

THE NEWS.

Lewis Haven, of Philadelphia, died suddenly in a car at Lenox, N. C. A fire at Dawson City destroyed \$400,000 worth of property. Samuel Peter Meyers was hanged at Somerset, Pa.

R. H. Nicholas, a native of Baltimore, and superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, died in Philadelphia.

Brigadier General Charles W. Squires, a prominent Confederate during the Civil War, died in St. Louis, aged sixty. Judge Wallace, in the United States Court at Albany, concurred with the lower court in refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Captain O'Brien M. Carter, convicted of conspiracy against the government.

May Bebehaus, aged nineteen, died in Philadelphia from the effects of smoking opium in a den.

Julius Bandmann, an old merchant of San Francisco, is dead.

John Kionthan died at Berryville, Va., aged seventy-one.

John Bond de Castellane, with his wife, Anna Gould, reached New York, and denied absolutely that he had lost anything in speculation, declaring that he had never speculated in his life.

A. P. T. Elder, formerly a publisher in Chicago, pleaded guilty in the United States Court, that city, to having used the mails to defraud.

Clarence W. Robinson was appointed commonwealth's attorney in Newport News, Va., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. K. M. Newton.

John Potter Stockton, formerly United States senator, who was for years attorney general of New Jersey, died at the Hotel Hanover, in New York.

William W. Patch, who during the war saved General Sherman and his staff from capture, died at his home in Galesburg, Ill.

Captain William H. Gibson succeeded Captain Sigbee as commander of the battleship Texas at the Brooklyn navy yard.

J. Edgar Walton was arrested in the Chicago National Bank on a charge of forgery.

David Murdock, assistant roadmaster of the Maryland division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, was killed by a train.

The loss by the fire at the winter quarters of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, at Bridgeport, Ct., is estimated at \$125,000. Many cars were destroyed.

Captain Frederick J. Mills, formerly lieutenant governor of Idaho, who killed J. C. O'Malley, was acquitted of murder in Salt Lake.

Edward Oswald was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Camden, N. J., for killing his wife and six-year-old child.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company began shutting down its coal mines in Pennsylvania.

W. J. McConnell, the temperance advocate of Cleveland, died in Philadelphia from excessive use of morphia.

John Brown, a notorious chicken thief, was sentenced, in Norfolk, to the penitentiary for ten years.

As the result of a family row in New York between the Coletti and the Spinellas three of the Coletti were killed and two of the Spinellas were arrested, the third being a fugitive.

The British steamer Sutton, with iron ore, for Philadelphia, was stranded on Fenwick Island Shoals, near Lewis, Del. Boats from the revenue cutter Onondaga rescued the crew.

Marshall Waggoner, an infidel who was converted to Christianity, burned his collection of books on infidelity in the furnace of the United Brethren Church at Toledo, O.

Rev. Charles Earl Preston, of Jamestown, R. I., who ran away from his wife, was arrested in Troy, N. Y., where he had gone with a young lady of his church.

Miss Kate Herbstschneider, of Princeton, Ill., was acquitted of the murder of Charles Salzman, to whom she had been engaged to be married.

Mrs. Bertha Baprecht, made despondent by the death of her husband in Batavia, N. Y., made a desperate attempt to commit suicide.

The will of Father Chiquy, the excommunicated priest, who died in Montreal, gives his property to his wife and daughters.

Mrs. Anna George, the woman in the Saxton murder case in Cleveland, O., is now a cloak model in New York.

Seth Low, president of Columbia College, was also elected president of Barnard College.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works is building thirty locomotives for French railways. A report comes from Chicago that as a result of the recent agreements of the trunk line officials, separate city ticket offices will be abandoned in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities, and joint offices will be substituted.

The tobacco growers of North Carolina have agreed to sell none of their product to the American Tobacco Company for five years.

A. S. Van Winkle & Co., coal miners at Coleraine, Pa., have advanced the wages of their men two per cent.

It is reported that forty thousand miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania have decided to strike.

Thomas McDowell, the first mayor of Sacramento, Cal., died at South River, N. J., aged eighty-three.

Henry Smith died in Rockbridge county, Va., aged eighty-nine. He had 262 descendants.

