REVOLUTION IN HAWAIL

Liliuokalani Deposed and a New Government in Power.

Annexation to the United States is Asked For.



QUEEN LILIUOKALANI

The steamer Claudine, which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., at 3 o'clock a few mornings ago, brought news of a revolution in Hawaii.

Queen Liliuokalani has been deposed, the monarchy is abolished, a provisional Government has been set up, the Government buildings have been seized and the new provisional Ministry, composed of four members, is sustained by the bayonets of

The Claudine brought a commission, Readed by L. A. Thurston, of the Advisory Council, which immediately left for Wash-ington with a petition to the American Gov-ernment to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States the United States. The United States steamer Boston landed

about three hundred men about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the uprising. Each man had two belts of cartridges around his waist and was armed with a rifle. The men marched up to the office of the Consul-General of the United States, States, where a halt was made. The marines were detached and sent to the American Legation, while the sailors marched out along Merchant street with two Gatling guns and made a halt in front two Gatling guns and made a nate in frone of J. Hopper's residence. About sundown they moved to the grounds of J. B. Ather-ton and after a stay of several hours re-turned to Arion Hall, where they camped over night.

The Queen attempted on Saturday, January 14, to promulgate a new constitution, de-priving foreigners of the right of franchise priving foreigners of the right of Tranchiss and abrogating the existing House of No-bles, at the same time giving her the power of appointing a new House. This was resisted by the foreign element of the community, who at once appointed a Committee of Safety of thirteen members, who called a measurements of their element

who called a mass-meeting of their class, at which 1200 or 1500 were present. That meeting unanimously adopted reso-lutions condemning the Queen's action and authorizing the committee to consider whatever was necessary to protect the public safety. The committee did so, and organ-ized a provisional Government on the Tues-day following. owing.

This Government was composed of S. B. Dole, J. A. King, P. C. Jones and W. O.

They at once issned a proclamation reciting the arrogance of the Queen, giving the broken promises of Her Majestv, detailing the wrongs inflicted on residents and prop. erty-owners of which the chief points are as The Commissioners are: Lorrin A. Thurs-ton, William C. Wilder, William R. Castle, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden.

Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden. The Claudine brought also representatives of the deposed Queen. Claus Spreckles, the millionaire sugar king, is probably more deeply interested in the result of the trouble on the islands than any other American. He has fully \$10, -000,000 invested in sugar plantations, Mr. Thurston was for some years Minister of the Interior under King Kalakaua, and is one of the bact information many the computer one of the best-informed men in the country

one of the best-informed men in the country on Hawaiian political affairs. The Hawaiian revolution found the United States with only one modern man-of-war on the Pacific Ocean, the cruiser Boston, nowat Honolulu. The flagship Mobican and the war ship Ranger now at Mare Island, Cali-fornia, have been ordered to sea immediately. The Mobican went direct to Honolulu. The light and printing offices with power have been seized by the armed body of the pro-

visional Government. All Americans on the islands are a unit for annexation to the United States and the new provisional Government and its aims are supported by nearly all the English there and all of the Germans. The foreign interests in Hawaii amounts to about forty Ranger proceeded to San Francisco and awaited further orders.

The provisional Government has placed J. H. Soper in command of all the armed troops on the island, who issued a proclam-ation placing the island under martial law. This proclamation is printed in the Ha-waiian, English and Portuguese languages. Under the orders of the Executive Com

mittee all liquor stores have been closed. Electric works which supply the city with million dollars, thirty millions of which are in the hands of Americans. Honolulu is as much an American city as San Francisco itwif.

Liliupkalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, issued a proclamation declaring that she abdicated the throne on account of the anding of United States sailors from the cruiser Boston, and now awaits her reinstatement in power by the Government of the United States.

What Hawaii Is.

The kingdom of Hawaii consists of fifteen islands in the North Pacific, only eight of which are inhabited. They are about 2100 miles from San Francisco. The population is about 80,000, and the total area is 6640 square miles. Of the population in 1890, 35,436 were natives, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 86/2 Portuguese, 1925 Americans, and 1344 British. Nine-tenths of the trade of the islands is with the United States. The exports consist mainly of sugar, rice, bananas and hides.

Honolulu, the capital, on the island of Oahu, is lighted by electricity, and nearly every leading family in the town has its tele-phone. In 1890 295 vessels visited the is-lands. The naval and military forces of the islands consist of the household guards, fixed at sixty-five men. There are no volunteer

military organizations. David Kalakaua, the seventh and probably the last King of the Hawaiians, was born in Honolulu on November 16th, 1836. He was educated in the royal school at Hon-olulu. He married the Chieftiness Kapio lana in 1863, and, after the death of Prince Lunalilo, on February 2d, 1874, he announced himself as candidate for the throne, Prince Lunalilo having failed to proclaim a sucsor. Emma, the widow of Kamehameha , the Queen Dowager, was also a candi-te. Kalakaua was elected by an extra sion of the Legislature. cessor. date.

Queen Emma's partisans attacked the Legislature, but were dispersed by marines from the American and British warships in the harbor, and the King was installed.

Queen Liliuokalani is the eldest sister of King Kalakana, who died on January 20, 1891, in San Francisco. She succeeded to the throne. Her husband, John O. Dominis, long resided in Hawaii, Mr. Dominis ac-companied Queen Kapiolani, Kalakaua's consort, and the detbroned Queen Lilliuo-kalani to this country in 1887.

TO SUCCEED LAMAR.

Judge Howell E, Jackson Named For the Supreme Bench. President Harrison nominated Judge

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Terrible Punishment Meted Out by a Texas Mob.

Fate of a Fiend Who Assaulted and Killed a Baby.

Henry Smith, the colored man who as saulted and murdered Myrtle Vance, the three-year-old daughter of Henry Vance of Paris, Texas, was burned to death at the stake in that city, just five days after the commission of his crime, in the presence of 15,000 persons.

15,000 persons. When the telegram reached there from County Attorney Sturgeon telling of the ar-rest of Smith at Ozon, Ark., and asking for protection, a committee of twenty-five cit-izens left on a special for Texarkana to mest Mr. Sturgeon. These citizens took charge of Smith at S:30 o'clock in the morning. A exercise car was placed at their discourt special car was placed at their disposal,

All along the route there were great crowds. At Texarkana a mob of 2000 persons had gathered around the railway sta-tion when the train arrived. The guards surrounded Smith, and with cocked revol-vers forced a passage through the crowd to a train in waiting to convey them to Paris. The mob swarmed about the coach, on the platforms, and upon the roof of the coach, and wanted to lynch Smith immediately.

District Attorney Birmingham then mounted the platform of the coach and made an impassioned appeal to the mob, ask-ing them to respect the law and leave the authorities at Paris to deal with the man. Smith seemed indifferent to his fate at

first, and could not be brought to understand that fearful vengeacce would come upon him. When he was told that his death was inevitable, and would come by the most cruel manner human ingenuity could devise, he weakened and begged the officers to save

He first asked to be spared, and then soughtany other death than burning. He was told that this was impossible, for the people at a mass meeting had determined on his fate. He said he wanted to be shot.

When the train pulled up at the Texas Pacific station at Paris, Texas, 15,000 persons were there to receive him. Hundreds of people had poured into the city from the adjoining country. The word had been passed from lip to lip that death by fire was to be the penalty. Whisky shops were closed, un-ruly mobs were dispersed, and schools were missed by a proclamation from the Mayor

When the train stopped Hon. H. B. Birmingham of the escort made a brief address. He said

"Fellow Citizens: There is not an officer now on this train who has any control over the prisoner, Henry Smith. Twenty-five of your citizen went in reply to telegrams from your County Attorney to meet him and see that the prisoner was protected delivered here without in-We have done that thing; and jury. we have not deceived or misled you; we are not officers, but merely citizens; we have no authority to hold this prisoner against you or anyone, and shall make no effort to do so. As citizens we merely wish to surrender the prisoner. We believe you will do what is right. Whatever may be done, let it be done as the people of Limar County have done everything, in a law-abiding, peaceable and patriotic way. We cannot, if we would, re-sist the thousands assembled here. The prisoner has admitted his guilt in the pres-ence of a dozen good and true men. This is all we can say.

Smith was placed upon a carnival float, in mockery of a king upon his throne, and, followed by the immense crowd, was escorted through the city so that all might see the monster. He was firmly lashed to the seat.

The line of march was up Main street to the square, around the square, down Clarks-ville street to Church street, thence to the open prairie about three hundred yards from the Texas and Pacific station.

Here a scaffold ten fest high had been erected. Around this was a surging throng

tery.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE dwelling house of James Addison, at West Newbury, Mass., was burned a few mornings since. Mr. Addison, aged forty, and William, aged sixteen, perished in the fames.

THE Legislatures of Maine and Connecti-cut passed resolutions sulogizing Mr. Blaine. MRS. LUCY WOOD, who recently cele-brated her 107th birthday at Barre, Vt., is

At Little Falls, N. Y., the Hotel Rockton, Grand Central Hotel Block, Nelson Block, Metropolitan Block and several smaller buildings were burned, causing a loss of ROBERT J. BEATTY was found guilty of complicity in the Homestead (Penn.) poison-

ng of non-union men. At McConnellsville, N. Y., a snow plow ran into the rear of a freight train, which was stalled in the snow. The plow was crushed by the collision and two men inside

were killed. WALLACE W. HOLMES, the wife murderer, was banged a few days since at Springfield, Mass.

A FIRE of suspicious origin in a tenement-ouse in New York City caused the death of three persons in one family and the serious injury of three others.

THE Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, Professor of sacred rhetric at Audover Theological Geminary, was unanimously elected Presi-dent of Dartmouth College.

EDWARD H. M. JUST, a wealthy New York City property owaer and retired manufacturer, committed suicide in his office after mourning many years for his wife and children, who were lost with the steamship Schiller.

South and West.

THE great ics gorge at Cincinnati, Ohio, has broken, and so have others on the Ohio River above that point, and great damage has been done.

HEAVY snow and intense cold were report-ed from all the States in the Northwest.

THE trial of the United States vessel Vesuvius was held off Port Royal, S. C., and the cruiser delighted her officers by the splendid way she did her work. She answered every requirement. Twelve dynamite projectiles were fired, and each was a success. Six were fired at the 2000 yard range and six at 1500 yards. One of the sume shered at 1500 yards. One of the guns showed a triffing error at first, but this was corrected, and almost perfect work followed.

FIFTHEN prisoners, two of them murderers, in the County Jail, at Murray, Ky., escaped y cutting out,

THE First National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., closed its doors, having been wrecked by the dishonest acts of its officers. Its lia-Ark ilities are \$500,000.

> JUDGE WILLIAM LINDSAY was nominated to succeed Senator Carlisle by the Demo-ratic legislative caucus at Frankfort, Ky. THE Planters' Compress boilers at Vicks-burg, Miss., exploded. The compress was torn to pieces. Three men were immedi-ately taken out dead. Ten people were buried in the ruins. Seven were taken out more the ruins.

or less in jurad.

THE blizzard in North Dakota created a fuel famine, and the people are burning their old sheds and fences.

Washington.

FRANCIS M. MALONE, of Miles City, Mon-tana, has arrived at the Capitol with the delayed electoral returns of that State. This completes the returns from all the States THE funeral of General Abner Doubleday.

whose body was brought from New York to Washington, took place. There were no re ligious services or other exercises at the grave except the firing of the parting salute. The body was buried in Ariington Ceule-

THE Commissioner of Patents has submitted his annual report to Congress.

THE President has no ninated Arthur A. Birney, of the District of Columbia, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL FINANCES

The Treasury Department's Public Debt Statement.

A \$3,000,000 Increase--Largest Receipts in Two Years.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the United States Treasury Department shows an increase of \$3,105,901 in the debt during the last month. There was an decrease of \$722,299 in the non-interest bearing debt. On the other hand the interest bearing debt was increased a trifle, \$580, and the surplus or net cash in the Treasury and the surplus or net cash in the Treasury was lowered \$3,827,520 during the last month. The surplus, including the \$100,000,000 gold greenback reserve, aggregated \$125,265,038. Treasury gold assets aggregate \$228,593,465, against which there are gold certificates, de-mand Habilities, accounting to \$126,275 mand liabilities, amounting to \$136,375,-559; leaving a gold balance in the in the Treasury amounting to \$42,222,876, a de-crease of \$4,789,034 during January. Silver assets aggregate \$468,040,081, against which there are silver certificates and silver Treasury note liabilities amounting to \$456,092,-993, leaving a silver balance of \$11,947,083, an increase of about \$100,00) during last

month. The National debt, less the cash balance in the Trensury amounts to \$\$38,537,965, of which \$585,033,660 is interest bearing debt made up of \$559,669,189 four per cents., and \$25,364,500 two per cent. bonds. In round numbers about \$510,000,030 of this bonded in the tent of the residues of and \$55,000 000 indebtedness is in registered and \$75,000,000 in coupon bonds. Since March 1, 1839, the beginning of the present Administration, the bonded indebtadness of the country has de-creased \$259,072,569, there having been about \$138,000,000 four and a half and \$121,-000,000 four per cent, bonds redeemed and ancelled.

Government receipts last month in round numbers amounted to \$35,209,972, the largest in any one month for more than two years, and fully four and three-quarter millions more than in January, 1893; custous re-ceipts alone last month were 321 102,478, or three and a half millions more than in January a year are while interest January a year ago, while internal revenues receipts were half a million greater than in January, 1892. For the seven months of the current fiscal year, or up to January 31, receipts from all sources aggregated \$231,063,853 or about £25,000,000 gregated \$331,003,000 or about \$25,000,000 more than during the corresponding month of the preceding fiscal year. On the other hand, expenditures during the seven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$234,-556,060 or about \$23,060,000 more than during the same months of the preceding year.

The wheat crop is slightly above an average one in yield, says the Department of Agriculture's reporter; the area as estimated is 35,554,430 acres, product, 515,949,000 bushels; value, \$332,111,881

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

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BURIAL OF BLAINE.

Simple Services at the Home, Church and Grave.

Simple ceremonies characterized James G. Binnies current at Washington. All bud-ness was suspended. Mrs. Blaine had de-sired that the funeral of her husband should be strictly private, but it became a public demonstration of the high esteem in which the Maine statesman was held.

The body lay in the parlor on the second floor of his residence, amid a profusion of floral emblems sent by personal friends and official associates. The parlor was far too small to contain the persons who had been invited to the preliminary services at the

nouse. The President entered, accompanied by Mrs. McKee and Private Secretary Halford and Lieutenant Parker. The Vice-Presi-dent was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Morton.

Then came the members of the Cabinet. Then came the members of the Cabinet, Secretary of State Foster, Secretary of the Treasury Foster and his family, Secretary Elkins and his family, Secre-tary Noble and his family, Secre-tary Noble and his family, Ostmaster-General Wanamaker and his family, At-torney-General Miller and his family, Secre-tary Buck and his family, Secretary Rusk and his family, and the Chief Justice of the United States, just back from the funeral of his late associate, Judge La-mar, and accompanied by Mrs. and Miss

The immediate mourners grouped around the casket were the widow, her married daughter, Mrs. Damrosch; Miss Hattie Blaine, Mr. James G. Blaine, Jr., Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Miss Abigail Dolge (Gail Hamilton), Mr. Blaine's cousin; Mr. R. G. Blaine, brother of the dead statesman, and his wife and daughter, Mr. Heavier, D. blane, brother of the dead statesman, and his wife and daughter; Mr. Hampton Den-man, of Missouri, cousin of Mr. Blaine; Frank, Henry, Horace and Augustus Stan-wood, Walter Stinson and Mr. W. R. Eatch,

all nephews of Mr. Blaine. Eleven o'clock was the hour named for the simple service of prayer which was to precede the removal of the body to the church for the more public rites. Tas Rev. Dr. Hamin, of the Church of the Covenant, stood beside the casket and in a low tone delivered the Presbyterian prayer for the de-parted soul. As he did so Walter Damrosch parted soul. As he did so Walter Damrosch touched the keys of the piano in a slow dirge. A prayer by Dr. Hamlin completed the impressive services, and the casket was closed and borne to the hearse.

Outside thh house the street was thronged with spectators, who reverently doffed their hats as the pall-bearers deposited their burden in the hearse. The cortege then started for the church. The pall-bearers were Senators Hale and

Frye, of Maine; Senator Morgan, of Ala-bama; Representatives Reed and Boutelle, of Maine: Representative Hitt, of Illinois (lormerly Mr. Blaine's Assistant Secretary of State); Representative Bingham, of Penn-sylvania, General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; John Hay, Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta; Almet F. Jenks, of Brooklyn, and P. V. T.

The decorations of the Church of the Covenant were rich and effective. The terrace formed by the pulpit and the rail separating the organ gallery from the platform afforded a background for a striking massing of plants and cut flowers.

Walter Damrosch preided at the organ, and played an improvisation of sacred melody which Mr. Blaine, his father in-law. liked.

As the procession reached the aisle all present arose and remained standing as the

funeral party moved down the aisle. Dr. Hamila, the pastor, walked at the head of the mourners, and holding in his hand an open book containing the ritual of the Presbyterian worship, read as he ad-wanced selections from the Scriptures.

Behind him came the honorary pall-bear-ers, two abreast. Senators Hale and Frye, the representatives of the dead man's be loved State leading the way.

The body-bearers moved at measured pace toward the chancel rail, where they depos for the casket and the protusion of fowers. The family follows i the body and of took the front seat on the left, near remains.

They knelt with their heads bowed in prayer, and remained in this attitude for More distant kinsfolk, relatives, istimate friends, the President and his Cabinet, and the other members of the funeral party who were at the house came in after the fan and were seated in the pews reserved for When all were seated the deep tones of the organ ceased and Dr. Hamlin, rising from his place in the pulpit, began the church service with the reading of selections from the Scriptures. The reading finished, prayer was offered by Dr. Hamlin Then the funeral procession once mo formed and was soon moving in the direc-tion of Oak Hill Cemetery, headed by a platoon of police. A great number of those who had formed the spectators outside the church walked along the pavements on either side of the long line of carriages. Oak Hill Cemetery is one of the most picturesque burial grounds in the United States. It is at the summit of Georgetown Heights, overlooking the valley of Rock Creek, and al-most under the shadow of the historic Georgetewn College. With the exception of Mrs. Blaine all the family and the relatives were at the grave. Behind them stood the President of the United States, the distin-guished p-ll bearers, members of the Cabinet, Vice-President Morton and many intimate friends and political associates. Dr. Hamlin read the simple burial service of the Presbyterian Church. This was followed by an extemporaneous prayer and the benediction, and all that was mortal of James Gillespie Blaine was consigned. to earth.

THE MARKETS.

First-The Hawaiian Monarchial system of Government is hereby abrogated. Second-A provisional Government for

the control and management of pul fairs and for the protection of the public affairs and for the protection of the public peace is hereby established to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed

Third-such provisional Government shall consist of an Executive Council of four members, who shall administer the Execu-tive Department of the Government with an Advisory Council of fourteen, who shall

an Advisory Councel of fouriers, who shan have general legislative authority. The new Government then called volun-teers, who assembled, armed, to the number of 500. The old Governsurrendered without striking ment blow, although it had about 400 men under arms and a battery of Gatting guns. The provisional Government thea notified the representatives of foreign Govvernments of the change, and aske recog-It was at once granted by all nition. powers except England.

The Government assumed formal control of the palace and barracks. The ex-Queen retired to her private residence at Washington place, and the Government granted her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The household guards were paid off to February 1st and disbanded. A strong force of volunteers and discanced. A strong force of volunteers took possession and is now in charge of the palace, the barracks, the police headquart-ers and other Government buildings. At the headquarters the work of military

organization was pushed rapidly forward, and volunteers continued to pour in steadily from all quarters. The provisional Govern-ment spent a large part of the night in per-fecting its organization and adjusting the wheels of Government to the changed order.

The arrival of the Boston was very opportune. She had been outside for a week's cruise. When she appeared everyboly felt easier, for it was seen that the Queen's forces could never prevail against welldrilled marines

.The scene at the palace when the Queen was in a towering rage, but she was sensible enough to see that she could make

sensible enough to see that she could make no head against the foreigners. She had a small force of about sixty troops, and they had four smooth bores and three Gatlings. With these they could have stood off a thousand men if they had been soldiers, but they wilted at the mere mention of fight; it was pitiable to see their demonstrations. They gave up their warpone as though they ware all d to their weapons as though they were glad to be rid of them.

The revolution was almost a bloodless one The revolution was almost a blodless one, Only one man was hurt, a native policeman, who was shot by Mr. Good. Good was in charge of a wagon containing a supply of ammunition for the revolutionists, and the police attempted to capture it. Good, who is a man of great firmness and resolution, shot the policeman and took the ammunition to a place where it would do the most good to the men who were resisting the Queen. Fortunately there was no processity for a re-Fortunately there was no necessity for a re-sort to arms, and further bloodshed was avoided.

The Queen is jealous of the power of the whites, and is an ambitious, scheming wo-man, badly advised. Under the old ragime is the had no cause to complain, She enjoyed and 100,000 with no responsibility, but to be undertook to mix in politics and got the worst of it. The Queen was supported by her favorite, R. B. Wilson, the marshal of the kingdom and the Gov-erament troops. Wilson swores in a number of deputies, and in all the Queen's forces amounted to about 400 men. The steamer Claudine was chartered and left Honolulu on the morning of Wednesday, and negotiate a treaty of annexation.

well E Jackson of Tenn crat and a United States Circuit Judge to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. The nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate. President Harrison personally selected Judge Jackson for promotion. He served with him in the Sanate from March, served with him in the Sebate from March, 1881. until April, 1883, and then when Senator Jackson resigned, having been appointed Circuit Judge by President Cleveland, Senator Har-rison voted for his confirmation. The announcement that Ju ige Jackson had

been chosen for the Associate Justiceship created something of a stir at the Capita for the new appointee is a Southern Demo-crat; and the average expectation was, perhaps, that the President would select a Southern Republican to succeed Justice Lamar

Howell Elmunds Jackson was a United States Senator when President Cleveland appointed him Judge of the United States irt for the district embracing Teonessee. He is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Paris, in that State, on April 8, 1832, being therefore sixty on April of age. His pirents early moved to Jackson, Tenn., and he lived there for many years. He was graduated from East Tennessee College in 1848, and after-ward spent two years at the University of ward spent two years at the University of Virginia. In 1856 he was graduated from Lebanon Law School, and immediately began the practice of law in Jackson, removing to Memphis three years later. He served on the Suprene bench of his State twice by appoint-ment. He was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1880 on the State credit platform, and was very soon after ward elected to the United States March 4, 1881, until March 3, 1887, He is rememoered at the Capital as a man of quiet, unassuming manners, gen erally well liked, and distinguished for fairness and judicial consileration of the ques-tions arising there. When the Circuit Judgeship was first offerel to Mr. Jackson ident Cleveland he hesitated about accepting it, as he had pressed the name another Tennesseean for the place.

