

A NATIONAL CRISIS.

Martial Law Will Be Proclaimed Throughout Spain.

Incendiary Posters Issued by Strikers in Which Threats Are Made Against Orderly Classes—500 Reported Killed in a Street Battle.

Madrid, Feb. 21.—Premier Sagasta is preparing a decree establishing martial law throughout Spain. The signing of the decree, it is believed, will be followed by an extreme national crisis.

It was persistently said when the chamber of deputies closed last evening that the minister of war, Gen. Weyler, had a long conference with the queen regent Wednesday, followed by a conference with the military authorities yesterday. Afterwards, it is asserted, arms and cartridges were served out to the troops in Madrid, who are in readiness to start at a moment's notice.

According to telegrams received here late last night from Barcelona the street fighting continues. The heavy rain which fell during the day helped to disperse the rioters, and the authorities are taking severe measures.

Barcelona, Feb. 21.—Incendiary posters were appeared here which threaten the orderly classes with terrible reprisals, saying that dynamite will be used to offset the Mauers of the troops. The strikers are looting numerous shops and private houses. The best known anarchists have disappeared and authorities are hunting for them.

The negotiations which have been taking place between the newspaper publishers and the composers have failed. The railroad officials have announced the suspension of service on the lines owing to the resolute attacks which the rioters have made on the trains.

Trades unions throughout Spain have declared their adhesion to the cause of the Barcelona strikers.

The strikers yesterday murdered three workmen who wished to resume work. The proprietor of a bakery who raised the price of bread was also killed.

It is hourly becoming more apparent that anarchists are the prime movers in the incipient revolution. The markets are without provisions, and the strikers are preventing the slaughter of animals.

London, Feb. 21.—A message to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Barcelona says a fierce battle has been fought between the troops and the rioters in the suburb of Barcelona known as Sano. Before the engagement the cavalry and infantry had been posted in the most dangerous points and a field battery had been located on the plaza from which advantage point the guns could sweep the surrounding streets. When the final clash with the troops occurred, the artillery was brought into action and raked street after street. The rioters engaged the batteries at close range, but were finally driven off. It is reported that 500 persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The entire neighborhood was wrecked by the shells. The ruins caught fire and this completed the destruction.

COASTING ACCIDENT.

One Killed and Four Others Are Badly Injured.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 21.—At Wilkesbarre last night in a bobbed accident, one young woman was killed and four other coasters badly injured. The dead:

Miss Mary Purseley, aged 19 years, of Turtle Creek, neck broken and skull crushed.

The injured, all of Turtle Creek are: Miss J. Margaret Jones, 18 years, had scalp wound, face and breast cut and limbs bruised; William Rath, arm lacerated and leg badly cut; Miss Frances Chambers, aged 17 years, scalp wound, arm and face lacerated, and body bruised; Miss Alice Burns, aged 19 years, head cut, right cheek cut and body bruised.

The remainder of the party, consisting of three boys and a girl, whose names could not be learned, were badly bruised and cut.

The party were coasting down Glen street, a very steep thoroughfare, which was coated with ice. The sled was being guided by William Rath, got beyond control, and at the corner of Margaret street dashed into a sewer drop.

GROUND TO PIECES.

Fatal Wreck on the Lackawanna Railroad—One Killed and Four Injured.

Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A wreck in which one man was killed and several injured, occurred Thursday on the Syracuse division of the Lackawanna, about one and a half miles south of Preble.

A work crew with a heavy snow plow and two engines were attempting to clear the track. The engines tried to ram the plow through the deep drift, when the head engine, No. 299, left the track, twisting around across it. Fireman Garrett Nagle, aged 24 years, was on the tender and was caught between it and the engine, his body being ground to fragments. Engineer George Ritcheimer was thrown about 30 feet and landed in a deep snow drift, uninjured. Four men were inside the snow plow and all were more or less hurt.

Early in the Field.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—The allied party of Missouri, which was organized at Kansas City last September and which, according to J. H. Cook, of Carthage, its chairman, is composed of "public ownership men, both wings of the old populist party, the liberal wing of the social organization, Bryan democrats and silver Republicans," met here yesterday and adopted a platform and selected a state ticket. The platform reaffirms allegiance to the principles of the party as enunciated in the national platform adopted at Kansas City

TENDING UPWARD.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade Says Prices Have Advanced During the Past Week.

