

THE NEWS.

The Solicitors' Loan and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, has made an assignment. The outside operations of J. R. Ritter, who has charge of the company's real estate department, caused the trouble. — Judge Morrow, of San Francisco, has decided that a Chinaman born in this country is an American citizen. — The fireworks explosion in St. Louis, resulted in the death of six men. Two others are missing. — Charles Atkinson of Bridgeton, N. J., who had been convicted of criminally assaulting his stepdaughter, has been released from prison. The girl confessed that she had sworn falsely. — William Barnes, of West Chester, Pa., was fatally shot by John B. McClure, a tailor. The tragedy was due to the faithlessness of McClure's wife. — Fire in the Franklin County (O.) Children's Home caused a loss \$25,000. — At Trenton, N. J., one hundred girls employed in S. K. Wilson's woolen mill struck on account of wage troubles. — A boy at Millersville, Ky., shot two little girls, and then himself, all fatally. — William Muller, wanted in Philadelphia for alleged embezzlement from the carriage firm of T. C. Hammel & Co., was arrested in Boston, where he had been known as William Houston since December 1. — At Grafton, O., two Italian brothers were awakened by three masked men, two of whom held one of the brothers while the third stabbed the other brother to death. — Justice Jarvis Blume, a magistrate, killed a masked man in Chicago, who attacked him. — The liabilities of the White Paper Company, which failed recently in Dayton, O., are \$550,000, assets \$150,000. — Albert Woodley, who murdered Jennie Buchanan, was hanged at Pittsburg. — At Philadelphia, Edwin and Edwin H. Bookmyer, father and son, were sentenced to imprisonment and ordered to pay fines for securing pensions by fraud. — Five counterfeiters were sentenced to the penitentiary at Philadelphia. — The Pennsylvania legislative investigating committee began its inquiry into the municipal affairs of Pittsburg. — Carr Merrill, colored, of Worcester county, Md., was tried in the Accomac county (Va.) Court, convicted of shooting William Fisher, also colored, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. — Workmen in the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad shops, at Buffalo, N. Y., went on strike. — Half the business section of West Palm Beach, Fla., was burned. Loss \$100,000; insurance small. — By an explosion and fire in a large building in St. Louis, occupied by the Anchor Peanut Company and H. B. Grubb, three persons were killed, thirty-two injured and four are missing. — Six people perished in a fire in Columbus, Ohio. — There was a collision on the Burlington Road at Seward, Neb., which resulted in the death of P. A. Geisler and J. B. Jeffries, two firemen. — Porter Bros. & Co., the largest dealers in dried fruits on the Pacific coast, and doing business in San Francisco, announce that they are unable to meet their payments, and have asked their creditors for further time. — A handsome bronze tablet was placed on the house in which Joseph Jefferson was born. — The Hungarian and negro employes in Dunbar had a pitched battle, in which one Hun was fatally wounded and eight others seriously hurt. — A frightful explosion of powder occurred at Milersville, Pa. Andrew Lawrence, Bart Torney and William Girard were instantly killed. — The Peters Rubber and Supply Company, of St. Louis, has assigned for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are said to be \$50,000, and the assets about \$47,000 worth of stock on hand and \$10,000 worth of outstanding accounts. — The schooner Edna M. Champion, which sailed from Philadelphia for Port Tampa, Florida, October 12, has been given up for lost, with all of her crew. — A train on the Southern Railroad struck a wagon near Richmond, Va., containing three men, one of whom was killed and the other two injured. — The body of Harry Haywood, who was executed at Minneapolis for the murder of Catherine Ging, was cremated at Chicago.

