THE NEWS.

One California Populist accused another of accepting the bribe to vote for White for Senator.——Shelbyville, Tenn., had a $100,000 fire.——The Sunafee Name works were destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000; insurance $20,000.——The fly-wheel of the 750 horse power engine in the Alice rubber mill, Woonsocket, R. I., weighing 40,000 pounds burst, wrecking the engine room and causing $15,000 damage. Of the 1,000 employes not one was injured.——City Auditor Miles H. Turpin, formerly a leading tobacco manufacturer, died in Richmond.——John F. Miller, the absconding clerk of First National Bank of Columbia, Pa., returned and submitted to arrest.——The Toby Valley Store and Supply Company's large new hotel building at Brockwayville, Pa., with barn, ice-house and other out-buildings were destroyed by fire. In addition to the hotel the building was occupied by a meat market, barber shop, doctor's office and the large company's store. The same building was partially burned two weeks ago. The estimate loss is over $50,000, partially insured. Nothing was saved except the guest's baggage and the horses in the barn.——The jury in Pittsburg found Hugh Dempsey guilty of felonious assault with intent to commit murder.——Rev. Chandler Hare, pastor of St. Luke's Church, in Philadelphia, died.——John Logan committed suicide in Boston.——The body of Col. Duff Green Reed will be buried in the lot of the Confederate Veterans Camp, in Maple Grove Cemetery, New York.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died of neuralgia of the heart at his home in Fremont, O.——Fire completely destroyed the three-story brick building occupied by the Peake Manufacturing Company, Rigby & Ramsey and Horne Paper Box Company, in Kansas City. Loss $60,000.——The indenture of a mortgage from the San Antonio, and Arkansas Pass Railway Company to the Central Trust Company of New York was entered for record in the county clerk's office in Waco, Texas. The instrument is made to secure an issue of $18,000,000 in first mortgage bonds.——The trial of Anderson Anderson, charged with the murder of his wife Annie, was concluded in Judge Dunn's court in Chicago, the hearing having occupied nearly a week. Anderson was found guilty of murder, and his punishment fixed at fourteen years' imprisonment.——W. B. Conkey's contract for printing the World's Fair catalogue was approved by the Board of Control of the National Committee. The National Board, however, in order to protect Mr. Conkey, adopted a resolution forbidding foreign governments from printing catalogues of their sections in any language except that of the country which makes the exhibit.

Mrs. John Kellar was murdered at her home in Dongola, Ill. Two young men are charged with the crime.——A sleighing party was run into by a train at Woonsocket, R. I., and eight were killed.——Mrs A. F. Wood, of Marshalltown, Ia., died of leprosy.——An engine and street car collided in Chicago. Two firemen fatally injured.——Jung Din Kan, a Chicago Chinaman, was killed by a highbinder.——The Ninth Street Theater in Kansas City was totally destroyed by fire. Lorenzo Brothers are playing an engagement this week, and lose all effects.——Joseph Zeigler, a saloon keeper of Leavenworth, Kan., shot his wife in the head and then committed suicide. Mrs. Seigler will recover. Jealously was the cause of the accident.——Jacques Arneux, a professional nurse, committed suicide in New York by cutting his left wrist.——A mad dog in Springfield, O., bit twenty people before he was killed.——Appropriations for the World's Fair by foreign governments and the different states of this country are practically closed up, and President Harrison will shortly be officially notified by President Palmer's report just how much the United States and all other countries are going to do for the big fair.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has gone to Washington to persuade congressmen to vote another appropriation for the Board of Lady managers. She will be given a hearing before Mr. Durborow's committee, and later will make a personal canvass among members of Congress. Mrs. Palmer now has about $91,000 to the credit of her board, but she wants another appropriation.——Lemuel C. Salisbury died in the State Hospital in Utica N. Y., aged fifty-one years. His father was Guy H. Salisbury, at one time editor of the Buffalo Courier, and one of the founders of the Buffalo Commercial.——The two Italians in New Orleans whom Sicilians endeavored to assassinate were sent back to Italy at their own request.——The Novelty Theater, in Chesapeake City, Va., was destroyed by fire.——The Richards Drug Company, wholesale dealers in drugs in San Francisco, has failed. Liabilities, $65,000; assets, over $75,000. The failure was caused by dull trade.——Several Italians in St. Louis have received threatening letters from the Mafia.——The Diamond Lodging-house, in Minneapolis, caught fire from the explosion of a gasoline stove. The flames soon spread to the Pauley House, adjoining, but the guests had been alarmed, and were able to escape safely. Both buildings were destroyed. The loss will be about $75,000.——At Richmond, Ind., the residence of Thomas C. Crabb was badly wrecked by a natural gas explosion. The family were asleep when the explosion took place. Mr. Crabb's mother was fatally injured. His wife and child were seriously, and himself slightly injured. The cause of the explosion is not known.

