

THE NEWS.

Hargrove & Co.'s tobacco factory in Richmond was destroyed by fire. James M. Walker, once associated with Mackay, Fair, Flood & O'Brien, died poor in San Francisco. Fire destroyed the center building and south wing of the Insane Asylum at Anna, Ill. The Hudson River Furniture factory near the center of Kempton, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$40,000, and there was a stock of manufactured electric motors in storage. Frank Murphy, in falling from a ladder in Jersey City, grasped a live wire, and was killed. The miners at Dubois and Reynoldsville, Pa., struck on account of a reduction in wages. W. C. McCane, aged thirty-one years, a wealthy mine owner, of Denver, Col., attempted suicide by turning on the gas in his private room in the Norristown, Pa., Hospital. He had been sent to the hospital on account of temporary illness. Duelist William Bebbler was indicted by the grand jury in Belvidere, N. J. The body of John T. McKeown, a Detroit real estate dealer, was dragged from the river bottom. It bore no marks of violence. When last seen, a week ago, McKeown was en route homeward after a convivial evening. W. A. Thompson, well-known as Charley Mitchell's manager, who has been handling a pure-food show, which collapsed, was arrested in New Orleans on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, the complainant being J. R. Allen, who bought five thousand tickets on a speculation, being promised that they would be good for exhibitions held throughout the South. The Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, granted a reprieve until March 4 to Theodore Lambert, the murderer of Baker Kairer, of Camden, N. J., who was to have been hanged Thursday. This is the second reprieve that has been granted Lambert, Governor Werts having previously granted a stay of execution from December 13 until January 3. Raphael Mareno, thirty-three years old, was found dead in bed, and Raphael Mareno, his cousin, and Raphael Sireno, Sr., and Raphael Sireno, Jr., was found unconscious in their rooms from inhaling illuminating gas, which had escaped from a leaky main in a tenement-house in Boston. Franklin Ball, a manager of the Bi-Metallic Smelter, and one of the leading citizens of Leadville, was terribly, and probably fatally, injured by a runaway team, which knocked him down and trampled on him. The residence of P. H. Mast, millionaire manufacturer in Springfield, O., was burned. The interior was entirely destroyed. Loss about \$60,000; insurance \$30,000 on building and \$10,000 on contents. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. The Miller Hotel in Lancaster, Ky., was burned, the wife of Mr. Edward A. Pascoe being the only one of four persons to escape. An earthquake shock in the City of Mexico caused a panic in the Arben Theater. Tom Blair was lynched by a mob in Mount Sterling, Ky. Governor Pattison, in his final message to the legislature of Pennsylvania, referred to the unprofitableness of strikes to the laborers, as shown by the strikes during the past year in that state. Engineer Shull was killed and two trainmen were injured in a collision between two freight trains at Yorktown, Indiana. The body of Wm. A. Schneider, entry clerk for Cowan, McClung & Co., of Knoxville, was found in the woods one and a-half miles northeast of Lake Okechoe, in Tennessee, about noon, half covered with snow. The police think that Schneider was foully dealt with. Daniel J. Trombley, a lumber inspector, twenty-eight years of age, crazed over politics, murdered his wife and child in Bay City, Mich., set fire to the house, and made his escape. The murder was first discovered by the firemen, who found Mrs. Trombley with her throat cut lying on the bed, and burned almost to a crisp. Frederick Treaster, an old resident of Pittsburg, was found in a snowdrift just outside the town almost frozen to death and suffering from severe bruises and cuts that covered his head. The grand jury, by a unanimous vote, refused to indict Alderman John Powers, of Chicago, for soliciting a bribe. Alderman Powers had been charged with attempting to secure \$25,000 to repeal an anti-cigarette ordinance. Dora Williams locked her three children in her home in Rome, Ga., and went visiting. The house and all the children were burned. The War Department has decided adversely to the building of a bridge across the Hudson River at Bath-on-the-Hudson. The report of Colonel Gillespie, of the Engineer Corps, upon which Secretary Lamont bases his action, shows that, after a public hearing and a full consideration of the subject, he is of opinion that the construction of the bridge at the location, and in accordance with the plans submitted on June 11, 1892, would create an "unreasonable obstruction to the navigation" of the Hudson River.

