch: Northern Marshall County, is almost destitute of hogs, young or old, owing to the ravages of cholera. Out of a herd of 300 ex-Senator Mills has less than fifty left. Ezra Perrin lost all but ten out of 150 head; Jacob Johnson's herd of sixty-five is wiped out; Thomas Collins has lost 150, and many others in like proportion. No remedy or antidote has any effect whatever. The southern part of the county is not yet affected. Cholera has made its appearance among the hogs in Audubon Township, northeast of Hillsboro, Ill. One farmer has already lost over $500 worth of fat hogs, and many others are sick in that vicinity.

—With the exception of two points on the Canadian border, Chicago was on Sunday the coldest place in the United States. There have been a few colder days in the windy city in twenty years, and not one where the temperature remained so persistently low all day. It started in at 1 o'clock in the morning at 18 degrees below zero. At 9 o'clock it was still 16 below; at noon it had risen to 10, but took a scoot downward and dark saw it at 13. To add to the cruel discomfort a twenty-mile breeze was blowing.

—The Ecclesiastical Appellate Court of the Methodist Church, which has been in session at Bloomington, has acquitted Rev. W. E. Gifford, who was convicted of immorality by the Rock Island Conference, and restored him to the ministry.

—At San Francisco, Cal., the executors of the estate of the late J. M. Donahue have accepted the bid of J. and W. Seligman, of New York, of $1,000,000 for 42,000 shares of San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad stock. It is stated that the Seligmans already own the remaining 18,000 shares of the road.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

—Michigan lumbermen are organizing a combine.

—The Reading combine is reported to be interested in the syndicate which has obtained control of nearly all the coal mines in Nova Scotia. The new combine has a capital of $18,000,000.

—The whisky trust has again advanced prices 5 cents a gallon—the second rise.

—Owing to lively competition the Standard Company to-day gave notice of an increase of 5 cents per barrel for Lima oil. The Standard has hitherto controlled the price, but competitors are cutting in on them to a great extent. The price may go higher still.

—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The pause in business, incident to the holidays, seems to last longer this year than usual, but severe weather has given a powerful stimulus to trade in heavy boots and shoes and woolens and preparations for the spring business are going on actively and with the utmost confidence. In spite of reports that more gold will go abroad, and in spite of uncertainties regarding legislation in money questions, the business world seems inclined to believe that there will be no serious financial embarrassment, especially as the average of commercial indebtedness is remarkably low and failures have been comparatively unimportant. No interruption of industrial activity is seen, though iron is somewhat more depressed, but in other important branches a distinct improvement is noticed in the preparation for spring trade.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3.25 @ 6.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.75 @ .76
CORN—No. 2	.42 @ .43
OATS—No. 2	.31 @ .32
RYE—No. 2	.56 @ .58
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.21 @ .30
EGGS—Fresh	.29 @ .30
POTATOES—New, per bu	.65 @ .75
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25 @ 5.25
HOGS—Choice Light	5.50 @ 5.80
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.67½@ .68½
CORN—No. 2 White	.38½@ .39½
OATS—No. 2 White	.35 @ .36
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	3.00 @ 6.25
HOGS	5.00 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.70 @ .71
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .39
OATS—No. 2	.32½@ .33½
RYE—No. 2	.57 @ .59
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE	3.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	3.00 @ 7.75
SHEEP	3.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.70 @ .70½
CORN—No. 2	.42 @ .43
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.34½@ .35½
RYE—No. 2	.61 @ .62
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	3.00 @ 4.50
HOGS	3.00 @ 5.75
SHEEP	3.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75 @ .76
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.41½@ .42½
OATS—No. 2 White	.38 @ .39
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.74½@ .75½
CORN—No. 2 White	.42 @ .42½
OATS—No. 2 White	.34½@ .35½
RYE	.56 @ .56
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3.00 @ 5.25
HOGS—Best Grades	4.00 @ 7.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.84 @ .85
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.45 @ .46
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No 2 Spring	.66 @ .66½
CORN—No. 3	.39½@ .40½
OATS—No. 2 White	.34½@ .35½
RYE—No. 1	.60 @ .61
BARLEY—No. 2	.62 @ .63
PORK—Mess	18.25 @18.75
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	3.50 @ 5.50
HOGS	3.00 @ 7.75
SHEEP	3.00 @ 5.30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81½@ .82½
CORN—No. 2	.52 @ .53
OATS—Mixed Western	.38 @ .40
BUTTER—Western	.17 @ .32½
PORK—New Mess	18.50 @19.00