Captain Charles L. Steele, of the Eighteenth Infantry, died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

Some Egyptian cotton was received in South Carolina, the first ever sent to that state.

Mr. Ryan made another move at Norfolk in the Seaboard Air Line matter.

Francis F. Owens, of Chicago, presented an indebtedness of over five and a-half millions of dollars in Chicago, the largest schedule for liabilities for discharge ever known under the national bankruptcy act.

Deputy Sheriff Alfred Henry, while feeding the prisoners in the Howell county (Mo.) jail was dragged into a coil and killed. All the prisoners in the jail escaped.

At Spruce Creek, Pa., Charles Robinson found John O'Neil in his house with his wife, and killed him instantly.

The American Steel and Wire Company has advanced the wages of its men at Crown Point, N. Y., ten per cent.

Three men were fatally scalded by the explosion of a boiler on the yacht Capron at Delaware City.

Negotiations have been closed in Detroit which, it is contended, will be the beginning of the end of the independent telephone movement.

Professor Enoch Howard Vickers, of West Virginia, was married at Tokyo, Japan, December 20.

NO POLYGAMIST.

THE HOUSE EXCLUDES MR. ROBERTS BY LARGE MAJORITY.

LEAVES FOR HIS HOME.

An Amendment Offered to Expel Him Without Seating Him Declared Out of Order—Says that He Will Not Seek a Re-election, but Will Face the Future with a Light Heart.

Washington, (Special.)—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the House since the assembling of Congress, was decided Thursday by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him by a vote of 278 to 50.

The exact language of the resolution was as follows:

"That under the facts and circumstances of the case Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Mr. Roberts without seating him, offered by Mr. Lacey, was ruled out on a point of order, and the House only voted upon the resolutions of the majority and minority of the committee. The latter—to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts—were defeated—81 to 244.

An analysis of this vote shows that 168 Republicans, 98 Democrats and four Populists voted against it, and 71 Democrats, six Republicans, two Populists and two Silver Republicans for it. The majority resolutions—to exclude Mr. Roberts and declare the seat vacant—were adopted by 278 to 50. The affirmative vote was divided as follows: Republicans, 164; Democrats, 98; Populists, 4. And the negative vote: Democrats, 47; Silver Republicans, 2; Populists, 1.

Mr. Roberts' speech before the voters on his late began, convinced that he would be expelled. As late as five o'clock Mr. Roberts believed the Lacey amendment would be adopted. This amendment would have expelled him without even the saving grace of first admitting him to his seat, as was proposed by the resolution of the minority. The general belief in the House was that the Lacey amendment would prevail. But Speaker Henderson was determined that the report of the majority to "exclude" Mr. Roberts should prevail.

Mr. Taylor's reason for insisting that this resolution should be pressed was his fear that there was not a two-thirds majority in the House for expulsion. And yet every vote that has ever been taken on this matter should have convinced him of his error. Mr. Lacey was not even given a chance to offer his amendment. Mr. Henderson ruled, and, when several members of the House asked for an opportunity to debate the matter, he announced that his mind was clear. Mr. Lacey's appeal from this decision showed the temper of the House.

When the question was put to sustain the ruling of the chair the entire House arose like a startled covey of birds. All party lines were wiped out. Democrats, Republicans, Populists and Free Silver Republicans all agreed for once on the proposition to eject Mr. Roberts. The voting that followed was a mere form. Only six Republicans voted for the proposition, and all, with three exceptions, came from the South. They basely tried their vote on the plea that the Constitution made no provision for expelling a man except for certain specified reasons which made him eligible, and polygamy was not among these specified objections. On Mr. Taylor's resolution to exclude Mr. Roberts, twenty-five of these Democrats changed sides, thus indicating that they, too, were eager to disbar the polygamist.

There is some speculation as to Mr. Roberts' next step. After mature thought, he will probably decide to accept his fate. He will find that he can not bring his case before the courts, as he has threatened. Bishop Clanson and Apostle John Henry Smith, shining lights of his church, arrived from Salt Lake, and it is understood that they have brought him instructions from the church authorities that the better policy will be not to irritate the people of the country any further on the question of polygamy, but to let the State of Utah be made to suffer. From the present temper of the House, it will require but little more of Mr. Roberts' defiance to arouse a sentiment in favor of rescinding Utah's statehood.

BIG BLAZE IN FREDONIA.

Two Persons Burned to Death in Fire Which Started in Hotel.

Dunkirk, N. Y., (Special.)—Fire did \$200,000 damage at Fredonia, a village three miles south of Dunkirk. Besides the loss to buildings, the power-house of the Dunkirk and Fredonia Street Car Company was destroyed, together with all the cars, and as a result traffic between the two places by cars has been suspended. Two lives were lost in the flames. Miss Alice Huntington was burned to death in the home of Fred. W. Case while trying to save her personal effects. Warren Leopold Brodzki, a printer, lost his life in the Pan-American Hotel, while asleep in his room. The fire started in the Pan-American Hotel at three o'clock from some cause unknown.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSIONS.

Residence of a Millionaire Mine-Owner Wrecked at Leadville.

Leadville, Col., (Special.)—The third of a series of dynamite explosions within the city limits occurred, wrecking the handsome residence of A. V. Hunter, the millionaire mine-owner, and the home of J. C. Ritchey, adjoining.

The first dynamite explosion occurred on Sunday night at the Carbonate Theatre, wrecking the rear of the building. The second occurred in the rear of the Courthouse, blowing windows. No one has been injured by the explosions.

The police are at a loss to ascribe a motive for these outrages. Several suspicious characters have been arrested.

Obsolete Cannon-Balls.

Norfolk, Va., (Special.)—The schooner Hume sailed for Boston with a cargo of obsolete cannon balls, to be sold there as old iron. They have been stored in the St. Helena magazine for years, and on account of improvements in cannon are not available.

Turpentine's Way Up.

Wilmington, N. C., (Special.)—Not since April, 1883, has spirits of turpentine reached a higher mark on a southern market than the price at which sales were made Thursday, viz: 5 1/2 cents a gallon. The high price is connected with the uniform high prices of turpentine and resin which have prevailed for several weeks, operators in turpentine are reaping a rich harvest and expect good pieces throughout the season. Spirits of turpentine receipts at the port of Wilmington for the crop year to the present time are in excess of those of the corresponding period last year by over a thousand cases.

"A GHASTLY BLUNDER."

John Morley Thus Speaks of the War England Wages—He Blames the Government.

London, (By Cable.)—John Morley, the former Liberal leader, addressing his constituents at Forfar, Scotland, made little reference to the present aspects of the war in South Africa, confining himself chiefly to a renewal of his indictment of the "policy which led to hostilities."

He ridiculed "the notion that a few Boer successes entitled the Transvaal to be described as a first-class military power," and declared that "the fact of the Boers sending the ultimatum no more disposed of all other questions than the defiance of the American colonists, in throwing the tea into Boston harbor, disposed of all the questions of the war of American independence."

"It is certain," continued Mr. Morley, "that had the Government appreciated the temper of the Transvaal people and foreseen what was coming—that we all know in these black, gloomy days—there would have been no war. It is dreadful, but true, that a want of decent foresight and decent information led the Government to stumble into war in the dark."

"Lord Salisbury's menacing speech of July 18, if applied to a great power, could only have meant war. It was absurd, if the Government really believed in a Dutch conspiracy, to spend time in negotiations regarding the franchise. The conspiracy was an afterthought of the Government, conjured up to mask a hideous and ghastly blunder."

In conclusion Mr. Morley declined to commit himself as to what would happen in the future, but he warned his hearers not to be daunted by the idea that the Boers, after defeat, would settle down quietly.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE WAR.

St. James Gazette Thinks Captain Mahan in the Minority.

London, (By Cable.)—A recent letter from Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, retired, which has been cabled here, has been extensively commented upon. In the letter Captain Mahan expresses sympathy with the English in the war. The St. James Gazette says:

"Captain Mahan's advice is good and is needed in America. While strict neutrality is maintained in the official world and good will for England is felt by the better informed, it is simply misleading the public of this country to suggest, as some correspondents are doing, that antagonism to England is confined to a negligible majority of Americans."

"The sympathy of Americans as a whole is, as a matter of fact, no more with England at this moment than it was our popular sympathy at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and the contrast of official and popular attitudes is no less marked in the United States than in Germany."

Alleged Postal Violation.