OUR BEEF SHUT OUT

All Ports in Continental Europe Now Closed.

BEEF PRODUCTS BARRED.

Belgium Has Followed Germany and refuses to let Them in—Millions of Dollars of Live and Dressed Beef Sent to Europe Every Year from America.

A despatch from Chicago, says: Nelson Morris has cablegram from his agent at Antwerp that the Belgian government has prohibited the importation of live cattle from the United States on the ground that pleuropneumonia is prevalent in this country. This closes all the ports of continental Europe against American cattle and beef products, and leaves to the exporter only the British market, which in its present condition is not a desirable one. This, in addition to embargo on dressed beef and packed goods, which has been in force in most of the European countries for some time. According to Mr. Morris, Belgium is merely following the lead of Austria, Germany, France and other European nations in taking retaliatory measures against the United States for the abolition of reciprocity treaty, under which their sugar industry prospered. The action of the Belgian government not only shuts off all access to the market of that country, but also to those of Switzerland and a part of Austria, to which meat was sent via Antwerp. All of continental Europe is now practically closed to live stock and dressed beef from the United States. Three cities sent millions of dollars' worth of live stock and dressed beef to Europe every year, and present embargo is a blow of almost incalculable severity to the cattle-raising industry. The three cities which have done the exporting are Chicago, New York and Baltimore. Trade has recently grown to such enormous proportions that a Hamburg firm recently completed five steamers for the exclusive purpose of shipping cattle alive and dressed beef. Every week three or four boats, each carrying \$25,000 worth of beef, crossed the Atlantic for the Antwerp port alone. The National Live Stock Exchange has issued a letter, which was sent to every stock exchange in the West, calling the attention to the importance of prompt and vigorous action in the matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the Department of Agriculture said they were not surprised at the action of Belgium in excluding American cattle from her ports. She is one of the countries closely allied to Germany in her commercial interests, and it was expected she would follow the example of her more powerful neighbor in this matter, as Denmark has already done, as it is believed Germany is bringing her influence to bear upon adjoining nations to effect the complete exclusion of American meats. While this belief is not susceptible of proof, it is thought that its accuracy would be strikingly demonstrated by the promptness with which Europe would decide that our meats are pure if Congress should abolish the sugar duties. Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says that there has been no pleuropneumonia in the United States for two years, and that the several cases which foreign inspectors have thought they have discovered have been proven by investigation to be false alarms. The department has furnished to the State Department statements of the thoroughness of the American system of inspection, and expert proof of the impossibility of the transmission of Texas fever, the first alleged cause for the existing meat complications. Some of the agricultural officials are inclined to believe that the faction of the German Parliament which opposes the exclusion policy of the Agrarians may succeed, and that the possibilities of a tariff war may be averted.

TABERNACLE TO DISBAND.

Unable to Pay Its Debts Dr. Talmage's Congregation Will Reorganize.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation, of which Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage was pastor, voted to disband and organize a new church society. They were led to take this action by the hopelessness of meeting the obligations on an indebtedness of from \$21,000 to \$45,000 and at the same time the running expenses of the church. During the meeting Dr. Kloppsch charged that there had been culpable negligence on the part of the management of the church, else the insurance would have paid off the indebtedness dollar for dollar. The congregation was not responsible for the fact that \$30,000 indebtedness remained, and it would be better to disband and go out of existence.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.—The resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) relating to the occupation of rooms in the basement of the Senate wing of the Capitol for restaurant purposes, gave rise to an interesting debate during the morning hour of the session of the Senate. The remainder of the day was taken up by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) in a speech on the Nicaraguan Canal bill, in which he replied in detail to the arguments advanced by Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.), in opposition to the bill.