CHICAGO OUT OF COAL.

GRAVE SITUATION IN THE CITY BY THE LAKES.

Union Pacific Retrenches—Expiates His Crime—Victims of the Iron Horse—Bitterly Cold at Many Southern Points—Ex-President Hayes Ill.

Told In a Few Words.

—Unpleasant as the knowledge must be to Chicago there is not enough coal in the city to last forty-eight hours if the supply should happen to be cut off. The knowledge of this fact is causing local dealers to walk the floor all night, and has precipitated such a demand for coal as was never before witnessed. It is anything but agreeable to contemplate the effects of a snow blockade, a miners' strike, or a broken bridge, that would surely shut off scores of manufactories, throw thousands of poor people out of employment, and send a million people to bed to keep from freezing. Yet such is the possibility with which Chicago is confronted.

—At Omaha, Neb., it was officially announced by the Union Pacific officials that until the earnings of the road increase sufficient will work eight hours a day instead of nine, and seven hours on Saturday. Seven thousand shopmen are affected by this departure. The railroad officials claim as a reason for the move that business on both the main line and its branches is unsatisfactory. Several divisions, it is said, are not earning their fixed charges and operating expenses. The interest on the bonds of the main branches uses up the earnings of the main line.

—Kornel Loth met death by electricity at Clinton Prison, N. Y., Monday morning. Loth was executed for the murder of Mrs. Etta Demacsek at Schenectady on June 14, 1892. The evidence against him was secured by John Feltheimer, a boarder in Mrs. Demacsek's house, who was unjustly accused of the crime. Loth was captured in New York City and later confessed. He said he was deeply in debt to the woman's husband, who promised to forgive the debt and pay him well if he would kill Mrs. Demacsek. He consented and went from New York to commit the murder. Loth was a Hungarian, 28 years of age.

—A through train on the Rock Island Railway crashed into a street car at Chicago, seriously injuring seven persons, one of whom will die. Six cars and all the driver of the street car were buried beneath the wreck of iron, wood, and glass.

—Not for thirty years has there been such severe weather as now prevails at Knoxville, Tenn. The thermometer is far below zero and a dozen or more people are reported frozen to death. Business of all kinds has been suspended, and the united efforts of the city officials and church societies are being directed to aid the poor. At Nashville the weather has been bitterly cold. The Cumberland River is frozen from bank to bank.

—At San Francisco, Creed Haymond, for many years chief counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad, is dead.

—The long threatened revolution against the government of President Hippolyte of Hayti has broken out. A battle was fought in the streets of the village of Grande Seaux, a settlement back of Cape au Prince. President Hippolyte issued orders for troops to be dispatched. While the fighting was in progress at this point news was received at Port au Prince of another uprising near St. Michael. President Hippolyte at once issued a manifesto announcing that these uprisings are nothing more than emeutes and that there is no organized rebellion or armed opposition to the government.

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—Failure of R. Ryan & Co., Memphis (Tenn.) wholesale grocers, assigned. Estimated assets, $150,000; liabilities, $78,000. The Memphis City Bank, $31,000; the Memphis National Bank, $5,500; and the Phœnix and Planters' Insurance Companies, $5,000 each, are the heaviest local creditors. Foreign accounts amount to $21,000, divided up in small amounts.