SENATOR CARLISLE RESIGNS

He Takes the First Step Toward Taking His Seat in the Cabinet.

Governor Brown received the following letter in his 12 o'clock mail:

Hon. John Young Brown, Governor of Kentucky—Dear Sir: I hereby resign the office of Senator from the State of Kentucky in the Congress of the United States, to take effect on the 4th day of February, 1893. Yours truly,

J. G. CARLISLE.

Governor Brown hurried a private message to the Senate and House to remain in session a few minutes longer, and followed this up immediately with a communication to the assembly embracing this letter. The House adjourned before the first message was received.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

He Dies at His Home in Ohio After a Brief Illness.

Neuralgia of the Heart Ended His Long Life.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes had an attack of neuralgia of the heart and died in 24 hours at his residence, Spiegel Grove, Ohio.

The sudden end was not expected. Dr. F. B. Hillsbach, the attendant physician, spent all the night at the bedside of the stricken general.

The Hayes mansion was kept in complete quietness, and every possible attention was given to the ex-President.

At 8 o'clock it was evident that the end was near as the dreaded neuralgia again attacked his heart, and after a short period of intense suffering, the ex-President became unconscious and remained so until he died.

HIS LIFE.

Rutherford B. Hayes was born in Delaware, O., in 1822, and received his education in the common schools, afterwards studying law. He was sent to the legislature of his native state before the war, and when hostilities broke out went to the front in charge of an Ohio regiment. His military career was one of great brilliancy, and when peace was declared he was a brigadier-general. He again entered politics, and after a term in Congress he was elected Governor of Ohio in 1874.

In 1876 he was nominated for President by the Republicans, and after a stormy campaign was declared elected over Samuel J. Tilden. His administration was an uneventful one and it marked the beginning of the healing of the bitterness between the North and South. After his term had expired he retired to private life at Fremont, O., and had since devoted his attention to domestic pursuits and to leading prison reform and kindred movements. A daughter and two sons survive him.

AN APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

Monsignor Satolli Made the Pope's Representative in America.

A dispatch from Rome says that "the Pope has decided to establish a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States, and has nominated Monsignor Satolli, who recently went to the United States as the Papal representative, to be the first delegate.

"Pope Leo is said to be greatly interested in the situation in America, and desirous of putting an end to the ecclesiastical differences existing there. With this purpose the Pope is preparing an encyclical to the American episcopate, advising harmony and union.

Monsignor Satolli, the Papal ablegate, received at the Catholic University, Washington, the following cable message from Dr. O'Connell, the American Secretary of the Propaganda, who accompanied Satolli to this country, and recently returned to Rome:

"The apostolic delegation is permanently established in the United States, and you are confirmed as the first delegate."

Information was also received that the Rev. F. Z. Rooker, of Albany, N. Y., had been formally appointed Secretary of the apostolic delegation, and stating further that he had left Rome for New York, and was no doubt the bearer of the Papal bull creating the delegation and confirming all the powers of Monsignor Satolli.

Archbishop Satolli came to this country as a mere Papal representative at the World's Fair. Suddenly he became an Ablegate, which meant that he had limited powers in a few special cases. Now as a Delegate Apostolic he takes rank over the entire hierarchy of the United States.