NINETEENTH DAY.—In the Senate the chief question discussed was the resolution of Senator Lodge relative to the withdrawal of United States ships from Hawaiian waters. The debate was animated, among those participating besides Mr. Lodge being Mr. Gray, of Delaware, Mr. Call, of Florida, Mr. Teller, of Colorado, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Mr. Hale, of Maine. The resolution was placed upon the calendar. Mr. Morgan concluded his speech upon the Nicaraguan canal bill.

CRAZED BY POLITICS.

D. J. Trombley Murders His Wife and Child and Sets His House Afire.

Daniel J. Trombley, a lumber inspector 23 years of age, crazed over politics, murdered his wife and child at their home in Bay City, Mich., set fire to the house and tried to escape. The murder was first discovered by the fireman who found Mrs. Trombley with her throat cut, lying on the bed and burned almost to a crisp. The child had evidently been smothered as no marks were found upon him. Trombley ran on an independent ticket for County Clerk at the late election, canvassing the entire county and making wild speeches. He has been arrested. He attempted suicide by jumping into a well.

TEN NEW AND TWO RE-ELECTED GOVERNORS.



1. W. H. Upham, of Wisconsin. 2. S. A. Holcomb, of Nebraska. 3. Charles A. Bushel, of New Hampshire. 4. O. Vincent Conn, of Connecticut. 5. General D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania. 6. James H. Budd, of California. 7. John T. Rice, of Michigan (re-elected). 8. John Gary Evans, of South Carolina. 9. J. H. Merrill, of Delaware. 10. A. W. McIntire, of Colorado. 11. Edmund N. Morrill, of Kansas. 12. Eugene Nelson, of Minnesota (re-elected).

WORK OF FIRE.

Forty-One Persons Perish in a Hall in Oregon.

SIXTEEN BADLY INJURED.

The Conflagration Was Caused by the Overturning of a Coal Oil Lamp—Crushed and Killed in Their Wild Endeavor to Reach the Door.

News has just reached Klamath Falls, Ore., that a most horrible holocaust occurred at Silver Lake, Lake county, Ore., on Christmas Eve, in which 41 persons were burned to death and 16 badly injured, 5 of whom will die. A large crowd had assembled in Christmas Bros. Hall to attend a Christmas-tree festival. While the festivities were at their height some one climbed on a bench from which to get a better view of what was going on. In doing so his head struck a lamp hanging from the ceiling, overturning it. The oil immediately caught fire. Every thing being of a dry and inflammable nature the room was soon a mass of flames. Some one shouted "shut the door and keep quiet, it can be put out." By this time the confusion was so great that the people began scrambling in a wild endeavor to reach the door. Women and children were trampled underfoot, and as there was only one exit to the hall, and the fire being between the majority of the crowd and the door, many rushed head-long into the flames. The building was a two-story frame structure. On the first floor was the hall, which was used for gatherings of all kinds. Silver Lake is a small village in Lake county, Ore., of about 100 inhabitants, and it is 150 miles from the nearest telegraph office.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Another Fatal Fire in a Hotel, Only One of Four Escaping.

The Miller Hotel, Lancaster, Ky., was burned between five and six o'clock the other morning. There were four persons in the building at the time—Edward A. Pascoe and wife, his baby, about two years of age, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Masters. The wife only escaped.

THREE BROTHERS DROWNED.

Sad Accident to a Boating Party on the Allegheny River.