—The third section of the fast train eastbound on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into a coal train just east of Beatty Station, Pa. The passenger train was piloted by two engines. Fireman George Letzinger, of Conwaugh, died from his injuries a few minutes after the accident. He leaves a widow and two children. Engineer William Getteny, of Conwaugh, had his right arm broken and is otherwise seriously hurt. Engineer George Cannon, of Hollidaysburg, had his right side crushed in, neck cut, and both arms broken. George E. Kelly, fireman, was badly cut and bruised. None of the passengers or members of the freight crew were hurt. Both passenger engines and five cars of coal were wrecked. The tracks were blocked several hours. It is understood that the fault lies with the freight crew.

—Rev. Dr. Edward Clark, for twenty years pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims at New York City, has renounced his allegiance to the Presbyterian General Assembly. He says he cannot endure the tyranny of the general assembly.

—Obituary: At Milwaukee, State Senator Fred Horn, aged 77. —At New York, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, aged 73; Rev. Isaac John, director of De La Salle Institute. —At Springfield, Mass., Horace Smith, formerly head of the firm of Smith & Wesson. —At Pueblo, Colo., Judge Henry Richardson, aged 77. —At Carthage, James Comstock, a veteran of the Mexican war, aged 64. —At London, Thomas Shaw, M. P., aged 58. —At Montreal, M. P. Ryan, Collector of Customs. —At St. Paul, Charles H. Bellows, of Chicago. —At Yankton, S. D., Banker Geo. R. Scougal.

—At Westchester, Pa., the mercury registered 12 degrees below zero Monday morning. James Otley, a teamster, was frozen to death. The mercury registered 19 below in the Blue Mountains. The Chief of Police of Cincinnati has issued orders to bring into the station-houses all destitute unemployed people. President Ingalls has put 5 rail trains at the disposal of a local newspaper in its efforts to furnish coal at $3 per ton to poor people instead of $5 and $6, the prevailing prices.

—A four-story paper warehouse collapsed at Philadelphia, killing three men.

—By a misunderstanding in regard to the right of way a collision occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad tracks at Chicago. John Gruse, the gateman, was badly injured and bruised, while several others had narrow escapes.

—Whitelaw Reid is reported to be planning a three or four years trip around the world with his family.

—Ex-President Hayes is seriously ill of neuralgia of the heart, at Fremont, Ohio. It is the second attack within two weeks and his physician is alarmed.

—Edward Price, who disappeared from Mansfield, Ohio, with $5000 of his employer's money, has been captured at Springfield, Ohio.

—Governor Altgeld honored a requisition from the Governor of New York for Thomas R. Stetson, charged with forgery, and under arrest in Chicago.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Matters Discussed and Acted Upon—Gist of the Business.

The National Solons.

The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Secretary of the Treasury relative to marine hospital service was passed by the Senate Tuesday. After the quarantine bill was passed the special order, the bill prohibiting immigration for one year, was permitted to lapse. The anti-option bill was taken up, and Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) completed his argument against it. There was no action on the bill. The Senate adjourned during the 31st day of December for the 4th day of March on the commencement and termination of the official terms of members of the House of Representatives and of the United States Senators, and providing that Congress shall hold its annual meeting on the second Monday in January, and substituting the 20th of April for the 4th of March as the date for the commencement, and limiting of the terms of the President and Vice President. The vote ordering the joint resolution to a third reading resulted: Yeas, 40; nays, 121; thus defeating the measure. The House then adjourned.

Immediately after the reading of the journal of Wednesday Mr. Blackburn (Ky.) rose, and, announcing the death of Senator Kenna, offered resolutions expressive of the sorrow with which the news of the death received. A committee was appointed to take charge of the funeral, and as a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned. No business but the reception of the Bering Committee's majority and minority reports on the repeal of the Sherman act was done in the House. Senator Kenna's death was announced, and the House adjourned.