As Ablegate he was a minor official. As Delegate he represents the Pope, precisely as a Minister Plenipotentiary represents his country at a foreign court. As far as the bishops of the United States are concerned he is the Pope himself in the transaction of church affairs. He could have but one higher office, that of Cardinal Legate, a rare appointment in these days.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE eleventh annual convention of the Operative Plasterer's International Association was opened in Pittsburg.

THE opening session of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the International Union of Bricklayers and Masons was held in Baltimore.

An assay of ore from the gold camp at Ophir, in the Green Horn Mountains, in Colorado, is said to have yielded 237 ounces of gold to the ton.

THE Braddock Wire Works, near Pittsburg, resumed operations after a five weeks' shut-down for repairs. The resumption gives employment to 700 men.

AN Indianapolis despatch says that "the management of the Vandalia Railroad has determined to follow the example of the Pennsylvania and to discourage all freight handlers who refuse to leave their union."

THE officers of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., at Worcester, Mass., said there was no truth in the reports from Pittsburg of a proposed combination of wire and nail manufacturers.

THE management of the Sioux City (Iowa) Stove Works shut down, owing to the strike of seventy-five moulders, and announced that it will continue the lockout until the moulders consent to make the factory an open shop for both union and non-union moulders.

N. Z. W. Fish, of Boston, representing Eastern Capitalists, and sent by them to investigate the gold excitement at Bluff City, Colorado, reports that the room is "busted" and there is not enough gold in the San Juan to warrant any excitement or induce anyone to go there. No work of any consequence is being done along the San Juan River.

THE impending troubles between the Big Four operators and the company have been averted. The operators did not get all they asked for, but secured an increase, which the company claimed, will amount to $24,000 a year. D. G. Ramsey, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Telegrapers, called on the General Manager at Indianapolis and presented the schedule upon which the basis of settlement was mutally agreed.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

A Threat Followed by Execution—Caused by the Pushing of a Charge.

The home of Louis Dotterer, 3138 Wyoming street, St. Louis, Mo., was blown up by dynamite and destroyed. The outrage seems to have been the fulfillment of a threat made a week ago by a party signing himself "Jack-the-Ripper."

Last August Mrs. Dotterer's daughter by a former husband was abducted by one J. McCormick, drummer for an Eastern house, and repeatedly assaulted. She was but fifteen years old and weak-minded. The abductor was indicted and his trial comes up this week. Mrs. Dotterer says she has been offered $2,000 to drop the prosecution, and a week ago she received the "Jack-the-Ripper" letter, saying if it was not abandoned her house would be destroyed by dynamite. The family was away from home at the time of the explosion.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

23D DAY.—The Anti-option bill, which has monopolized almost the whole time of the Senate after the morning hour during the present session, was debated for nearly three hours, and went over without action. Sweeping denunciations of the measure were made by Senators Hoar, Vest and Platt, as being in utter contravention of the Constitution of the United States and in violation of the rights of the states.——The McGarrahan bill received its death-blow in the Senate, the affirmative vote falling eight short of the constitutional majority.——A bill to repeal the silver bullion purchase provisions of the Sherman bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, and went on the calendar.

24TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Wolcott gave notice of an amendment to the bill to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion. Mr. Teller introduced a new McGarrahan claim bill. Mr. Peffer concluded his argument on the proposed constitutional amendment to limit the Presidential office to one term. Mr. Wolcott introduced a joint resolution limiting the sale of the Columbian stamps. The discussion of the Anti-option bill was continued from two o'clock until the time of adjournment, but no action was taken on the bill itself or on Mr. George's amendment to it. Notice was given, however, by Mr. Washburn that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until a final vote is reached.

House.

24TH DAY.—In the House the Burrows resolution calling on the department for information relative to the amount of war claims allowed was adopted. The bill to adjust the claims of Arkansas and other swamp land grants was defeated. The resolution to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution for the election of Senators by popular vote was passed. Representative Lodge (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented a petition in the House, signed by ten thousand citizens, in favor of a law placing restrictions upon immigration.