New York, Feb. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Along the Atlantic coast business was temporarily checked by the storm and some interior points also suffered from unfavorable weather, but consumption demands give no evidence of abatement. Prices of perishable goods advanced sharply, the whole range of staple commodities tending upward. Jobbing trade in spring lines of wearing apparel is of ample proportions and all heavy hardware and products of iron feel the pressure in that industry. Prospects are most encouraging as to the labor situation.

While no means inflated beyond the point fully warranted by urgent purchasers, prices of pig iron have made decided advances despite the opposition of leading interests. More imports are reported, but foreign markets are also advancing, now that there is less prospect of American competition because of the unprecedented home demand. Railway supplies and structural material are still the most eagerly sought of finished steel products. Record breaking building permits indicate the business that will be done by structural mills.

The presence of numerous buyers in the Boston footwear market has not yet produced the desired volume of business. There seems almost a deadlock, owing to the indisposition of manufacturers to make desired concessions and the unwillingness of purchasers to offer full list prices. Following the advance in prices of print clothes to 1/4 cents there has been an equivalent gain in many divisions of the cotton goods market.

Woolen and worsted fabrics for fall have received less attention, but sales are still fully up to the average.

Farm staples are remarkably well maintained at the recent advance in quotations. Cotton added a small fraction to its price and ruled quiet during the week at the highest position of the crop year.

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for February aggregated \$6,697,881, of which \$3,404,627 were in manufacturing, \$2,992,142 in trading and \$401,112 in other commercial lines. Failures for the week number 250 in the United States against 253 last year and 31 in Canada against 39 last year.

STORM IN THE EAST.

Heavy Fall of Rain and Sleet Causes a Suspension of Traffic.

New York, Feb. 22.—Snow, followed by rain and sleet, Friday, created in this city and vicinity the most disagreeable weather conditions known in many years. During the early hours of the day heavy, wet snow fell in huge flakes. This condition prevailed for several hours. Shortly after noon the snow turned into a steady drizzle of rain, that continued with intermittent periods of sleet, all afternoon and far into the night. Much of the snow that was left from the recent blizzard, was converted into slush and the streets are inches deep.

During the evening the temperature dropped enough to turn the downpour of rain into a coating of ice over buildings and streets. Traffic on the Brooklyn bridge was almost at a standstill. Heavy trucks could scarcely be moved. Street car traffic everywhere was much interrupted, but the greatest difficulty was experienced on cross town horse car lines. Four horses were attached to all of these cars and had hard work getting along.

Jersey City was hit hard, and by 10 o'clock last night the city was practically in darkness, and there was every indication that the electric service, which is wholly overhead, will be entirely out of order by morning. Electric wires were down in every part of the city. The fire alarm system was crippled, and the police wires are in bad shape. Trolley cars ceased running entirely late in the evening.

South and west of New York telegraph and telephone lines were prostrated early in the afternoon, and although conditions improved somewhat between New York and Chicago late in the evening, communication by wire with Philadelphia was cut off absolutely. Slow communication was restored with Washington, D. C., by way of Atlanta.

DAY OF PRAYER.

D. A. R. Ask Congress to Establish One for Our Martyred Presidents.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Less than 100 delegates were present when Friday's session of the D. A. R. convention opened.

Mrs. Stratton, of Minnesota, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we recommend to congress that the Sunday following the birthday of our late beloved President McKinley, be set apart as a day of prayer in memory of our martyred presidents, Lincoln, as the master mind, the great-hearted emancipator, whom we all revere; Garfield, and particularly McKinley, a man beloved by the people as possessing all the virtues of heart and mind that combine to make one good and great. We suggest Sunday that the memory of these men may year by year be associated with thoughts of our duty as citizens to live nobler and purer lives."

One Killed, Two Injured.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 22.—Joseph Rozeau, of St. Gregorie, Quebec, was killed and two men were injured by a dynamite explosion at one of the pumps of Pigeon River Boom Co., near Port Arthur, Friday. They were thawing out dynamite.