Both houses of Congress left work Thursday to take part in the funeral of Senator Kenna. Funeral services were held in the Senate chamber. The body of the dead Senator was carried into the Senate wing of the building and laid in state in the handsome marble-room under a guard of Capitol police. The casket was not opened. When the Senate was called to order Senator Faulkner, colleague of the deceased, secured for the West Virginia legislative delegation the privileges of the floor, and the Senate took a recess. A bier had been placed at the head of the main aisle. Soon the members of the lower house entered the chamber led by Speaker Crisp, who took a place beside the Vice President. The President, his Cabinet, the Supreme Court Judges and the diplomatic corps came next. They were followed by a procession of robed priests preceded by acolytes bearing censor and candles. Capitol police bore the casket, and Father Bishop Keane, of the Roman Catholic university, in purple robes, with the priests ranged about the coffin. The bishop preached the funeral sermon.

In the Senate Friday Mr. Sherman (O.) reported back the anti-option bill, with the extend to the North Pacific Ocean the provisions of the statute for the protection of fur seals and other fur-bearing animals. The bill was passed. At 2 p. m. the anti-option bill was taken up, the question being the amendment offered by Mr. White (La.) to strike out the last provision of Section 2. The proviso is "that such contracts may be closed out by a bona fide settled for by delivery or settlement of difference, or by any other mode of performance or settlement in or upon any board of trade," etc. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 32. So the proviso is retained in the bill. In the House filibustering was indulged in all day against the consideration of private war claims bills, with the result that nothing was accomplished.

Most of Saturday's session of the Senate was occupied by Mr. Morgan of Alabama on the Nicaragua Canal bill. In the course of his speech he spoke sadly of the Monroe doctrine, which he called a "fragmentary," and as having been kicked by the Senate into "doll rags." Mr. Morgan, speaking of the provision of the bill for ten Government directors out of fifteen, said that if the French government had its own directors in the Panama Canal Company the robberies which had taken place and which had disgraced and nearly destroyed the French republic would not have been perpetrated, and that the fraud and corruption and villainy which was now shocking the sensibilities of that great and noble people would have been avoided. At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech the anti-option bill came up as a special order, but (in antagonism to it) Mr. Walcott (Rep., Colo.) moved that in proceed to the consideration of the first bill on the calendar. On that motion Mr. Washburn (Rep.) of Minnesota demanded the yeas and nays, and the result was—yeas 24, nays 24. So the bill was not taken up. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned. The time of the House was principally consumed in consideration of the bill providing for the agreement with the Cherokee Nation of Indians for the cession to the United States of the tract of land known as the "Cherokee Outlet." The bill was passed and the House adjourned.

For almost an hour Monday morning the time of the House was consumed in the consideration of a resolution to which there was not the slightest opposition in any quarter, and which was finally adopted without objection. It was one calling upon the executive department for information as to the number and amount of war claims allowed or disallowed by such departments. Then a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish the Kansas and other swamp-land grants failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote, and was defeated. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, was carried without a division. Three prepared speeches were read in the Senate. The first was by Mr. Morrill (Vt.), against the McGarrahan bill; the second by Mr. Peffer (Kan.), in favor of a constitutional amendment limiting the Presidential office to one term; and the third by Mr. Call (Fla.), in defense of the constitutionality of the anti-option bill. After a quorum was procured as the result of a call of the Senate some considerable progress was made on the anti-option bill. An amendment was agreed to fixing July 1, 1894, as the time when the bill is to go into effect. The resolution offered on Saturday by Mr. Walcott (Col.) instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire as to the expenditures in and about the construction of the Nicaragua Canal since the last grant of expenditure rendered two years since, was agreed to.

Notes from the Capital.

THE District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed.

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, to be First Assistant Postmaster General.

SECRETARY TRACY has awarded the contracts for constructing the cruiser Brooklyn and the battle ship Iowa to Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia.

MR. ROBINSON, of Pennsylvania introduced in the House a bill increasing from $1 to $2 per barrel the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors.