THE NEWS.

Chief Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers, has arrived in San Francisco to adjust the difficulty between the engineers and the Southern Pacific Railway Company. --- A coroner's jury at Butte, Mont., put the responsibility for the loss of life at the recent explosion in that city on the Kenyon Commercial Co., and the Butte Hardware Company. Several millionaires own property in these companies .- Will Ward, the section hand, who killed four men and wounded two others near Millican, twenty miles south of Bryan, Tex., and attempted suicide with morphine, has been lodged in jail at Bryan. -The convention of the woman suffragists was continued in Atlanta, Ga. - Bud Ellis, a farmer of Aurora, Mo., while insane killed his wife, child and himself .-- R. R. Lamb and Pat McTigue, who are neighbors and prominent farmers near Russellville, Ky., had a difficulty over a law suit about some land. It resulted in Lamb emptying the contents of a shotgun into McTigue's left side. --- Mullihan. Eiliott, Roy and Harris, charged with being the lynchers of Barrett Scott, the defaulting ex-treasurer of Holt county, Nebraska, were released on \$2,000 bonds by the county judge, who decided that not enough evidence had been produced to warrant charging the prisoners with murder in the first degree.

C. G. Schnellers' frame building at Catasaqua, Pa., used by the Union Foundry and Machine Company as a pattern shop, was destroyed by fire. Schnellers' loss is \$2,000, partly insured; the company's loss will reach \$30,000. - Chancellor McGill has at the instance of Heary Johnson, of Rahway, N. J., granted a temporary injunction restraining the Johnson Railroad Signal Company from further parting with any of its assets .--Safe robbers rifled the safes in Place Peterson & Co.'s jewelry factory in Providence, R. I. and secured \$10,000 worth of gold rings, scrips, diamonds, etc.-Twenty business buildings in Costicook, Me., were destroyed by fire. - Warren F. Putnam, ex-president of the Exeter National Bank, of Concord, N. H., who was found guilty of embezzlement, was sentenced to five years in state's prison. His defalcation wrecked the bank, --- Mrs. Christian Zindlinger and her twin children were burned to death a: their home in Philadelphia --- A deficit of two thousand dollars was discovered in the accounts of ex. Postmaster Phillips, of Burlington, N. J.-Two men were killed and others seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler in Denver. -Moses Avener, one of the A. R. U. defendants, was discharged by Judge Grosscup in Chicago, -Lieutenant Governor Clough was sworn in as Govern or of Minne-

Bota. W. S. Stratton has shipped from the famous Independence Mine, in the Cripple Creek district, one hundred tons of ore, which is expected to yield \$1,000,000 at the smelter works in Denver. Some of the ore is rich tellurium, which runs \$30,000 in gold per ton. — James McCandless, a former member of the firm of McCandless, Johnson & Co., Pittsburg died in Philadelphia, in his eightvfirst year. Heart disease was the cause of has death, --- The shareholders of the defunct Commercial National Bank, of Denver, were notified of an assessment of \$100 per share. ----While attempting to rescue an employe, John N. Walsh, proprietor of Gaynor's Hotel, at Canal and Adam streets, in Chicago, was killed by an explosion of sewer gas. The workmen were using a candle examining a pipe leakage, when a slight explosion occurred .- Mrs. Louis Sahm committed suicide in Niles, O .- Charles M. Hughes, Jr., exeashier of the First National Bank, of Lima, O., was arrested on a charge of misappropriating funds, --- Firebugs are again causing uneasiness in Waynesboro, and the fire department of that town has been increased. -Joseph Greenhut, president of the Whiskey Trust, and E. B. Lawrence, a director of the First National Bank, of Chicago, were appointed receivers of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, commonly known as the Trust, --- The railroad war in the West caused the price of soft coal in Chicago to drop to \$20 a ton, -- The will of James G. Fair disappeared from the county clerk's office in San Francisco, --- Mrs. U. S. Grant received and shook bands with a large number of the members of a Confederate veteran association in Atlanta.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

PRINCE THOON KRAMON THO, who is likely to be chosen heir to the Siamese throne, is studying at Ascot College, Eng.

Ex-Senator Reagan, of Texas, has again "sacrificed himself to duty" and has accepted his reappointment as a member of the Lone State's Railroad Commission.