25TH DAY.—Mr. Brosius introduced a bill to authorize the refunding of the four per cents, to increase the circulation of national banks, and to discontinue the issue of silver bullion.——Resolution was passed providing for a joint meeting of the two houses to count the electoral vote. Work was mapped out for the remainder of the week. A few private measures were passed, and the Committee on Judiciary having, under a prior order, the right of way, called up some bills of secondary importance. The one of most public interest was that providing for the punishment of offenses by passengers on the high seas, which was passed.——A bill providing for a court of appeals in the District of Columbia went over without action.

26TH DAY.—The greater part of the day in the House was consumed in filibustering. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, was to the fore. By his dilatory tactics he encompassed his object in defeated action on the bill for the erection of a monument to the prison ship martyrs, and on the measure for the construction of a revenue cutter for the Pacific coast. Without opposition a bill was passed to meet the requirements of the interstate commerce law relative to the testimony of witnesses. Another bill, amending the interstate commerce act, was called up and passed, but its main feature, which strikes out the "pooling" section of the original act was eliminated. The National Quarantine bill was the next in order, but its opponents succeeded in staving it off.

WORLD'S FAIR.

THE Prince of Wales has no intention of visiting Chicago this year, according to a statement by his private secretary, Sir Francis Knollys.

THE five churches of Mifflinburg, Penna., at a meeting of which Rev. E. A. Snook was Secretary, yesterday unanimously petitioned Congress not to repeal the law closing the World's Fair on Sundays.

THE Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House a communication from President Palmer, of the World's Columbian Exposition, containing an estimate of appropriation of $570,880 to defray the expenses of the Committee of Awards.

REV. B. CRANFIELD JONES, Secretary of the Chester county, Pa., Sabbath Observance Association, has received a letter from Senator Quay, in which the Senator says he will do all in his power in the Senate toward having the gates of the Columbian Exposition closed on Sunday.

A COMMITTEE representing the American Sabbath Union and other organizations interested in preventing the repeal of the World's Fair Sunday closing law, called at the White House and was received by President Harrison. Rev. C. H. Rensdell, D. D., of Washington, read a memorial addressed to the President, invoking his aid in securing the object sought. To this President Harrison responded that it would be manifestly improper for him to discuss the matter in view of the fact that it is now before Congress for action.

JAILED THE JAILER.

Two North Dakota Prisoners Turn the Tables and Escape.

Harry Smith, the jailer at Bismarck, N.D., lies in the cell from which two prisoners have escaped; he is hand-cuffed and shackled and locked in, the prisoners having carried off the key. The jailer's room is spattered with blood. He cannot be seen, as the outer as well as the inner door of the cell is locked.

He says the prisoners were locked in the cell and he went out to milk. When he returned he was struck on the head with a heavy iron, and knocked down and then hit again. He became unconscious and when he came to he was locked in the cell as stated.

The Sheriff's living rooms were found to have been ransacked and valuables stolen. The prisoners are supposed to have taken the evening train East. They are Frank Miller, held for larceny, and Edward Moore for forgery.

THOUSANDS STARVING.

In Parts of Russia a Third of the People Turn Beggars and Robbers.

Director Kerbedeze, of the Vladi-Kavkaz Railway, has bought for the Government 72,000,000 pounds of grain, which will be distributed among the starving poor of Toola, Voronesh and Reazan, where tens of thousands are famine-stricken.

In Petrozavodsk and Archangel nearly one-third of the inhabitants are wandering from place to place begging and robbing.

FIFTY PEOPLE KILLED.

A Wagon Loaded with Dynamite Explodes on the Congo Railroad.

A despatch to the Central News from St. Paul de Loanda, Eng., says: "A train crowded with Europeans and natives was halted on the Congo Railroad near Mattadi, recently, and the engine was detached so as to take up a wagon loaded with 54 boxes of dynamite and 82 casks of gunpowder.

The engine moved down grade with great speed and the dynamite exploded. Fifty persons were killed, including M. Lequeux, head of the Societe Anonyme.