Averaged \$237 a Head.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 22.—Friday closed the Woodard & Shanklin's five days' sale. All horses yesterday sold for less than \$500. Sixty were sold averaging \$150. During the sale 419 horses were sold for \$99,065, averaging \$237 per head.

FEARS OF FLOOD.

Ice Gorges in the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers May Cause Trouble in the Advent of Warm Weather.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 21.—A sleet storm last night with rapidly moderating weather and two days of rain predicted by the government weather office promises to bring about the conditions feared for weeks past by river men and citizens generally. The great danger apprehended is from the immense gorges of ice in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. The obstructions are so the most serious character and liable to do almost incalculable damage to river craft moored between this point and Wheeling, and should the moderate weather and rains bring down with the ice the heavy snows from up river points, the flood which will result is likely to be a record breaker.

The gorge in the Allegheny extends almost without a break from Pittsburg fully 70 miles up the river, and varies in thickness from five to 16 feet. The ice is frozen to the bottom of the river in many places and is damming the water, with the result that the river is rising above the gorge, and this fact points out that when the first waters of the rise come the water will be dammed back until the valley along the river would be flooded, which would do a damage not to be computed in money.

The gorge in the Monongahela is not feared so much because the numerous dams along its length will serve to break the ice and make it less dangerous than the Allegheny.

The situation was made worse yesterday by the formation of a gorge in the Youghiogheny at Versailles and other points about McKeesport, which threatens the barges removed from the Allegheny to the Monongahela and the other boats and barges moored in the pools below McKeesport.

The coal companies are taking every precaution for the protection of their property along the rivers, and all residents in the lowlands and valleys are making ready for the expected flood.

The river from Wheeling to Parkersburg is gorged almost solid, and the river men fear this almost as much as they do the gorge in the Allegheny for the reason that many boats are frozen to the bank at various places and these have no way to protect themselves or their tows from the flood.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Total Value of the Same in United States Placed at \$2,200,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The census bureau in a report on domestic animals in the United States on June 1, 1900, announces that all the domestic animals in the United States have a probable value of at least \$2,200,000,000. Of this amount the value of the animals on farms and ranges constitute over 93 per cent., and those not on farms 7 per cent. The census received no value of animals but estimates it at \$215,192,928. The total value of all domestic animals on farms and ranges was \$2,981,054,115, against \$2,208,767,513 in 1890. There was a gain in all parts of the country except in the North Atlantic states, where there was a decrease of horses, sheep and swine, making a total decrease of 3 per cent. in value. The livestock on farms in the United States follows: Calves, 15,330,333; steers, 15,253,182; bulls, 1,315,566; heifers, 7,182,014; cows kept for milk, 17,139,674; cows and heifers not kept for milk, 11,583,253; colts, 1,313,476; horses, 16,952,664; mules, 3,271,697; asses and burros, 95,693; sheep, 61,605,811; swine, 62,876,108; goats, 1,871,252.

Iowa leads all the states in the total value of its live stock, while Texas ranks second. The former has an investment of live stock of \$271,844,034, and the latter has \$236,227,454. Texas, however, has the greatest number of neat cattle, mules and goats, but the average value of these and other animals being less than in Iowa, the pre-eminence in value rests with the latter named state.

BOLD ROBBERS.

Desperate Attempt to Rob a Bank in Mexico City.

Mexico City, Feb. 21.—A daring and foolhardy attempt was made yesterday to rob the London and Mexico bank, one of the strongest financial organizations in the City of Mexico, by an unknown robber, who, after killing the cashier and seeing that he would be captured, blew his own brains out.

At an hour when business was slack and when no one but employees were in the bank the robber entered the building and unobserved made his way to the vault. He covered the cashier with a pistol and demanded that he give up the money in his custody. Upon the cashier's refusal the robber fired, the bullet striking the cashier in the head, killing him instantly. Other employees made a rush for the robber, who fired three shots at them without effect and as the men continued to advance and seeing that his capture was inevitable the robber turned his pistol upon himself and sent a bullet through his brain, dying instantly in the bank.

The dead robber had no papers or any article on his body that would serve to identify him other than that he was an American. He was well dressed in a tailor made suit, wore a full beard, well trimmed, and was about 45 years of age.