Golonel Waring, New York's new street cleaning commissioner; is cleaning the streets, and in order to let no mud increase under his feet worked his force on Sunday. No one seemed to object to this, as the refreshing change in affairs is rather a surprise to the regular New Yorker.

Rev. Edward Davis, of Oakland, Cal., recently filustrated a sermon on "Eternal Judgment" by assuming the character of Richard III. and quoting in a dramatic manner the famous soliloquy in the first scene and also in the fifth act of the play. The preacher's acting was realistic. There was a big audience.

Prince Volkouski's name, as well as that of Nathan Haskell Dole, has been mentioned in connection with the proposed chair in Harvard College to be devoted to the Slavonic tongues. Prince Volkouski is a Russian noblemen who stands high in the estimation of the Imperial Government, a man of some reputation as a philologist, and a warm ad-

vocate of the beaurogracy of the empire.

Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, ex-United States Senator, ex-minister to Spain and president of the World's Fair Commission was in Buffalo recently, accompanied by William A. Moore, one of the leading citizens of Detroit. They went to call upon their old college mate, Judge Charles Beckwith. The three entered the University of Michigan nearly 50 years ago, and they have been warm friends from that time to this.

On February 1st salaries of all employes of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad will be reduced 10 per cent. "The reason given for the cut is the falling off in earnings due to the destruction of the crange crop by the freeze. Some of the train men chreaten to strike."

OUR FINANCES.

The President Sends a Message to Congress.

BONDS NEEDED AT ONCE.

Business Disaster Should Be Averted at Once-Time for Patriotic Duty-The Retirement of Currency Notes Urged.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of the Congress the consideration of our National finances, and in connection with the subject indorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by the Congress.

In the mean time the situation has so

In the mean time the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the Government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people.

universal distress among our people.

Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the Treasury, I am now convinced that its reception by the Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different

legislation.

With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve National success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a needless disregard of sound momentary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our pros-

perity.

It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us to-day. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fail to see a patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation.

Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammelled by the prejudice of partisanship, and with a steadhast administration to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantage. We may well remember that if we are threatened with financial difficulties all our people in every station of life are concerned, and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion.

It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclouded vision a safe and reasonable

The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, wide spread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in gold.

This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the Government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the Treasury or cancelling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

The only way left open to the Government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of its bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs.

Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which in existing conditions detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bon's of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our Government.

The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the Treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single Government obligation, and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad, or whose fears induce them to

hoard it at home.

We have outstanding about five hundred millions of currency notes of the Government, for which gold may be demanded; and curiously enough the law requires that when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in cold they shall be released.

paid in gold they shall be reissued.

Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties for profit or others see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than three hundred millions of dollars in these notes have already been redeemed in gold and notwithstanding such redemption they are still outstanding.

Since the 17th day of January, 1834, our bonded interest-bearing dept has been increased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve.

Two issues were made, amounting to \$50,-990,000 each—one in January, and the other in November. As a result of the first issue, there was realized something more than \$58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and

the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly \$103,600,000 in gold were drawn from the Treasury.

This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of

was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$69,000,000 of gold have been drawn from the Treasury.

These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of Government ob-

without any cancellation of Government obligations, or in any permanent way benefiting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

situation.

The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention.

More than one hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars in gold have been drawn out of the Treasury during the year for the purpose of shipment abroad or hoarding at home.

While hearly one hundred and three millions of this amount were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about sixty-nine millions, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a market acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time.

the depleting process with the lapse of time.
The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the Treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repaying the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.
Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bonds waich may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that

An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high National character.

I cannot see that the differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in

our financial situation.

They have to consider the question of National credit and the consequences that will fail from its collapse. Whatever ideas may

be insisted upon as to silver or bimetailism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as well as silver, and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, is a basis of National credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency.

I do not understand that the real friends

of silver desire a condition that might follow in action or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

Besides the Treasury notes, which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000 there will fall due in 1904 \$100,000,000 in bonds issued during the last year, for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly \$600,000,000 of four persons the paid the state of the state o

and in 1997 nearly \$609.000,000 of four per cent, bonds issued in 1877.

Shall the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our National honor and National solvency demands, we should not destroy, or even imperit, our ability to supply ourselves with

peril, our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose.

While I am not unfriendly to silver and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of National honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence, I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg the Congress to give the subject immediate atten-

In my opinion the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the Government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14.

We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold, to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our Government

or our people.

The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their factin gold because they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing the stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiplies, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum.

I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their date. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most saleable. The Secretary of the Treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and Treasury notes to be retired, and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be cancelled.

These bonds under existing laws could be deposited by National banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited except bonds outstanding bearing only two per cent, interest, and which sell in the market at less than par.

National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than \$10, and when such as are now outstanding reach the Treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be cancelled, and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of \$10 and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denominations under \$10.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the Trensury, our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the Government to be paid in any other form of money.

money.

I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws, if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition.

They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of National or State banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. Objection has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring the non-interest-bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest, and it is still accumulating.

The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold constitute the reserve for the payment of those notes, amounted to \$70,326,250 on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be \$9,145,000, dating from January 1, 1895.

be \$9.145,000, dating from January 1, 1895.

While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations always from the obligations always from the series are given by way of suggesting that their existence has not been free from interest charges, and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the last year, the more expensive they will

In conclusion, I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an insurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief, an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our declination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every National obligation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Executive Manaion, Jan. 28, 18, 55.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Riverside Iron works at Benwood, W. Va, was placed in operation in all its departments, affording 5,000 men employ.

The \$2,000,000 plant of the Ohio Steel Company, at Youngtown, is to begin operations this week. About 500 men will be employed.

The Buckeye Glass Company, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, yesterday succeeded in getting a number of non-union men past the strikers' pickets and into the works.

About 500 employes of the Union Pacific Railway, between Council Bluffs and Cheyeane, were laid off, and the men at the Sedalia shops were put on half time.

Agents from the new Michigan coal field are said to have offered Ohio miners 85 cents a ton for mining—an advance of 35 cents over the rate paid by the Ohio operators.

It is reported in Chattanooga, Tennessee that the United Leather Company will move is tannery, the largest in the world from there to Flintstone, Georgia, the cause being heavy taxation.

Two thousand miners employed in the

Two thousand miners employed in the coal mines of St. Clair county, Illinois, are threatening to go on strike for a higher scale of wages, as the scale, it is said, is not equal to that paid in Central and Northern Illinois.

Azarchists Expelled From Switzerland.

Eighteen Italian anarchists of Lugano, one of the three capitals of the canton of Ticino, who have been engaged in smuggling anarchist literature in Italy, have been expelled from Switzerland.

THE ELBE SUNK

An Awful Steamship Disaster in the North Sea.

OVER 300 LIVES LOST.

Only Twenty-One Persons Known to Have Been Saved—The Survivors Nearly Frozen-Lifeboats Swamped.

The North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, Captain Von Gossel, from Bremen for New York via Southampton, has been sunk in collision with the British steamer Crathie, bound from Rotterdam for Aberdeen. At the time of sending this dispatch the exact loss of life is unknown, but report has it that it was enormous. The disaster occurred before daylight at a point some thirty miles from the Hook of Holland.

The first intimation of the disaster came from Lowestoft, Suffolk, one of the chief Euglish fishing ports. Late in the afternoon a dispatch was received from that place saying that it was reported there that a Tran - Atlantic line steamer had been sunk in the North sea, and that the loss of life was very great. The first dispatches stated that there had been 350 persons on the Eibe, and that only nineteen had been saved, the rescued having been landed at Lowestoft by fishing smacks.

Later dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company and to Lloyd's confirmed the report of the loss of the steamer, and still later it was learned that the Crathie, the steamer that sunk the Eibe, had put into Maasluis, Holland, in a damaged condition. She reported that she had been in collision with an unknown ocean steamer.

Toward evening the agents in London of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company received the following cable message:
"Most deplorable news from Lowestoft. It states Elbe sunk through collision six in the morning. Boat No. 3, with Third Officer Stallburgh, Purser Weser, Engineer Neussell and nineteen persons, landed at Lowestoft.

No further news so far."

When the news of the disaster became generally known through the medium of the tickers of the Exchange Telegraph (ompany in the clubs and places of public resort the excitement was intense. Cable dispatches were at once forwarded to the principal European cities, and soon a flood of return dispatches were received asking for further information, which at that time it was im-

possible to obtain.

The agents of the company did everything possible to learn all the facts, and as soon as any new information was receive to it was at once cabled to the various. European capi-

The dispatches from Germany show that the news caused the greatest excitement and sorrow, most all the officers and crew of the lost steamer and a majority of the passengers being Germans.