FOUR MEN HANGED.

Execution of the Chestertown, Maryland, Murderers.

How the Last Hours of the Condemned Were Spent.

Four of the eight convicted murderers of Dr. J. Heighe Hill paid the penalty for their crime in the jail yard, Chestertown, shortly after noon. The trap fell at 12:20 o'clock, and in less than an hour the four negroes were dead and buried. The men were Fletcher Williams, Charles W. Brooks, Moses Brown and Frisby Comegys.

Contrary to what was generally expected by every one, Chestertown, outside of the jail precincts, passed a quiet and uneventful night. The streets of the little city were almost entirely deserted, except by the posse summoned a couple of days ago by Sheriff Plummer. These guards, in twos and threes armed with guns, rifles and pistols, patrolled the streets nearly all night long, and until the execution took place. Business during the morning was almost entirely suspended, but the streets were crowded.

Not a single arrest was made by the men, who walked the streets of the town all night and not a single disturbance occurred. The scene in the county court house, however, was quite different from that on the streets. The rooms in which the eight men were tried, condemned and sentenced were crowded with young and old men, armed with all kinds of weapons. They had been summoned to defend the jail should an attempt be made to lynch the four prisoners. But no such attempt was made, and the posse contented itself with emptying sundry bottles and telling what it would do if a mob should appear.

At half-past 10 o'clock Samuel F. Hill and Walter S. Hill, the father and brother of Dr. J. Heighe Hill, the murdered man, were admitted to the jail. The elder Mr. Hill expressed a wish to talk alone with the condemned prisoners, with the view of forcing a confession from them. The colored ministers and other visitors were requested to leave the cell room and the two gentlemen entered the room and were locked up with the prisoners and watchman.

Each of the prisoners was questioned, but the result was unsatisfactory to the visitors. Repeated efforts were made during the night to secure confessions from the negroes, but each man stuck to his story and absolutely denied all knowledge of the crime.

The Rev. A. A. Murray, who had passed the night in the jail, began his religious attentions to the prisoners at 7 o'clock. The preacher began to pray and sing with the prisoners, giving out the hymns line by line.

Then he called separately upon Brooks, Comegys, Williams and Brown to pray. Between each prayer a hymn was sung. Comegys's prayer was the most affecting of all. It was an agonized cry for help and succor, delivered in the peculiar sing-song intonation of the plantation negro, and its burden was: "O Jesus, save my soul."

In strange and discordant contrast to all this was the noise of laughter and ill-timed profanity which was borne to the unwilling ears of those in the corridor from those outside the jail.

A hearty breakfast was served to the prisoners. Shortly after 11 o'clock Sheriff Plummer began the first preparations for the execution. The members of the posse, who were inside the jail, the reporters and the 20 witnesses allowed by law, crowded into the corridor. Watchman Stokes opened the four doors and two deputies entered each cell and handcuffed and pinioned its occupant. The Sheriff ordered the crowd in the corridor to stand back and the short march to the scaffold commenced. Brooks led, with Comegys next, followed by Williams and Moses Brown.

The sheriff was waiting on the scaffold for the men, and he silently motioned each of them to his position.

The heavy, awkward-looking cotton nooses, with their tremendous knots, were soon arranged about the necks of the four men after the black caps were pulled over their faces and their legs bound at the ankles. The Sheriff took a last look at the beam, the ropes, the traps and finally at the men themselves. The people waiting in the yard below could see nothing, so effectively was the gallows boarded up. They heard the creaking of the traps, however, and waited with bated breath for the noise of the lever. In a minute it came. At 12:20 o'clock the bar controlling the triggers slipped easily along the greased surface. There was a crash as the eight battened trap-doors fell to the ground and four black bodies shot through the holes.

Four of the murderers of Dr. Hill had expiated their crime on the gallows.