Lynchburg, Va., (Special.)—Deputy Marshal Felts has made the fourth arrest in connection with the alleged violations of the postal regulations at Fore's store, in Appomattox county. He brought here and lodged in jail Wesley J. Franklin, who is charged with being one of the men who expressed the office of "Squire" Waiter for a hearing with a capital of \$50,000 and dealing in questionable books, whereas it is said that their only capital consisted of a typewriter and circulars.

Good Luck Sometimes Kills.

Carlisle, Pa., (Special.)—Excessive joy at the receipt of over \$1,000 bank pension pay from the Federal Government is believed to be responsible for the death of Henry Keeler, a Civil War veteran, who was until lately confined here as a vagrant. Keeler picked the money in safe hands, but his good fortune gave him such a shock that he was obliged to take to his bed, his death resulting. He had no relatives, as far as is known here.

Shot the Officer Down.

Washington, Pa., (Special.)—George W. McCammon, of West Alexander, was shot and killed by a young man named Frank Medies. McCammon had an alleged sheep thief in custody and was taking him to the office of "Squire" Waiter for a hearing when McGee interfered, and the officer threatened him with arrest. The young man then drew a revolver and shot him through the head, killing him almost instantly. McGee fled, but was later captured by a posse, and is now in jail.

Soldiers' Bodies from Santiago.

Washington, (Special.)—Quartermaster General Ludington is informed that the transport McClellan has arrived at New York from Santiago with the remains of seventy-six soldiers, who died from yellow fever in Santiago Province last summer and spring, and a cargo of 375 metallic caskets for the Philippines. These caskets were sent to Santiago when there was a large force of troops there, and are no longer needed in Cuba.

FRANCE ORDERS STEEL CARS.

Chicago, (Special.)—The Tribune says: "The French Government has given to the Pressed Steel Car Company, of Pittsburgh, an order for 1,000 steel freight cars for the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad."

"The War Department of France is planning to equip the Government roads with steel cars that can be converted without difficulty into armored cars."

"The results obtained in the use of these cars, which will be shipped to France in a short time, will determine the French Government's course of action in equipping all government lines with steel cars."

Death of a Veteran Editor.

Stroudsburg, Pa., (Special.)—Ex-Judge Schoch, the oldest editor in point of active and continuous service on one newspaper in the United States, died at his home here at the age of eighty-six. Ex-Judge Schoch took charge of the Jeffersonian in 1840, and since then has been editor and publisher. He enjoyed the best of health up to within two weeks ago, and did work on his paper until quite recently.

BIG FIRE IN DAWSON.

Klondike Metropolis Sustains a Loss of \$400,000.

Seattle, Wash., (Special.)—Advice from the North coast substantiated the report of a big fire at Dawson. It occurred on January 11 and destroyed buildings and merchandise to the value of \$400,000.

The news came by telegraph from Dawson to Skagway. The flames burned about 400 feet along the principal street, laying in ashes many of the most substantial structures in the Klondike metropolis. There was no loss of life, but very little of the contents of the buildings were saved.

DANGEROUS REVOLT.

PLOT OF THE AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE AMBUSH AT LIPA.

Eleven of the Native Officials, Including the President and Several Councilors, Sent to Prison on the Charge of Plotting Treason—What the Investigation Shows.—Prominent Men Arrested.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Mail advices from Negros bring particulars of the uprising last month in the southern part of the island, in which Lieutenant A. C. Ledyard, Sixth Infantry, was killed. Instead of being an unimportant revolt of native police, as was at first reported, it appears to have been an attempt to overthrow American authority. The movement was started by the chief officials of the autonomous government, the men who were elected and inaugurated with so much ceremony last November.

Eleven of these officials, including the president and several councilors, were lodged in jail on charges of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remain in prison.

General Smith found evidence that the revolting police were following the orders of the autonomous government, which designed to use the force under its control to overpower the Americans. The plot failed through being started prematurely, but Negros was in a state of uneasiness for a week. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry were hurried from Iloilo to reinforce the garrison at Isocod.

The officials arrested include some of the most prominent men in Negros. It is believed that they will be expelled from the island.