It was at first hoped that the reports of the disaster had been exaggerated and that most, if not all, of the passengers and crew had escaped either by means of the ship's boats or by being picked up ty passing vessels.

But as time wore on it was apparent that the first reports of the sinking of the steamer had minimized the horrors of the disaster. Many dispatches were forwarded to Maasluis to the commander of the steamer Crathie, asking him if he had rescued any of the Eibe's passengers. However, no answers were received to these dispatches and the belief grew that the Craithie after the accident had rather sought her own safety than to rescue the people on the doomed Eibe,

One report has it that there were about 490 persons on the Elbe, 249 of whom were passengers, 160 officers and crew and a number of cattlemen who were returning to the United States.

THE COLLISION.

From the details now at hand it is learned that the E.be was proceeding along at her usual rate of speed and keeping the ordinary lookouts. The night was dark, but toure was no gale. Suddenly the forward lookout on the E be reported to the officer on deck that the lights of a steamer were close aboard over the port bow.

Before the course of the Elbe could be changed so as to sheer her off from the approaching steamer the latter struck her just abaft the engine-room, going through her plates as though they were paste-board, and sticking her nose almost through the hull of the Elbe. For a time the Craithe held the Elbe on her nose, but then her engines were reversed and she backed out of the aperture she had made. As she dil so the water rushed into the E be in a torrent and she began immediately to settle.

The most energetic efforts on the part of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company to find any additional survivors of the disaster to the Elbe have proved unsuccessful, and it is probable that the twenty persons landed at Lowestoft, on the northeastern corner of Suffolk county, England, are all that are now living of those who were on board the Elbe when she was in collision with the British steamer Crathie in the

North sea.

The officers of the North German Lloyd have given for publication the following figures as the total number of persons on board

5	uros as the total number of persons on bo	PERE
5	the Eibe:	
	First-cabin passengers	1
	Second cabin	3
	Steerage	13
•	Officers and crew	14
8	Totalon board	33
	R escued	2
8	Lost	31
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Miss Kate Field, the well-known Washingtonian, and George Riddle, the elecutionist, who are the niece and nephew of Mra. H. Sanford, of Newport, R. I., are contesting the latter's will, Mrs. Sanford having left a large slice of her e-tate to a friend.

M. EARNETT CARNOT, the second son of the inte President of France, has been elected to represent his father's old constituency.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE

THIRTY-EIGHT DAY.—The reading of President Cleveland's message on the financial situation formed the most interesting feature of the United States Senate. Most of the day was taken up by the passage of the House bill, with Senate amendments, disapproving an agreement with the Southern Ute Indians, providing for their removal from Colorado to Utah.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—President Cleveland's financial message has again started the currents of sen iment on the financial question in the S nate. Mr. Manderson, of Neuraska, presented a compromise plan. In replying, Mr. Teller, of Colorado, made the significant declaration that no such compromise legislation could be effected at this session of

Congress.

FORTIETH DAY.—In the United States Senate much feeling was expressed in the discussions on the financial question. Mr. Sherman urged the Senate to take the subject from the Finance Committee, where the task of framing a bill, he dec ared, was hopeless, by reason of a tie. Mr. Sherman arraigned the advocates of free silver for pushing their demands to the point of parallzing legislation. He asserted that the present emergency could readily be met by issuing bonds of such simple and convenient form that they would be taken by the people as well as the banks, thus bringing the great labor savings in the savings and so the rescue of the government.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.—In the Senate the financial question was discussed at length. It was also injected into the District Appropriation bill. Those participating in the debate were Messis Gorman, Chandler, Pintt, Harris, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich. Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution declaring the election of Mr. Martin (Democrat, of Kansas) to have been illegal. A parliamentary question arose in connection with the resolution, which resulted in an appeal from a decision of the chair being laid on the

Table.
FORTY-SECOND DAY,—The financial question again came before the United States senate as an incident to the consideration of the pending D strict of Columbia Appropriation Bill, and Mr. Teller, of Colorado, gave the warning that he would see to it that, so far as the present session of Congress was concerned, there should be no basty or weak financial legislation on the lines now preposed. Most of the day was given to the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, without completing it.

HOUSE.