Portville, a small town six miles above Ocean, N. Y., on the Allegheny River, is full of excitement and in Worden's undertaking rooms lie the bodies of the three Masco brothers cold in death. One week ago they started to town from their home across the river in a flat-bottomed boat, and told their aged father they would be gone about an hour. They did some little trading about town, and the last seen of them was about 8 o'clock in the evening. When they did not return the father thought nothing special of it, thinking they had gone to an uncle's who lived in an adjoining county. On Tuesday, however, he became greatly alarmed and upon telegraphing there learned they had not been there. After some further telegraphing a searching party was formed, and the old flat-bottomed boat was found, and after dragging the river for some time the bodies of Edward and Charles, aged eighteen and nineteen respectively, were found, and late at night the body of William, aged twenty-two, was recovered. When taken from the water both of William's boots were found to be missing and but one stocking on his foot. William being the only one who could swim, the impression is that when the boat began to sink he relieved himself of his boots and tried to save his two brothers, who could not swim, and in the attempt lost his own life. He was a married man and leaves a widow.

DEATH CAME SWIFTLY.

A Violent Pain in the Thumb Kills Mrs. Yarborough in Ninety Minutes.

A remarkable death is reported in Union county, N. C. Mrs. Eliza Yarborough felt a violent pain in her thumb. The suffering rapidly increased until she became unconscious and in an hour and a half after she experienced the first sensation of pain she was dead.

NEED IN NEBRASKA

Drouth-Stricken Districts Utterly Destitute.

FUEL AND FOOD NEEDED.

Scores of People in the Western Part of the State are in the Worst Possible Condition—Scoury Has Broken Out—Awful Scenes.

In Western Nebraska destitution and distress prevail among the inhabitants of the drouth-stricken districts. Terrible destitution exists in Perkins, Chase, Dundy, Lincoln, Hays, Hitchcock, and Frontier counties, and the worst feature is the people in several localities are afflicted with scoury for want of wholesome food. The state relief committee find themselves unable to relieve all the people in distress, so great are the demands for aid. The railroad men report that since the cold snap no less than a dozen people have perished in the above counties in the past few days for the want of food and fuel. Hundreds of families are without coal, and at the border counties, where no trees or brush exist, the people have a hard time to keep from freezing to death. In Perkins county destitution is complete. Over 600 families are appealing for help. Near Lisbon the wife and two children of Bettler Burns suffered for want of proper nourishment and clothing to cover them. In Hitchcock county the wife of one of the settlers gave birth to twins during the storm, and before the neighbors could reach the home the poor woman expired for want of sufficient food and attention. The twins are still living, and in charge of charitable neighbors. Coal is much needed in the drouth district, and Mr. Ludden, of the state relief committee, and General Manager Holdridge of the Burlington and Missouri River, are doing everything in their power to forward supplies to the most destitute localities. Very few of the farmers in the border counties have any stock left, having let their cattle and horses roam at large. Stock is being driven out of the state to prevent starvation. Corn planted in eight or ten western counties never reached a height of over six inches and contains no more nourishment than sage brush. People are living in covered wagons rather than face starvation and freeze to death. One of the first acts of the legislature, just convened, will be to pass a suitable appropriation for the relief of the sufferers. More or less destitution exists in every county from the Colorado line east to Hall and Adams counties, and the various relief committees are overwhelmed with appeals for aid. North Platte reports: "It is a fact that there have been many cases of suffering and hunger among the drouth sufferers in Lincoln and Logan counties. Many families have only potatoes and milk to live on now, with no hay or grain for their stock through the rest of the winter. The county in a short time will be unable to supply the increasing demands for the necessities of life. The overseers of the poor say there are more calls for aid than they can supply, and unless aid comes from the outside, there will be many deaths from hunger and want of clothing this winter."

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Bids Opened for the Construction of the Government Building.

Proposals were opened in the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury, Washington, for the labor and material required for the erection and completion of the United States government building for the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The government building is to be situated at the northern end of the group of main buildings, fifty feet above and overlooking the central plaza, around which they are to be arranged. The building generally is to be 181 feet by 261 feet in size, with central pavilions on four sides, each sixty-one feet wide and projecting ten feet from the general line of the building, making the extreme dimension 201 by 281 feet. It is to be constructed of wood framing, sheathed outside and covered with clapboards and shingles. The entire woodwork exposed in the interior is to be dressed. The roof is to be supported with long yellow pine posts, and all construction is made as light as possible.