The escort of fifty men of Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, Lieutenant Balston commanding, which was ambushed near Lipa, as already cabled, consisted of fifty convalescents from the hospital, who were going to rejoin the regiment. The insurgents hid in the bushes along the road, and opened fire upon the pack train from three sides.

The Americans, in addition to their casualties, were compelled to abandon the train, which consisted of twenty-two horses. The latter, with their packs, all fell into the hands of the insurgents, who pursued the retreating escort for three miles along the road, until the Americans were reinforced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States Senate Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, made a speech on the race question in the South, and Mr. Turner, of the Philippine question. A resolution for an inquiry into polygamy was adopted.

Brigadier General James F. Wade was directed to assume command of the Department of the Lakes upon the retirement of General Anderson.

Puerto Rican delegates made arguments before the Senate committee in favor of free trade with the island.

Henry A. Hazen, of the Weather Bureau, was probably fatally hurt by a bicycle accident.

The Senate committee investigating the bribery charges against Senator Clark, of Montana, heard a number of witnesses.

Before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures Secretary Gage spoke in favor of the metric system.

The House passed a joint resolution appointing ex-Sergeant Oney one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Surgeon General Wyman has issued a brochure on the history of the bubonic plague.

General Merritt has been placed in charge of the funeral of General Lawton.

Brigadier General Thomas M. Anderson was retired under the age limit.

The Interstate Commerce Committee decided that the Louisville and Nashville and the other companies violated the interstate commerce law by discriminating against Savannah, and ordered a change in rates to be made.

Mr. Hale declared in the Senate that the sentiment of the American people was with the B'ers, and not with England, as Mr. Balfour declared.

The House Committee on Labor voted unanimously to report the joint resolution designed to prevent government bands, military and marine, from competing with civilian bands.

Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced in the House a bill to extend the United States customs and internal revenue to Puerto Rico.

The Pension Appropriation bill, carrying \$145,245,250, was passed by the House, after an attack on Pension Commissioner Evans' administration.

Postmaster General Smith appeared before the committee investigating the alleged polygamist status of postal appointees in Utah.

An official report of the wreck of the United States steamer Charleston was received from Captain Piggan.

FATHER CHINQUY'S WILL.

His Property, Except His Valuable Library, Left to His Wife.

Kankakee, Ill., (Special.)—The will of Father Chiquy, the excommunicated priest, who died in Montreal last year, was filed in the Kankakee County Court. In the will Father Chiquy says he dies in the faith of the Presbyterian Church.

His property he leaves to his wife and daughters, except his library, worth \$7,000, which he bequeaths to his son-in-law, Rev. Joseph Morin, who is carrying on Father Chiquy's missionary work in Canada, according to the dead priest's directions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A number of towns along the Rhine, in Germany, are flooded, sudden thaws causing the river to rise ten feet in twenty-four hours.

The French Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the government on an interpellation criticizing the government's indiscretion in the recent miners' strike.

German parliamentarians say that the fate of the Naval bill in the Reichstag is by no means assured.

The Marquis de Castellane, father of the Count's debts reports that his son had failed to meet his obligations, due to horse speculation, but it is stated that the Count was involved in private speculation, and suffered on account of the depression caused by British reverses in South Africa. Rumors place his losses at \$5,000,000 francs.

The Empress of China has again vested Li Hong Chang with vice-regal power, and given him the difficult task of dealing with the aggression of the French on the southern border of China.

BURIAL OF LAWTON.

Making Arrangements for a Fitting Funeral for the Gallant Soldier.

Washington, (Special.)—According to arrangements already made by the War Department, the remains of Major General Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., who was killed at San Mateo, Luzon, December 19 last, will be interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington with full military honors, the day after they reach this city. Previous to interment, troops to compose the funeral escort, which will consist of one regiment of infantry, one regiment of foot artillery, a squadron of cavalry and two mounted batteries of artillery, will be assembled in this city to escort the remains from the church, where the funeral religious services are held, to the cemetery.

Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, has been charged with the execution of these orders. General Merritt has been formally designated to command the escort.

The remains of General Lawton are on the transport Thomas, and are expected to arrive at San Francisco about the 1st of February. Mrs. Lawton is a passenger on that vessel, and the final arrangements for the funeral will not be made until the authorities at Washington have ascertained her wishes in the matter. It is settled, however, that the remains will be brought to Washington on a special train, in charge of Major General Shafter, who will be accompanied by an aide. The itinerary of the train will not be determined until the wishes of Mrs. Lawton are known. It is probable that the trip will be made so as to permit the body to lie in state for a short time at Fort Wayne and Indianapolis.