During the past week gold coin to the value of \$14,000,000 was sent from the Philadelphia Mint to New York, most of which was shipped to Europe. — The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company obtained an attachment against the B. & O. in a Chicago court, showing that the latter company was indebted \$14,900 for labor and services, and, also, rental of trackage in the Grand Central Station. The sheriff was about to levy on four B. & O. locomotives, when the officials of the company filed a bond, and the danger of a tie-up of the Chicago division was averted. — The Wolverine Lumber Company's works, at Cairo, Ill., were burned. Loss, \$500,000; insurance, \$79,000. — Postmaster John A. Pace, of Weldon, Ill., shot and killed Dr. W. E. Taylor, a member of the Illinois Legislature, in the Weldon postoffice. — George Martin murdered John Cooper in a quarrel over a jug of whiskey in the woods near Oakland City, Ind. — The dead body of Green Riley Kimball, a banker of Deadwood, S. D., who disappeared some time ago, was found near Reno, Neb. — Albert A. Nellis, a real estate dealer of New York, was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. Jane Runnett, whose body was found in the hallway of his house. — The flour mill of the Millstait Milling Company, near East St. Louis, was burned. Loss, \$35,000. — The Flint and Pere Marquette line, of Milwaukee, has let a contract for the building of the largest steam car ferry in the world. — A deal has been completed by which all the tin smelters of the country, except four, will unite under one management. — John Stubbins, an old engineer of Easton, Pa., committed suicide. Three eleven-year-old boys were arrested at Bridgeport, Conn., for attempting to wreck a train. — Near Pittsburg a cable parted and an end striking a Joe's stand, killed him. — Safe-blowers entered the postoffice at Highland Park, Chicago, wrecked the safe and escaped with money and postage stamps amounting to between \$1,000 and \$1,500. It is believed dynamite was used, and the work appears to be that of professionals. — Chicago's beer has been advanced to \$5 a barrel. Some 2,000 saloons in Chicago will close in consequence. — The H. W. Ladd Company, one of the largest dry goods houses in Providence, R. I., made an assignment to James M. Scott.

BIG EXPLOSIONS.

Three Men Killed and a Large Number Injured.

FOUR OTHERS MISSING.

Fire Broke Out Among Peanuts and Fireworks—One Man Rescued Alive While He Was Being Slowly Killed.

Three persons were killed, two fatally injured, four more are missing and thirty-one received injuries more or less serious as a result of a series of three explosions that at 1 o'clock in the afternoon demolished the building at 309 Second street, badly damaging adjoining structures and shattering thousands of panes of glass in the vicinity of Second, Third, Locust and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Fire broke out at once in the stock of the Anchor Peanut Company, which occupied the first floor of the building in which the explosion occurred. The flames communicated quickly to a stock of fireworks belonging to H. B. Grubb, agent for Dittwelder & Street, of Greenfield, N. J., who occupied the second floor. The fireworks exploded with terrific force, throwing burning bricks and debris in every direction.

The concussion rent the partition wall to the south into the Levison & Blythe Mucilage and Ink Manufacturing Company and the Excelsior Wire and Iron Manufacturing Company adjoining on the north, and the flames soon communicated to these two buildings, in which a considerable number of men and boys were at work.

A loss of at least \$100,000 resulted in the buildings and their contents, which were destroyed by the explosion or damaged by fire or water. This is fully covered by insurance.

The firemen could hear the cries of men near the middle of the second floor of Levison & Blythe's building. They were slowly burning to death. By this time a stream of water was turned on the fire surrounding the burning men, who were screaming piteously for help. As soon as the flames were subdued a dozen firemen began to tear away the wreckage around the imprisoned men with picks, axes, saws.

The firemen soon cleared away the debris and two bodies were brought to light, lying side by side. They were horribly mangled and burned. They were identified as Albert Mellier and Paul Hauptner.

The firemen searched every foot of the ground for the bodies of the missing men, but were unable to find any. The missing, it is thought, may have escaped and neglected to report their safety.

E. C. Whitlock, foreman of a gang of men in the Excelsior Wire Company, was on the third floor of the building at the rear when he saw the smoke across the alley, and realizing the danger, called to his men and all attempted to escape by the rear stairway. Before they could reach it the explosion came. Whitlock was buried under a mass of debris and did not regain consciousness until dragged out by a fireman. He sustained a fractured rib.

Albert Schlez, a fellow employe of Whitlock's, presented a most sickening sight. Every inch of his body was burnt, blackened and roasted almost to a crisp. His injuries will prove fatal.