The central pavilions on all four sides are to be carried up two stories, or 43 feet to the cornice line, 63 feet to the apex of the roof, and are extended across the building from side to side, forming the clerestory porches, having sides filled with windows. At the cornice of the building a tower 61 feet square is to be carried up to a height of 75 feet to the cornice, with large windows on all sides and ornamental turrets at corners. Surrounding the tower roof is to be an open lantern 20 feet in diameter, the top of which is 104 feet above the floor. This lantern is for the use of the weather bureau, and also for the accommodation of a large searchlight to be placed there by the navy department.

The portion of the building outside of the clerestory will be covered with a flat roof averaging 25 feet above the floor, having two large skylights in each section. This roof is to be surrounded by a parapet in which flag poles are to be set at intervals. On the four corners of the building are circular turrets, 24 feet in diameter, two stories high, having conical roof surmounted by a flagpole. The second story is open—being used for observation purposes, access being had by stairs from the main floor.

The state relief committee has fifty families on its list as worthy and needing assistance, and the most distressing reports come from all over the western part of the state relating to the want of food and clothing. A despatch from Curtis says: "Great distress prevails throughout this and surrounding counties owing to crop failures the past two seasons. Relief committees have been organized in almost every precinct, and solicitors sent East for aid and several carloads of supplies have been received. This, with what aid the county has been able to give, has alone prevented suffering among the people and stock. The outlook is extremely dark, owing to the scarcity of food and seed grain, the two articles now most needed. The state relief committee has fifty families on its list as worthy and needing assistance, and the most distressing reports come from all over the western part of the state relating to the want of food and clothing. Says a Lincoln despatch: "No deaths certainly attributable to starvation have yet been reported, although it is claimed that a woman with two children, found dead in a cabin near Niobrara the morning before Christmas, died from lack of food and care. There are thousands who could not withstand the rigors of a cold spell without aid, which is being sent out in generous supply by the relief commission wherever it is known to be needed. Relief supplies are being received from all over the country and shipped directly to the needy in our lots."

KILLED FROM CARELESSNESS.

Neglect to Display Proper Signals Costs a Conductor's Life.

Three trainmen, employed on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, were badly injured, one of them fatally, in a collision between two freight trains at Sixteenth and Union streets, Chicago. The injured: Hma Allen, conductor, fatally crushed; Dan Crawford, engineer, strained and bruised; Richard Welen, fireman, of Galesburg, Ill., crushed and badly scalded below the hips. The collision was apparently the result of pure negligence on the part of one of the train crews in failing to display the proper signals. The injured were taken to the hospital.

CANNIBALS SENTENCED.

Samoa Man-Eaters Caught While Preparing for a Human Feast.

Advises received from Samoa, dated December 27th, say that there has been much disorder outside of the Apia district. The collection of taxes has not been attempted for the past year. One native has been sentenced to death and others have been imprisoned for killing three black men. The natives were preparing to eat the bodies of their victims when they were arrested.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Startling testimony of corruption and immorality by officers and employees was heard at Pottsville in the investigation of the Schuylkill County Almshouse.

Safe crackers were surprised at work by Harry Clauser, in his father's country store near Bethlehem. One of the thieves was badly wounded. They escaped.

William Kunkle and Paul Haight were arrested at Wilkes-Barre upon the charge of abducting a 16-year-old girl.

It is believed that the Carpenter Steel Works will be awarded the Government contract for a quantity of forged shells.

The Pittsburg Railroad Coal Operators' Association met at Pittsburg and rejected a proposition to arbitrate the wage trouble.

Dr. James E. Rhoads, ex-president of Bryn Mawr College, died very suddenly of heart trouble in the railroad station at that place.

The Carnegie Company, at Pittsburg, has been invited to bid on the armor plate for a new Swedish war vessel.