TRAPPED IN AMBUSH.

First Mishap to the American Troops—Two Men Killed.

Washington, (Special.)—The first untoward happening in the highly-successful campaign now going on in Luzon is announced from General Otis:

Manila.—A pack train of twenty ponies, transporting rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, Laguna province, escorted by fifty men under Lieut. Balston, Thirtieth Infantry, was ambushed Saturday. Two men were killed, five wounded, and nine are missing. Pack train lost. Lieut. Balston and thirty-four men returned to Santo Tomas with the killed and wounded. The affair is being investigated.

Dorst, with the Forty-fifth Infantry, struck the insurgents in Batangas Mountains prepared in ambush to meet them. He killed eight, wounded three, captured seventeen, including one spaniard, and six rifles. His casualties—two men slightly wounded.

(Signed.)—OTIS.

CROP REPORT FOR 1899.

Statistics Showing the Acreage, Value of Wheat, Corn and Oats.

Washington, (Special.)—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture has made public his final estimates of the acreage, production and value of the crops of 1899. The values are based on the average farm prices on December 1.

The wheat acreage was 44,522,516, the production 473,554,646 bushels and the value \$19,545,259. The average yield per acre being 12.3 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel on December 1, 53.4 cents.

The corn acreage was 82,108,357, the production 2,075,143,933 bushels, and the value \$629,210,110, the average yield per acre being 25.3 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel on December 1, 30.3 cents.

The acreage in oats was 24,341,390, the production 799,177,713 bushels, and the value \$19,545,259. The average yield per acre being 33.2 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel on December 1, 24.9 cents.

The barley crop is estimated at 73,381,563 bushels, the rye crop at 23,961,741 bushels, the buckwheat crop at 11,94,473 bushels, the potato crop at 22,783,232 bushels and the hay crop at 56,653,756 tons.

RUMORED NAVAL SCANDALS.

Stories About Captain McGowan and Commander Vary.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—A letter received from a naval officer at Manila, dated December 12, says that two scandals in the United States squadron are causing general talk. One is the shooting of a Filipino or board the Monadnock by Captain McGowan, because the man climbed over the side of the vessel forward instead of aft, as demanded by naval usage. It is maintained that the captain intended to fire over the man and scare him, but he was hit in the hip, and died soon afterwards.

The other subject of comment is the fact that Commander S. W. Vary, of the Castine, up to the present time, has had every officer on the vessel, with one exception, under suspension, and one of them has objected.

ANTI-LYNCHING MEASURE.

Colored Congressman Proposes to Make It a Crime to the United States.

Washington, (Special.)—Representative White, of North Carolina, the colored representative in the House, introduced a bill "for the protection of all citizens of the United States against mob violence," etc. It provides that all persons shall be protected from being murdered, tortured or burned to death by mobs known as "lynching bees," whether spontaneous or premeditated, and all parties participating, aiding or abetting in such affairs are made guilty of treason against the United States government, and subject to prosecution in the United States courts.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.

Their Horse Stumbled While They Were Fording Cheat River.

Parsons, W. Va., (Special.)—Two daughters of Rev. G. N. Day were drowned in Safford Ford of Cheat River, six miles above here. They were about fifteen and eighteen years old, and were crossing the river on horseback. The animals fell down, throwing them from their backs. One clung to the bridge and the other by his tail, and were being thus dragged out when the horse fell a second time. The father saw the accident, but his skill sank before reaching his children.

NICARAGUA WILL ARBITRATE.

Ready Settlement of Any Trouble With the Canal Company.

Washington, (Special.)—It was stated by officials authorized to speak that there is absolutely no basis for reports that the State Department has received assurances from Costa Rica and Nicaragua of a willingness to lease territory to the United States for a hundred years or more for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Nicaragua, it is learned, has practically admitted, in principle at least, the doctrine of arbitration as the means of settlement of any trouble between it and the Maritime Canal Company.

BY EARTHQUAKE.

PEOPLE PANIC-STRICKEN IN