Thirty Eighth Day.—In the House of Representatives the President's message was read immediately after that body convened. There was a slight skirmish over its reference and that of the administration bill which Mr. Springer introduced, but both were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Therety-Ninth Day.—A special order was invoked in the House of Representatives to bring the bill to repeal the one-ten h of a cent differential duty imposed by the new Fariff law on sugars imported by bounty-taying countries, and it was passed without amendment by a vote of 239 to 31. A series of amendments—two offered by Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Hopkins looking to retaliation in case Germany refused to admit our meat products after the repeal of the differential.

FORTIETE DAY.—The House of Representatives took up the bill to fund the debt due the government from the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads with three per cent. lifty year bonds. A special order was brought in giving yesterday and today for debare, but the opposition to it was so intense and determined that a compromise was forced, by which the time for debate was extended ine day. Mr. Reilly, the chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, consumed most of the remainder of the day with the opening argument in favor of the measure, which included detailed history of the roads and their indebtedress, an explanation of the bill, and the advantages which would accrue to the government in the event of its passa e.

ernment in the event of its passa e.

FORTY-FIRST DAY. The House devoted six hours to debate on Pacific Railroad Funding bill. Those who participated in the discussion were Messrs Powers, of Vermont, and Mr. Lockwood, o. New York, in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Boatner, of Louisiana snodgrass, of Tennesse, end Cooper, of Wisconsin, in opposition to it.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.—The personal encounter between Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. Heard, of Missouri, who has been a member of the House for ten years, oversbadowed in importance all else that occurred in the House of Representatives. Mr. Heard attempted to cut off Mr. Breckinder, dee, who wanted to speak on the Hawaiian resolution, by demanding the previous question, and the two got into a quarrel in which insuiting words were used. Breckinder struck at Heard, but the two were separated. Afterwards both apologized, and the matter was stricken from the record. An hour was devoted to debate on the Pacisc Railroad bill.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

THE American Hotel at Florence, Ala., was destroyed by fire. No lives were lost.

THE Red River line steamer Nat. F. Dotch, struck a snag and sank fourteen miles below Alexandria, La. No lives were lost.

Two children of John Raybeck, at Dayton, Key., were killed by the explosion of a car of coal oil, and a third was fatally burned.

Brownies & Co.'s saw mill at Debray, Michigan, was wrecked by a boiler explosion and Frank (ollain, the engineer was killed.

MRS. MARY Hoor, a widow, and her 3-year-old child were found frozen to death at Warsaw, Ind. They lived in a single room, and when lound were without fuel

Myrtle Towsend, aged 18: Elsie Hughes,

13, and George Cro-sby, 18, while skating at Green Bay, near Fort Madison, Iowa, broke through the ice and were drowned.

A tornado struck Covington, Tenn., blew off the top of the court house and demoished

a dozen residences and a score of barns and outhouses. The damage is \$50,000.

A REAR-END collision occurred on the East River Bridge, near the Brooklyn side in which three passengers were injured, one seriously. Traveling was suspended for an

hour and a half and the footways and wagon roads were packed with pedestrians.

William Killoy and George Gates, of Fair Haven, died of exhau-tion at Lake Saltonstall, near New Haven, Conn., while attempting to make their way through the broken ice. Their frozen bodies were discovered lying near the edge of the Lake. They had

been fishing and broke through the ice,

A Large section of scaffolding surrounding the top stories of Fort Dearborn building, a 12-story building in course of erection in Chicago, was blown across the street by a violent gust of wind, smashing the plate glass windows of several stores and injuring eight pedestrians, one of them, H. H. Erwin, fatally,

A dispatch from Teli City, Ind., says that the complete report regarding the loss of lie by the sinking of the stramer State of Missouri, place the loss of life at 18. This includes the cabin crew, the carpenter, one passenger from Pittsburg and one from Barneld. The five lady passengers were saved. Five roustabouts were lost.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts

of the State.

The Jeddo Tunnei Case was decided in layer of the tannel corporary at Wilker

favor of the tunnel company at Wilker, Barre. The House amended the Gobin resolution

so as to provide for separate investigations of Norristown and Wernersville Asylums. Farmers met at Johnstown and decided to prosecute foreign building associations for

defrauding them.

President Judge Taylor, of Franklin county, was indicted for murderous assault.

Colonel McClure delivered an eulogy on Governor Curtin at Harrisburg.