Slaves and Maryjars at Shepperton, near Hazelton, engaged in a savage race riot and a dozen men and women were more or less seriously injured.

Three answers will be filed to the appeal suit of George M. Irwin, the Pittsburg pool operator.

Several large coal collieries around Hazelton have been closed and rumors are current of wage reductions in other. The miners are organizing and appealing for aid.

The strike of the 600 ore wharves at the Edgar Thompson works at Braddock prevented the resumption of the furnace.

At Shamokin, before a local justice of the Peace, Samuel Molecke swore that fraudulent mining certificates had been bought and sold in the seventh anthracite.

The Legislature convened in biennial session at Harrisburg. The caucus nominees were all elected and the Governor's message was submitted. Eighteen bills were introduced in the Senate.

The Halstead colliery, of the Delaware, Lehigh and Western Railroad Company, at Durysa, was pumped out.

The Populist leaders of the State met at Greensburg and made arrangements for opening an active educational campaign.

A bill has been introduced in the Reading Council creating a Commission of Public Works.

Policeman Ritzel, of Allegheny, rushed into a burning house and bravely rescued two children from death.

The ore wheeler in the Edgar Thompson mill, at Braddock, went out on a strike against the reduction of wages. Six hundred are idle.

A report from Pittsburg says that owing to a 20 per cent. cut in the price of plate glass there will be a war that will cause a shut down of all small factories.

Miss Barker, of Parsons, being prevented by the snow blockade from reaching her lover by train, walked six miles through snow two feet deep, and meeting him, was married.

A despatch from Pittsburg, giving interviews with many prominent iron men and manufacturers, shows a decided improvement in business in Western Pennsylvania.

Thousands of miners have been made idle in the Pittsburg district through the closing of lake navigation by ice.

Media politicians are in a movement to have that town's prohibitory charter revoked.

The traction lines of Allentown, the Bethlehem and vicinity have decided to increase their capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$4,000,000.

About twenty Delaware county farmers are defendants in suits brought by the receiver of the bankrupt Standard Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company.

George M. Irwin, the pool operator, at Pittsburg, has decided to return all the money placed in his hands by customers which was not actually invested by him in grain deals.

The legislative committee of the State Grauge met in Harrisburg and considered the legislation which it would ask at the coming session.

The attempt of the coke operators of the Connellsville region to form a syndicate will probably fail.

EXPORTS OF CORN.

The U. S. Takes Second Place in the Quantity Furnished the United Kingdom.

United States Consul Lathrop, at Bristol, Eng., has furnished to Secretary Morton some interesting tables, showing first the corn importing countries of Europe, from which it appears that eight countries imported during the fiscal year last past over 131,000,000 bushels of corn. Of this amount the United Kingdom took over 70,000,000 and Germany nearly 33,000,000 bushels; France took 16,500,000 and Holland and Austria-Hungary each 6,500,000; Belgium took nearly 5,000,000 and Denmark and Switzerland nearly 1,750,000 bushels each. The bulk of corn imported into the United Kingdom comes from Roumania and the United States, but Russia, Canada and Turkey, in the order named, are drawn upon to make up about one-fourth of the supply. Nearly half of that imported into Germany comes from the United States and this country with Roumania supplies nearly four-fifths of Germany's total imports. America furnishes not more than a fifth of the French supply. In supplying Holland, America is slightly in the lead, with Roumania a close second.

One of the features shown by these tables of special interest to American farmers is that while Argentina has been an important factor in the international wheat market, her exports of corn to European countries have fallen off greatly. They aggregated nearly 11,000,000 bushels in 1893 and less than 2,000,000 bushels in 1894.

It will occasion surprise to some Americans that the little Kingdom of Roumania furnished the principal corn importing countries of Europe with more corn than the United States. Roumania supplied 43,000,000 bushels and the United States 46,000,000 bushels of that cereal for European consumption in the year 1894.