Michael Stack, a teamster, employed by the Lammert Furniture Company, was across the alley from the burning building at the time of the explosion and was knocked senseless. A heavy timber fell across him, breaking his right leg and injuring him internally.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Rev. Edward Phelps Blodgett, who has just died at the age of 81, was for a period of fifty-six years pastor of the Congregational Church at Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. Gladstone, in talking recently about people of great wealth, said these persons could have no surer means of earning fame and title to immortality than by devoting some large portions of their accumulations to building English cathedrals.

Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay have been awarded by the French Academy of Sciences 50,000 francs for their discovery of Argon. This grant is known as the Prix Le Comte, and is intended as a reward to the author or authors of a new discovery in physics, chemistry, mathematics or medicine.

Padewski's total receipts for twenty-eight performances have reached the enormous sum of \$80,431, the greatest amount probably ever received by a musician. The twenty-eight performances in Cleveland, O., showed receipts of \$4710.

Gottl, one of the new cardinals, who was lately apostolic nuncio to Brazil, is the son of a Genoese longshoreman, and was brought up in poverty and self-sacrifice. He was educated at the Jesuit College in Genoa, became a member of the Carmelite Order, and eventually the general of the order, the highest post attainable.

Mountney Jephson, whose name was a few years ago on the lips of everyone as a lieutenant of Mr. Stanley's in the expedition for the discovery of Emlin Pasha, has been appointed one of the Queen's messengers—a somewhat prosaic position, but one which, in time of political disturbance and war, is not without opportunities for an adventurous man.

Captain J. W. Wilson, who was a member of Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition in 1854, in an address in New York the other day abused Dr. Kane, with whom he was at daggers' points all the time, and said he was not what the world thought him. "Had Dr. Kane lived six months longer," continued Captain Wilson, "he would have occupied a far different and a much less enviable position in the minds of the public than he occupies today. I have in my safe today documents which, if published, would send a peal of thunder from one end of this country to the other. I look upon the record of Dr. Kane as a lie. I have been asked to put these documents into print, and it is possible that I may yet do so. But if I do it will only be in self-defense. Surely the living have some rights as well as the dead."

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.
NINETEENTH DAY.—The House entered upon the consideration of the bond bill, which caused the united opposition of the Democrats and Populists, the gold Democrats being arrayed against it because they claimed it did not give the Secretary authority to issue gold bonds with which he desired to replenish the reserve, and the silver Democrats on the ground of their general opposition to bond issues. In the Republican ranks, also, there developed much bitter opposition to the bill as originally drawn.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—The House passed the Bond bill by a vote of 161 to 139, and thus having discharged the task for which it has been sitting during the holiday recess, effected an agreement by which the House should adjourn three days at a time, in order to give members an opportunity to spend New Year's Day at their homes. The closing hours of the debate were lacking in spirit, and there was practically no excitement until the vote was taken. The bill, as passed, amends the Resumption act so as to permit the issue of three per cent. coin bonds, redeemable after five years, at the pleasure of the government, and payable in fifteen years, with the specific proviso that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal the act of 1878 for the reissue of the greenbacks, and that the bonds shall first be offered for subscription at the sub-treasury and depositories of the United States. The second section of the bill provides for the issue of three-year three per cent. debt certificates of denominations of \$20 and multiples thereof, in amounts not exceeding \$50,000,000 to meet temporary deficiencies.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—The House of Representatives was not in session today.
TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—The House was in session only fifteen minutes and transacted no business.
TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—The House was in session for only five minutes and adjourned.

SENATE.

NINETEENTH DAY.—The Senate was enraptured by a spirited and somewhat personal debate in which Mr. Hill, of New York, and Mr. Teller, of Colorado, were the principal figures. The New York Senator precipitated consideration of the bond question by offering a resolution directing that future bond issues be renewed the gold reserve should have a provision that they would be payable in gold or silver at the option of the holder.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session today.
TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—The committees of the Senate passed in control of the Republicans. The change in the political complexion of the committees were effected by the adoption of a resolution organizing the committees as agreed to by the Republicans and Democratic steering committees. The Populists, with the exception of Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, declined to vote, and the Republican majority was maintained by a vote of 39 to 28. Mr. Kyle voted with the Democrats against the reorganization. A two-hour debate followed the adoption of the resolution, the purpose of which was mainly political.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—The Senate held a two hours' session today. A speech was made by Mr. Mitchell on the restoration of the McKinley duties on wool. A resolution was passed for the investigation by the committee on naval affairs of the prices paid by the government for ship armor. A resolution was offered by Mr. Sherman for the restoration of the gold reserve, which thereafter, it was provided, should be held sacred for the redemption of the greenbacks and treasury notes, the former to be reissued only in exchange for gold coin and bullion.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—The Senate heard a stirring debate, the bond question being the main theme. Mr. Sherman's speech initiated the financial discussion. Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, sought to secure an immediate vote on his resolution directing that all bond issues be advertised and the bonds offered to the public. Mr. Hill attempted to have the resolution referred to the committee, but on a call the vote was overwhelming in favor of proceeding with the question. Mr. Hill spoke vigorously against the resolution. He asserted that Mr. Sherman, when Secretary of Treasury, had made bond contracts with New York syndicates similar to the one now assailed. This brought on a sharp personal debate.

HANGED FOR HIS CRIME.

Albert Woodley Pays the Death Penalty on the Gallows.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says: Albert Woodley, the murderer of his intended wife, Jennie Buchanan, was hanged in the yard of the county jail at 10.45 o'clock A. M. Death was due to strangulation.

Five reprieves have been allowed Woodley since conviction. When bidding his attorney farewell he remarked: "I have no hope left." Later Rev. David Skillings and E. R. Dohobue called at the jail to offer spiritual encouragement. Woodley had embraced religion during his confinement, and believed he would be saved. Woodley gave his final directions to the ministers, which was that his relatives in Washington; D. C., and in Brooklyn and Boston, who are all quite wealthy, be at once notified of his death and be furnished with his expression of sorrow and love. He requested that his body be interred after a short service by the ministers. Woodley was 35 years old last month.

Woodley spent several hours in Bible reading and silent meditation, interspersed with frequent chats with his guard. At 4 o'clock Woodley lay down, was soon fast asleep and rested well till 6.15 o'clock. At 8.15 o'clock the prisoner partook of his last meal.

At 10.50 o'clock the invited spectators, not more than fifty in number, were admitted to the jail yard. As soon as the farewells were concluded at the cell door Woodley was plied by Deputy Sheriff German, and the march to the scaffold was taken up. Woodley, supported by his spiritual advisers led the procession. They were followed by the Sheriff and his deputies.

One minute after leaving the cell Woodley stood upon the trap, and an instant later he dropped through the opening. As the black cap was adjusted he exclaimed: "I am not guilty."

On Monday morning May 7, 1894, Woodley, who had been drinking for several days, called at the home of his sweetheart. After smoking a cigar with her father he went into the kitchen, where the young lady was preparing a meal. Three minutes later two shots were heard, and when the father reached the kitchen he found the couple lying on the floor unconscious with bullet wounds in their heads.

The young woman died in a few moments, but Woodley recovered. He admitted the killing and said he was jealous. His trial followed in July and he was convicted of murder in the first degree.

Senator Usalar, who with her husband, General Usalar, late commander of the Venezuelan army, is visiting Washington, is a daughter of Dr. Witance. The latter as Minister to France conducted the boundary negotiations with the Rossbery Government.

STILL FIGHTING.

Insurgents Are Conducting a Warlike Retreat.

HAVANA FEELS ALARMED.

Gratitude of the Queen Regent of Spain—A Dane Who Thinks the Cubans Will Win—Evidence Against a Filibustering Steamer.

There is still much uncertainty regarding the movements of the insurgents, and an uneasy feeling prevails among the people in consequence. According to the official reports they are in full retreat, and it has been intimated that Gomez was making for Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, with the intention of capturing that seaport; but an announcement just made would seem to show that Gomez is still in the vicinity of Jaguey Grande, south of Colon and in the province of Matanzas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Perera, commanding the Navarro Battalion, numbering about 850 men, was engaged with the insurgents near Calimele, not far from Jaguey Grande. The fighting is said to have been very fierce and the Spaniards are reported to have sustained the fire of vastly superior number of insurgents commanded by Gomez. The troops are reported to have captured the insurgent positions and to have obliged the enemy to divide his forces. The insurgents are said to have lost heavily, while on the government side only 15 men were killed and 60 wounded. It is believed, however, that serious fighting has taken place and that the meagre facts made public do not begin to tell the tale. The telegraph lines connecting with Guareles, Amarillas and Macurjes, (Corral Falso,) in the district where Gomez is supposed to be and where fighting is reported to have taken place, are interrupted.

About an hour after this engagement the sound of cannonading was heard in the direction of the Maria plantation, about three miles from Calimele, and it is supposed that Gomez has been engaged with the Spanish column commanded by Colonel Molina. No details of this engagement have been received.

The Queen Regent of Spain, through the prime minister, has called her profound thanks to the mayor of Havana for the splendid manifestation of sympathy with the Spanish cause which was displayed by citizens of all classes. She said that she thought the meeting was a certain augury of peace, with honor, as all loyal citizens were perpetually united in hoping for the national wellbeing.

News has been received of movements by insurgents which would indicate that their forces still overrun pretty much the whole of the Province of Matanzas, and they seem to have an uninterrupted line of communication clear across the province and into the southern part of Santa Clara to the westward of the city of Cienfuegos.

They have burned the village of Gavilán, south of Cienfuegos and near the coast. Besides serious fighting believed to have occurred near Calimele, there is a force of insurgents reported to number 2,000 moving in the neighborhood of Camarigua, a town only about fifteen miles from the city of Matanzas and very near the coast.

The stations at Caobas and Cabanas have been burned, as well as the cane-field of the Joaquin plantation. The stores in the village of Pedroso, near to Maruñes, (Corral Falso,) have also been plundered. Cabanas is almost on the line of the Province of Havana. It is believed that the operations that are being conducted by the insurgents in Matanzas are much more extensive than anything yet reported would indicate.

DISASTERS AND CAUALTIES.

The passenger steamer Iuritan was burned to the water's edge at her winter quarters, near Manistee, Michigan. Loss, \$50,000. A motorman, conductor and policeman were seriously injured in Chicago in a collision on the Metropolitan Elevated Railway.

Willie Black aged 14, Sam Toole, 16, and Addie Clayborn, 14, were drowned at Creston, O., while skating, the ice breaking under them.

Three young children of William Atkins and his wife, of Akron, O., were burned to death by a fire which destroyed their home. Their parents were absent at church. A passenger train on the Nickel Plate Railroad struck a horse and sleigh at Claypool, Indiana. The occupants of the cutter, Wm. Doderidge and Daniel Rhoades were both killed.

The steamer Smeeta, at New York from Havana and Mexican ports, brought Captain Gidduliel and six men of the Austrian bark Litzia, which was wrecked near Fronteras, Mexico.

During a fire in Wright Bros.' hardware store, in Vicksburg, Miss., five firemen were seriously injured by an explosion of gunpowder. The damage by the fire amounted to \$65,000.

Two passenger trains on the Mississippi Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad were in collision at Cole City. Fireman Wilson was killed and eight others were injured, some of them fatally. Captain Rich and the crew of eight men of the American schooner Julia A. Ward, which was wrecked on the Louisiana coast on December 20, reached Galveston, Texas. The men were forced to take a raft, and were without food or water for five days.

A near-end collision occurred between a Wabash passenger train and a train on the Vandalia-Illinois Central in the tuxel at St. Louis. Fireman Harry Rothweiler was scalded to death, and Engineer Milton White and J. C. Chambers, express messenger, were injured.

A newspaper train on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad jumped the track, near Leadville, Colorado. John Baker, engineer, and Harry Hartman, fireman, were killed. The train was engaged in a race with a similar train on the Colorado Midland when the accident occurred.

Sir Henry Irving is to unveil the monument to Sarah Siddons on Paddington Green next Spring.

THE EXPOSITION CLOSED.

Atlanta's Great Fair a Financial and Artistic Success.

The International and Cotton States Exposition was closed after a most successful career of 109 days. The final day opened clear and bright. During the early morning the temperature was very low, but after the sun rose the weather moderated rapidly and the grounds were thronged. Many of the exhibitors had a large harvest in the sale of souvenirs, while the Chinese village auctioned off the bric-a-brac. The exhibits were all in good shape and were not disturbed until after dark.

In the evening the beautiful illumination was given and the electric fountain displayed its charms for the multitude. A force of experts began packing up the pictures in the art gallery and a similar work was begun on the government exhibit and the Mines and Forestry Building.

Mr. Inman, chairman of the finance committee, said the exposition, when all the debts are paid, will have cost the city of Atlanta about \$200,000, or less than 10 per cent. of the money expended on the enterprise. This includes the original subscription and the appropriation made by the city. The result is regarded as very satisfactory. It is estimated that the immediate benefit to Atlanta in money expended here by exposition visitors amounts to \$5,000,000 and that the ultimate benefit to the city and the cotton States are immeasurably beyond this or any other conservative figure that could be approximately stated.

The last day of the exposition was devoted to the women. It was a day held in honor of the work done by the committees of ladies in the different departments and the members of the women's board. The tickets were of attractive form, bearing the likeness of Mrs. Joseph Thompson stamped thereon.

The women have achieved an important part in the Atlanta Exposition. By their aid many pleasant features have been added to the programme each day. All of the directors of the exposition and all members of the women's board held a final reunion in the assembly room of the woman's building.

Mr. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, has sent his check for \$1,000 to Mrs. Joseph Thompson to be used in the maintenance of the woman's building for some permanent enterprise for the advancement of women, or for any other object of charity to which Mrs. Thompson may elect to apply it.

It has not been determined what will be the fate of the woman's building. The original intention of the board was that it should be a permanent building and should be utilized in some appropriate way. It has been impossible to consider this question, however, during the busy exposition days, and it is therefore a matter for after consideration. The old Liberty bell, which has been an object of veneration at the exposition, will be returned to Philadelphia in state.

TRAGEDY IN A THEATRE.

Two Men Killed and Several Wounded in a General Fight.

There was real tragedy and great excitement in the Union Theatre, a variety place at Victor, Col. Two men were killed, one fatally wounded and several others were injured.

Early in the evening the toughs of the town gave it out that they would clean out the Union, and when Manager Smith, of the theatre, accused Tom Paseo, one of the audience, of being the leader, a pitched battle was precipitated.

The variety at the Union was progressing as usual, and the programme was about half finished, when Manager Smith came in from his office and walked to a table at which were seated five or six men. One of them was Tom Paseo, a well known man about the camp. Smith accused him of being the leader of a gang of toughs which were scattered about the theatre, and told him he had heard the toughs had come down to clean out the place.

The life was passed instantly, and in a jiffy a dozen pistols were flashing in the gaslight. Before any one could interfere Paseo had brought his pistol to a level with Smith's head and had let its contents go. Smith dropped on his knees and as he fell he was seen to draw his gun. A report ran out and Paseo recoiled and fell, almost directly across Smith.

The shooting then became general and when the smoke had cleared away the extent of the damage was known. Nearly every light in the place had been shot out, and it was some time before sufficient lamps could be obtained to allow the marshal to see who had been killed. It is a miracle that but two were killed, as bullet marks are everywhere. Some of the wounded left the place for their camps without saying who they were, and a full list of the injured could not be obtained.

FIGHTING IN TURKEY.

Over 12,000 Druses Killed by the Peric's Troops.

Advices received in Constantinople from Beyrut report that a severe fight has taken place between the Turkish troops and the Druses near Saadieh. The fight took place on December 21, and, according to the official report, the Druses lost 12,293 killed while only 70 Turks were killed and 50 wounded.

The representatives of the Powers entered a protest before the commission, which controls the execution of the reforms, and Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador demanded the immediate recall of the Kadil of Moush, who is accused of inciting the Muslims to disturbances.

It is reported from Marsus that disturbances have occurred there between the Muslims and Christians. The outbreak, however, was soon quelled by the authorities. The disturbance is believed to explain the arrival of the missionaries and Christian families at Merina on December 17.

Advices from the Island Crete say there have been no fresh disturbances there. Advices received in Rome from Aleppo say that the town of Zeitoun, 15 miles from Marash, which has been held by the insurgent Armenians for some time past, has been captured by the Turkish troops. It is added that the inhabitants of Zeitoun fled to the mountains.

THE COMMISSION.

President Cleveland Names Five Distinguished Men.

JUSTICE BREWER A MEMBER

It is Understood in Washington that All Will Accept and Enter at Once Upon the Work of Investigating the True Boundary Line.

President Cleveland announced the appointment of the Venezuelan boundary commission, as follows: David J. Brewer, of Kansas, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Andrew D. White, of New York, ex-president of Cornell University and ex-minister to Germany and Russia.

Frederic R. Coulbert, an eminent lawyer of New York.

Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland, president of the Johns Hopkins University.

All of the above-named persons will accept the places to which they have been appointed and are expected to assemble in Washington as soon as practicable with a view to their swearing in and entering upon their work. The appointments are made in compliance with a resolution of Congress, passed at the request of President Cleveland, and the work of the commissioners will be to examine and collect evidence with a view to determine the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

The conclusions reached by the commission will be reported to the President for his information in connection with any further representations and communications that may be made by this government to Great Britain in connection with the boundary line dispute between the latter country and Venezuela.

The commission is regarded in Washington among those who had an opportunity to see the list of names after they were made public as a very satisfactory one, whose opinions and conclusions will be received by the American public with that confidence which the standing of the members of the commission in the public eye inspires.

The two great parties are equally represented on the commission, with the fifth member having no outspoken politics. Justice Brewer and Mr. White are republicans, and Justice Alvey and Mr. Coulbert are democrats. At the White House it is stated that President Gilman has no politics, but his proclivities are understood to be republican.

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CABLE SPARKS.

M. Hubert Frere-Orban, a distinguished Belgian statesman, is dead.

A violent earthquake shock was felt at Wiener-Neustadt, 18 miles south of Vienna. Cholera still prevails in Russia, in the districts of Kieff and Volynia, 30 deaths having occurred during two weeks in December.

According to a semi-official statement Russia will observe complete neutrality in the Venezuelan matter, her interests not being affected by the dispute. There is no truth in the report which has reached Caracas, Venezuela, that the Spanish and British ministers have been summarily expelled from Colombia.

A dispatch from S'wato, Province of Quang-Tong, China, says that the ringleaders of the mob which plundered the German mission at Mollin have been beheaded.

The Turkish Government has accepted the offer of the representative of the powers to mediate between the Porte and the insurgents of Zeitoun, who are surrounded by Turkish troops.

The British Government has repudiated the action of Dr. Jameson in invading the Transvaal and has ordered him, in the name of the Queen, to withdraw his forces from that country. German sympathy is with the Boers.

An uneasy feeling prevails among the people of Havana because of the absence of news from the front. The insurgents have been engaged with the Spanish troops in Matanzas and the fighting is thought to have been severe. Instructions have been sent by the Turkish government to the Vail of Kharpout to permit Dr. Herman M. Baranum, the American missionary, to distribute to the destitute Armenians the relief funds subscribed for them in England.

SHOT A HIGHWAYMAN

A Chicago Justice Killed a Man Who Attacked Him on the Street.

Justice Jarvis Blume, of the West Chicago avenue police station, was passing underneath the alley "L" structure at Thirteenth street, at 1.20 o'clock A. M., in company with his daughter, May. Two masked men sprang from the shadow of the structure and attacked the magistrate. One of them threw his arm around Mr. Blume's neck and tried to strangle him. The other made an attempt to find his pocketbook. Justice Blume has had experience with robbers and knew what to do. Making a feint to assist the robber he drew his revolver and fired without an instant's warning.

The man uttered a cry of pain and tried to run. He went a few steps, and fell, with blood streaming from a wound in his abdomen. Seeing the man fall Justice Blume turned his revolver upon the other man, who was trying to escape, and fired several shots after him, none of which took effect so far as is known. After the shooting the two went to the Harrison street police station and told what occurred. The patrol wagon was sent out at once and the man was found lying, where he fell. The situation of affairs in Corea is most serious. The King is constantly surrounded by Japanese spies and fears that he will be assassinated. He is guarded nightly by the American missionaries.