Opponents of Luzerne County's division will carry their cause to the Legislature.

At a meeting of the Committee on Vice and Immorality at Harrisburg it was decided to appoint committees to investigate the charges against Norristown and Werners-

ville Asylums.

The runners and drivers in the Prospect
Colliery of the Lehigh Vailey Coal Company
at Wilkes-Barre went out on a strike.

Two men were killed and two fatatly injured in mining accidents near Wilkes-Barre.

The Board of Trade of Wilkes-Barre met and passed resolutions condemning the Quay

county project.

Republicans and Democrats at Hazieton and other towns in the State held nomina-

tions for borough and township officers.

Cashier Stone, of the wrecked Olyphant
Band, the self-confessed embezzler, was re-

leased from jail on \$5,000 bail.

Both houses of the Legislature met at Harrisburg and held evening sessions. Senator Penrose declared his opposition to the Perier bill reducing the number of Councilmen in cities of the first class. A bill was introduced in the Senate appropriating \$500,000 for the improvement of navigable rivers in the

Pe er and Michael Julge, of Pottstown, received probably latal wounds at that place during a fight with a gang of Italians.

The Olyphant Trust Company Savings
Bank, at Olyphant, closed its doors by order
of the State Superintendent of Banking,
Later the trust company made an assignment and Cashier Stone was arrested on a

charge of embezzlement and forgery.

It is reported that the famous Jeddo Tunnel injunction cases will be settled this week
and the injunction withdrawn by the farmers
of Butler Valley.

The First United Presbyterian Church at Wilkinsburg, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000.

The total abstinence societies of the Scran-

ton Boman Catholic Diocese met at Freeland and decided to ask the Legislature to establish a whiskey cure hospital. The purchase of Esherite church building

by the United Evangelical Association still continues in the vicinity of Bellefonte. Walter Harvey made an attempt to murder his sister-in-law, at West Chester, by shoor-

THE MAFIA AGAIN.

Reported Activity of the Infamous Society at New Orleans.

New Orleans.

The Italian Maila has again begun operations in New Orleans. The murder of the Italian Tony Chisesi, of Chicago, in the Italian quarter, was followed by a letter from the Maila to one of the wealthiest Italians in the city, demanding \$2,000 on pain of assassination. Chicesi was murdered to wipe out a debt which he had against two members of the dread association, one of whom had just served a term in the penitentiary. The murderers fled to Thibbdeaux, about seventy miles from the city, and have

so far cluded capture.

The letter demanding money was addressed to a Montelone, a large shore manufacturer, and one of the weathlest Italians in the city. The letter demanded that he go to Donaldsonville, in the same section of the State as Thibodeaux, and place \$2,000 behind a tree in the woods, which would be known by a red rag hanging from one of the

It stated that the woods would be closely watched, and advised that no policy be brought to the scene. It threatened assassination in case the police were notified.

Montelone was very much frightened, but

finally decided to place the matter in the

hands of the polics and appeal for protection.

The police and better class of people think it is a genuine letter, and that the Mafia which has been slent since the uprising of 1891, has again sprung into ex stence.

The Maila is a secret oath-bound society, whose members are pledged, on pain of death, to obey any order of their superior officers and to execute any death sentence passed by the society.

The high-hand d course of this society, which was charged with the as-assination of Chief of Police David C. Hennessy, who had been active in prosecuting its members, led to an uprising of the people of New Orieans on Saturday, March 13, 1891. A band of citizens went to the county jail and took therefrom eleven Sicilian prisoners and executed them. The uprising was precipitated by the failure of a jury to convet, notwithstanding clear evidence of participation on the part of the prisoners in the assassination of Chief Hennessy.

KILLED IN A COMEDY.

A Pistol Pointed in Amateur Theatricals
Proved to Be Loaded.

News of a sensational tragedy enacted in Chambers county, Alabama, just across the Georgie line, has reached Legrange. A. T. Davidson was killed by his brother Will. The two, with their sister, Mrs. Jones, and a Mrs. West, went from Lafayette, their home, to Daviston, to give a musical entertainment.

The two Adams boys were giving a comedy in which a pistol was to figure. William
drew the pistol at the proper time and pulied the trigger. He was horrified to see his
brother drop, and when it became known
that he was dead there was great consternation. No one seemed to know how the pistol
became loaded. The boys are of a prominent
amily in Lafayette,