As soon as the drop fell a shout of exultation arose from the men who crowded into the jail yard and surrounded the scaffold. Fletcher Williams and Moses Brown died almost without a struggle; their necks were broken. Brooks and Comegys went through the most appalling contortions. The latter died from strangulation and the former's death was due to the dislocation of his neck. Comegys, the youngest of the quartette, was conscious for at least five minutes while hanging. He twisted his legs, struggled with the handcuffs and drew his knees to his neck. Brooks went through similar movements. His frame swayed several minutes, and when the crowd thought him dead he started the most desperate contortions.

At 12:50 the bodies were cut down, placed in pine coffins and, two express wagons conveyed them to potter's field.

STORY OF DR. HILL'S MURDER.

The crime for which Charles Brooks, Fletcher Williams, Moses Brown and Frisby Comegys paid the death penalty was the murder of Dr. James Heige Hill, of Millington, Kent county, Md.

It was on Saturday night, April 23, 1892, that Dr. Hill received an urgent call to visit a sick child between Millington and Massey's Station. He was presiding over a political meeting at the time, but immediately left the hall to attend the stricken child. A few moments afterward he had hitched up his road cart, and, with a cheery good-bye to his young wife, started on his fatal ride. At Fords Hill, about midway between Millington and Massey's, and within a hundred yards of the farm house where the sick child lay, a gang of negroes ordered him to stop. "Don't hurt me," entreated the physician, but instantly one of the negroes hurled a stone which struck him on the head and produced unconsciousness. Then another of the gang held the horse while others cut their victim's throat, jammed the body beneath the seat-supports and started the horse, with its ghastly burden, toward Massey's. At four o'clock Sunday morning Mrs. Hill was awakened by the returning team. Waiting a reasonable time for the doctor to enter the house she became apprehensive, and upon investigating found her husband bleeding and unconscious in the vehicle. Summoning help, the physician was with difficulty removed to his home, and died that afternoon.

Subsequently the four who were just hanged and Pere Bradshaw, Charles Emory, Louis Benson, Henry Hurst and Joshua Baynard, all negroes living in the vicinity, were arrested for the crime. Bradshaw turned State's evidence, his testimony implicating all the prisoners, who were convicted of murder in the first degree at the October term of the Kent county court and sentenced to be hanged. On Wednesday last, in response to numerous petitions, Governor Brown commuted the sentence of Emory, Benson, Hurst and Baynard, all boys under 19 years, to imprisonment for life. Bradshaw escaped the gallows by turning State's evidence.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

IN the Homestead poisoning case on trial at Pittsburg an expert chemist testified to finding traces of arsenic and croton oil in the stomach of one of the alleged victims.

ANDREW CARNEGIE is expected in a day or two at Pittsburg. It will be his first appearance since the Homestead trouble.

AT a meeting of representatives of the health board and trades bodies of the Schuylkill Valley at Reading legislation was urged to maintain the purity of the water supply.

THE Harmony Society, of Economy, is completing arrangements to conduct its affairs as a regular business concern on commercial principles.

THOMAS RODGERS, JR., of Chester, who shot his father, mother and sister, killing the first mentioned instantly, will probably be held for a triple murder, as neither of the women are expected to live.

IT is said that Winter cholera prevails to an alarming extent at Plymouth and nearby towns in Luzerne County.

HOMER TATE, arrested in Erie on the charge of attempting to wreck a passenger train, has confessed that he did it to get even with the engineer and conductor.

ATTORNEYS for the accused poisoners in the Homestead cases will charge the Carnegie Company with bribing witnesses, basing the charge upon the alleged discovery of a letter from a witness admitting the receipt of a bribe of $500.

IT is probable that a criminal prosecution will be instituted against City Treasurer Obold, of Reading, who resigned after a deficit of $13,750 had been discovered in his office.

IN the trial of the Homestead poisoning cases at Pittsburg, many former workmen at the Carnegie Works testified to having become ill there. Physicians testified that they found symptoms of poisoning.

UNDER the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Sportmen's Association a large mass meeting was held at Harrisburg to take action looking to the reform of the game laws.

DR. PAUL GUILFORD, of Lebanon, is under $10,000 bail, charged with manslaughter and malpractice.