Three Children Killed.

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 21.—Three children of John Thompson were instantly killed and another and the mother fatally injured last night by the accidental explosion of a keg of blasting powder. Thompson was moving, and a keg of powder was among some things put in the kitchen temporarily. A fire was started in the kitchen stove. The children were playing around the room, and in some manner one of them dropped a coal of fire in the keg of powder. Instantly there was a terrific explosion and the roof was lifted.

NEW CABINET PLACE.

It Will Be Called Department of Commerce and Labor.

President Washington's Official Family Had Four Members. President Roosevelt's Will Soon Have Nine.

The passage by the senate of the bill to create a department of commerce and labor, with its head to be a member of the cabinet, is interesting as a historical development, as well as a sociological fact. Only four officials—a secretary of state, a secretary of the treasury, a secretary of war and an attorney general sat at the council table of President Washington. The head of the war department at that time had charge of the political end of the navy, as well as of the army. A department of the navy, however, was created in 1798, during John Adams' administration, at a time that war seemed to be imminent with France on account of that country's assaults on American commerce and outrageous treatment of American ministers. The fifth cabinet post thus appeared.

It was not until the nineteenth century had well advanced, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that another cabinet department was established. By the time that Jackson entered office in 1829 the post office business of the country had grown to be so large that the man in charge of it, who had been a mere bureau official before that time, was advanced to cabinet rank, and his field of work became one of the great executive departments. When William T. Barry, at the beginning of Jackson's first term, took office, six persons belonged to the president's official family. The settlement of the west and the growth in the government's general activities rendered the creation of the department of the interior essential, and Thomas Ewing took his place at its head in 1849, at the beginning of Taylor's term as president. As a recognition of the vast



CARROLL D. WRIGHT. (Mentioned for the New Portfolio of Commerce and Labor.)

importance of the agricultural interests a department to concern itself with the great activities was created in 1889, near the end of Cleveland's first term, and Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, was its first head.

The growth of the cabinet posts from four places in Washington's days to eight for the past dozen years, and the ninth place post is likely to be established before the present session of congress ends, is merely a formal recognition of the expansion in the number and importance of the country's interests. Twice as many persons are in the cabinet in Roosevelt's time as were there in the days of the country's first president, but the United States itself is about 20 times as large as it was then, and it has a hundred times the wealth and does more than a hundred times the business that it did at that time. The \$70,000,000 of merchandise exports in 1800—and they were much larger then than when Washington first entered office—had grown to not far from \$1,500,000,000 in 1900 and in 1901, while the domestic trade had expanded in a far larger degree. The increase step by step in the number of members of the president's official family in the past hundred years and over tells the story of the great expansion which has been made in the country's interests and activities.

Seven Common Dreams.

Horace G. Hutchinson's classification of the more frequent dreams, in his recently published volume on "Dreams and Their Meanings," is fairly complete. He says there are seven common kinds: (1) the falling dream—you are falling over a precipice or down the stairs; (2) the flying dream—the dream that you can fly; (3) the dream of more or less inadequate clothing—that you are not properly clothed; (4) the dream of not being able to get away from some beast, or injurious person or thing, that is pursuing you; (5) the dream of being drawn irresistibly to some dangerous place, such as a fire; (6) the dream that some darling wish has been gratified; and (7) the dream of being about to go on a journey, and being unable to get your things into your trunks, etc. But, as he adds, "no doubt there are a great many more."

Smokes Through His Ears.

In one respect John Watson, of Canton, O., is a wonder. While boxing with a friend he received a staggering blow on the left ear. A few days later, while smoking, he discovered that he could make smoke come from that ear. The doctors believe that a fracture of the tympanum is the cause.

Freight Turns Mule's Hair.

The flood at Mahanoy City, Pa., so terrified a black mule that the animal turned gray with fright. He was employed in the Maple Hill colliery.

THE TWO ROUTES.

Col. Ernst Compares Those of Panama and Nicaragua.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Col. O. H. Ernst, of the isthmian canal commission, was before the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals yesterday. In a preliminary statement he said the cuts in the Darien route before the tunnel was reached, made that route impracticable. While it had not been examined carefully, he thought it would take 20 years to construct such a canal and at a cost of \$290,000,000.