Contractor Robert Taylor offered to pay $16,000 to Schuylkill county in settlement of the claim against him in the Court House overcharge.

JAMES L. MOORE, sentenced to ten years in the Easton jail for stealing horses, was found cutting through the brick ceiling of his cell. He would have escaped a few hours later.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and Princess Marie of Edinburge were married at Sigmaringen, Germany.

FRANCE has determined not to tolerate foreign intervention in Morocco or the acquisition in that country of any privilege by another power.

SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS, private secretary to the Prince of Wales, says the Prince has no intention of visiting the Chicago Columbian Exposition.

The miners' strike in the Saar district of Rhenish Prussia is weakening and the prospect of the men winning a victory becomes more hopeless daily.

In a battle in British Burmah between British forces and natives, the British Commander and five Sepoys was killed. Fifteen of the natives were killed.

CHOLERA has been discovered aboard the Spanish steamer Murciano at the port of Hamburg, Germany. The vessel left New Orleans December 7 with a clean bill of health.

TWO men were overcome by foul air while engaged in cleaning the double bottom of the British cruiser Medea, at Chatham, England, and died before medical assistance could reach them.

THE delegates of the English Miner's Federation, in session at Birmingham, Eng., have adopted a resolution asking parliament to pass a bill making eight hours a legal day's work.

AN envoy of the Argentine government charged with bringing an end to the insurrection in the Province of Corrientes, in that republic, has succeeded in stopping the fighting between the provincial and rebel troops at Santa Lucia.

THE French ministry resigned, owing to differences in the cabinet on the arrest of ex-Minister of Public Works Baihaut and other matters growing out of the Panama canal scandal. A new ministry was formed, with M. Ribot as premier.

IN view of the danger of a cholera epidemic in the Spring the managers of the Allan, the Dominion and the Beaver steamship lines have instructed all their European agents to refuse to book any German emigrants for the United states or for Canada, unless the would-be passengers had been removed from German territory three weeks previous to the sailing date.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Forty-Nine Russian Recruits Lose Their Lives on a Burning Train.

A most peculiar and fatal railway accident occurred on the line between Slatousk and Samara. A train composed of several cars filled with recruits was running from Slatousk to Samara when flames burst from the foremost car. The train was going at full speed and the tongues of fire swept backward and in a few minutes all the cars were blazing.

The engineer, for some unaccountable reason, did not stop the train until he had run a considerable distance. In the meantime there was a scene of indescribable confusion in the cars. The recruits, or at least as many of them as could do so, leaped from the windows and doors. Some of them landed uninjured in the heavy snowbanks while others who landed in the cleared track were killed.

Those who were unable to get out of the cars were burned to death, for the train was entirely consumed. Some of the men were terribly burned before they jumped. When the confusion had somewhat subsided, the officer in charge of the recruits, who saved himself by jumping, called the roll of his men. It was found that forty-nine of them were dead and twenty terribly burned and otherwise injured.

It is supposed that some of the men in the forward car were skylarking and upset the stove. The draft caused by the onrushing train caused the flames to spread with great rapidity that nothing could be done to extinguish them. It is claimed that the engineer was guilty of criminal negligence in not stopping the train as soon as he saw the fire.

DR. D. K. PEARSONS, of Chicago, the gentleman who is devoting his large fortune to aiding Western colleges, has turned his attention to Colorado College. He promises to give it $50,000 on condition that $150,000 more shall be raised within two years.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

MRS. GEORGE HEARST, widow of Senator Hearst, of California, is the most heavily insured woman in the world. Her policies aggregate $400,000.

THE ice gorge above Cincinnati broke and sunk about $100,000 worth of coal at the wharves. It was mostly owned by Pittsburg parties.

MRS. GLADSTONE is said to have exposed herself in what seems an almost reckless manner when cholera was epidemic in London in 1865. She went about among the sick in the hospitals and carried off friendless children suddenly left orphans to an orphanage which she established. She wrote an appeal to the London Times for subscriptions for this purpose and secured about $25,000.

ONE of the many achievements of the late Professor Horsford, of Harvard, was the invention of an army ration which should be light but nutritious, to diminish the burden of transportation when troops were on the march, and General Grant had half a million prepared for use. Professor Horsford took out no fewer than thirty patents, mostly for chemical preparations, during his life.

MR. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, is said to have been almost the only exception to the rule that the Supreme Court practice of a lawyer soon dwindles after he becomes a United States Senator. Senators Teller, Carpenter Morgan and others found that their clients dropped off one by one after Senate cares began to press. Senators Mitchell and Dolph of Oregon, however, still have a good many cases.

THIS world is a hustler, and the church gallops along with it. A couple of years ago Oklahoma was consecrated to civilization by the mad rush and installation of the white settlers. Last Friday the first ceremony of consecration of a Protestant Episcopal bishop to be held west of the Mississippi occurred at Topeka, and the Rev. Francis Key Brooke, born at Gambier, Ohio, in 1852, and educated at Kenyon, is now Missionary Bishop of Oklahoma with his horse's larIat pegged at Guthrie.

ATLANTA, Ga., according to a directory census recently taken, now has a population of 104,421. Building operations during the year 1892 were the largest in the history of the city. One thousand and sixty-one buildings were put up, at a cost of $7,000,000. Atlanta has maintained its reputation of being the Yankee city of the South as the following statistics show: There are within its bounds 94 miles of street railways. Its business amounts to $140,000,000 annually, and it contains 220 mercantile houses, 653 manufactories, and 19 banks with a capital of $5,500,000. It has no less than 98 churches, and 19 public schools, 12 private schools, and 6 institutions for the education of colored children. During 1892 a central police station was built and new waterworks were laid.

REPORT of the Canadian Dominion Internal Revenue for six months ending December 31 shows a total of $18,559,045; expenditures, $13,812,407; increase in revenue, $836,546; decrease in expenditure, $797,002 for the same period in 1891. Surplus December 21, $4,746,638; decrease in net debit since the close of the last fiscal year, $3,213,027.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@ $ 5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00	4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	76	80
CORN—No. 2 White	50	52
Yellow	52	54
Ear Yellow per brl	2 95	3 00
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38	41
Western White	39	42
Mixed	37	38
RYE—No. 2	60	61
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00	16 50
Good to Prime	14 50	15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	12 00	12 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50	7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00	8 50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 1 00	@ $ 1 00
No. 2	75	80
PEAS—Standards	1 20	1 40
Seconds		90
CORN—Dry Pack		1 10
Moist		1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 8	@ $ 8½
City Cows	4½	4½
Southern No. 2	6½	7

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 80	@ $ 90
Va. Yellow	3 25	3 75
Yams	1 50	2 25
ONIONS	90	1 00

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 10	@ $ 10½
Clear ribsides	10½	10¾
Bacon sides		11
Hams	14	14½
Mess Pork, per bar		16 00
LARD—Crude		11½
Best refined		12½

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 30	@ $ 33
Under fine	29	30
Roll	21	22

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 12½	@ $ 12½
N. Y. flats	12½	12½
Skim Cheese	8	9

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 29	@ $ 30
North Carolina	25	26

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 11	@ $ 12
Turkeys	13	14
Ducks, per lb	12	13

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's.	$ 1 50	@ $ 1 50
Sound common	3 00	4 00
Middling	6 00	8 00
Fancy	12 00	13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 90	@ $ 5 00
Good to Fair	4 60	4 75
SHEEP	3 00	5 00
Hogs	6 50	7 00

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $ 11
Raccoon	40	45
Red Fox	—	1 00
Skunk Black	—	80
Opossum	22	23
Mink	—	80
Otter	—	6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80½	81¼
RYE—Western	55	58
CORN—No. 2	51½	51¾
OATS—No. 3	38¾	38¾
BUTTER—State	25	30
EGGS—State	24	25
CHEESE—State	11½	12½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	78½	78¾
CORN—No. 3	50	50¼
OATS—No 2	42¼	42½
BUTTER—State	30	32
EGGS—Penn. fst	34	35