As a member of the commission he was assigned to the Panama route particularly, but went over the Nicaragua route. In answer to questions by Senator Hanna he said he would have recommended the Panama route in the first report of the commission had the offer of the Panama canal to sell for \$40,000,000 been made at that time and gave the following reasons for so doing:

The Panama route was shorter, straighter, lower, having four locks, as against eight for Nicaragua, and cost \$1,350,000 less per year to maintain and operate. Col. Ernst said there were difficulties on both routes. The Bohio dam on the Panama route was more difficult than the dam on the Nicaragua route, but the clay banks on the latter route were a difficulty that would have to be overcome. The healthfulness of Nicaragua was better than Panama, but sanitary and police regulations the conditions in Panama could be improved.

Col. Ernst did not agree with other witnesses that silt in the Chagres river would ever be a serious menace to the Panama canal. The difficulties in the construction of the Bohio dam, he said, could be overcome.

Senator Morgan asked a series of questions regarding the floods of the Chagres river on the Panama route. Col. Ernst said the water rose to 39.3 feet above low water in 1879. In 50 years there had been four floods of over 30 feet. Such floods, he said, would cause considerable risk in the construction of the Bohio dam. Police and sanitary control of Panama would be necessary, he said, should the United States construct the canal.

TWO BONANZAS.

A New Gold Field Is Found in Africa, Also a Big Copper Deposit.

London, Feb. 20.—Reports from two experts have been received in London from different parts of Africa which, if borne out by later developments, are likely to have an important influence on the world's gold and copper supply. One of the reports comes from Assinie, on the French Ivory coast, and says that a reef of quartz gold, eight feet wide and panning from two to eight ounces, has been opened up on the Ivory coast.

From North Rhodesia, the British Chartered South Africa Co. has received news of the discovery of a copper field, estimated at 40 square miles. The field is situated 150 miles north of Victoria Falls, and runs thence to the Congo Free State. In the ancient mines dug by the natives and reopened by engineers in the employ of the Chartered Co., copper assaying 44 per cent, is now being secured, besides a large percentage of silver. So much importance does the Chartered Co. attach to this discovery that the Cape to Cairo railroad will be diverted in order to pass through the copper field. Work on this section of the road has been ordered accelerated, and it is expected that it will be completed early in 1903.

Two Dozen Indians Arrested.

Musogee, I. T., Feb. 20.—Twenty-four members of the Crazy Snake band who were arrested near Henrietta, were brought here yesterday and lodged in jail. La-Tah-Mico and nine others of Snake's band escaped from the officers. Several of the number were in last year's uprising. Nothing has yet been heard from the Ispahhecher home, where on Monday evening a band of 20 full bloods, led by Chitto Harjo, were endeavoring to take an American flag from the ex-chief. Reports are that they captured the flag, also that the old warrior, to prevent its capture, destroyed it.

Business in German Iron Trade.

Washington, Feb. 20.—After England, Germany is the most formidable competitor of the United States in the iron markets of the world, according to a report of United States Consul Agent Harris at Eisenstock. Mr. Harris says that the present outlook for the iron industry in Germany is not bright and manufacturers are not building new factories or enlarging old ones. Even the shipbuilding industry, which flourished as never before in 1900, now shows signs of falling off, and it is only in the navy yards that activity has continued unabated.

Struck a Snag and Sank.

Colon, Colombia, Feb. 20.—News received here from Barranquilla relates that the steamer Juan B. Elbers, belonging to the Colombian Transport Co. (operating steamers on the lower Magdalena river), collided with a large piece of timber in the Magdalena river near Ladra Del Guamaro and sank in less than one hour. Owing to the timely aid of the steamer Palo Negro no lives were lost, but the entire cargo on board the Juan B. Elbers, valued at \$100,000, was lost.

A Famous Scout Dies.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—Mr. George May Powell, of this city, has received a cablegram announcing the death at London of Col. Francis J. Turner, a noted Boer scout. For the first 18 months of the South African war Turner was a leading scout of the Boer army. He was a mining and mechanical engineer and had large interests in South Africa. John O. Knight, of the Chicago Record, went as his only associate in the daring feat of blowing up the railway bridges behind the Boers when the British captured Boemfontein.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

It Visits New York City and Causes \$1,000,000 Loss.

Four People Are Known to Be Dead and the Fire Chief Says Twenty or More Bodies Are in the Ruins—Armed in Ashes.

New York, Feb. 22.—Fire which broke out after midnight last night destroyed the Seventy-first regiment armory building, on Fourth avenue. The building occupied the entire block. The fire started on the main floor and burned upward very rapidly. Before 2 o'clock this morning the entire building was in ruins.

Before an alarm had been turned in the flames completely enveloped the building and when the firemen reached the scene the blaze had burst through the roof.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the walls of the armory on the Thirty-third street side fell with a tremendous crash.

Occupants of the five-story brown stone houses from 137 to 141 East Twenty-third street were driven from their homes by the police.

A large quantity of powder stored in the armory exploded. Ambulance calls were sent to Bellevue hospital, but it is not known whether any one was injured.

The Park Avenue hotel caught on the third floor. The guests are all leaving and some are being taken out by the firemen. The fire seems to be gaining headway in the hotel.

At 2:30 o'clock a woman guest jumped from the fifth story of the Park Avenue hotel. She was frightfully injured.

Ambulance calls have been sent to all the hospitals in the lower section of Manhattan.

At 3:15 it was stated that all the guests and employes had been accounted for and that no one was left in the structure. The estimated loss up to this time is \$1,000,000.

Two dead bodies have been taken from the hotel. One of the dead is said to be a Col. Pepper, of Louisville, Ky. The other body has not been identified.

Two more dead bodies were taken from the hotel, but at 3:30 had not been identified.

At 4 o'clock Chief Croker, who had been inside the building, said that he believed that a large number of dead were inside in the halls and corridors.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Passengers Had a Narrow Escape in an Accident on Lake Shore Road.

Cleveland, Feb. 22.—The Lake Shore accommodation train leaving this city at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon was wrecked on the outskirts of Oberlin about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Louis Bates, the head brakeman on the train, is the only person reported seriously hurt. He jumped through a car window and in falling injured his back. At Oberlin he was removed to a hotel and a physician made examination of his injuries. Besides the injuries to his back, Bates is unable to move his legs. John Laee, of Norwalk, was thrown against a seat and his head cut. Beyond a severe shaking up it is reported that none of the passengers were hurt.

A crank pin on the left-hand front driver broke, loosening the connecting rod, which swung with the wheel, demolishing the cab on the fireman's side of the cab. It also broke the connecting rod on the other side. This rod tore the air brake cylinder off from the engine and rendered it useless.

The engine and cars left the rails, the cars being piled in the ditch. The track was torn up for a distance of 400 feet. The passengers were badly shaken up and as soon as they realized that the train was off the track they made a rush for the rear doors of the coaches. The track was quickly cleared, allowing other trains a free passage.

Had the accident occurred a short distance further west the wreck would have been more disastrous because of a steep embankment.

THE LAST ACT.

Final Ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Final ratifications of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, giving England's assent to the construction of a canal across Central America by the United States were exchanged at the state department Friday afternoon. There was very little ceremony about the exchange.

Copies of the treaty had been prepared, precisely similar, except in the fact that the signatures were inverted in one copy, and these were formally exchanged between Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay, a protocol being signed, formally attesting to that fact, which will form part of the records.

Lord Pauncefote was in the best of humor of this outcome of the labors of himself and Secretary Hay, for he regarded the treaty as the most important convention ever drawn between the United States and Great Britain and one that will do much to prevent friction in the future between the two peoples.

Peacemaker Killed.

Parsons, W. Va., Feb. 22.—M. F. Gladwell, a Union veteran, aged 69 years, last night shot and killed Clark Nagle, a neighbor, at Hambleton, near here. Gladwell, in a fit of anger, threatened to kill his wife and Nagle attempted to enter Gladwell's room to quiet him.

Cavalry Returns After Two Years.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 22.—The Eighth United States cavalry, which has been stationed for two years at Matanzas, Cuba, arrived here Friday on the steamer Volunteer. The regiment left last night for Fort Riley, Kan.