CURE FOR TYPHUS.

Mexicans Say the Spiders Make a Strong Medicine.

The Chinalahuas spiders are coming into general use in hospital and private practice at the City of Mexico as a cure for typhus fever.

Recent experiments show that while the soiders have unquestionably proved beneficial in many cases, they are very powerful, and, ignorantly used, are, like any other strong medicine, liable to be dangerous. A patient living near Santa Anna, who took some, manifested symptons similar to

those caused by acute poison. At Queretaro also symptons of poisoning were developed by a patient who tried tham, and his body

by a patient who tried them, and his body was covered with bloody sores. Doctor Zuniga used the remedy mixed with cocoa without perceptible results. The patient was a girl of eighteen. The Rev. Father Oritz, who first directed general attention to the antidote, gave solders to Mrs. Luz Garcia Conde, a highly interpret lady without affact, and she subsolders to Mrs. Luz Garcia Conde, a highly esteemed lady, without effect, and she sub-sequently died, her death, however, being attributed to the disease and not to the med-icine. Dr. Juan Altainerano is making an analysis of the medicine. Several hundred of the remarkable spiders have been shipped to New York, where experiments will be made with them.

F THE movement into sight of the cotton crop fer the season shows a deficiency of nearly 2,000,000 bales under last year.

for 150 yards in each direction. A cold drizzing rain was falling, that frozy as it feli

Smith was forced up the steps, where he was pinned to a stake. His coat and shirt was torn off him, pisce by piecs. When stripped to the waist Henry Vance, the father of Smith's victim, Vance's con and two uncles of the child gathered around him and began to thrust red hot irons under his feet. Every contortion of his body and every groan that escaped his lips brought forth

houts of approval. Vainly he begged for mercy; vainly he protested that he did not know that it was Vance's child he killed. The red-hot irons burned into his flesh deeper and deeper. He uttered terrible cries. Finally the irons were rolled up and down the abdomen and on the back and arms. The crowd kept houting its approval to the torturers.

The climax was reached when the irons were thrust into Smith's eyes, burning them out. Then the irons were thrust down his threat. The Vances then declared their vengeance satisfied. Then combustible material was placed un-

der the scaffold, oil was poured over Smith and the platform, and a match applied. For a time he was enveloped in smoke. As this disappeared and the flames shot up Smith

was seen to sway back and forth. To the surprise of all, with a desperate struggle he pulled himself up by the railing of the scalfold, stood up, passed his hand over his face, and then jumped from the scaffold and rolled out of the fire below. Men on the ground thrust him into the burning mass again, and life became extinct. Then he became still, and all thought he

Then he became still, and was dead. The fire burned the ropes that bound him, and he fell upon the burning platform. He then began to roll about the platform. It seemed impossible that any-thing could live in that furnace.

Hundreds had turned away in horror from the spectacle, but thousands should with satisfaction and with demonstrations of delight. People were present from ever part of that section. They came from Da las, Fort Worth, Sherman, Danison, Bos Bon ham, Texarkana, Fort Smith, Arkadelphia and a party came from Arkansas, when Smith was captured. Every train that came in was loaded to its utmost capacity. There were demands at many points for special trains. At every country town anvils and bells were sounded. People poured in there in a constant stream all night and day on horsebacs. After the execution the throng dispersed quietly.

The story of Smith's crime is as follows: The big burly fellow pickel up little Myrtle Vance, aged three and one-nalf years old, near the house of her father. Henry Vance, a pollowman and shine hear water to be a policeman, and, giving her candy to allay her fears, carrisi her through the central part of the city to Gibbon's pasture, just within the cor-porate limits. Arriving at the pasture her with intermediate the pasture her porate limits. Arriving at the pasture he with inhumanity too terrible to relate, first viciously assaulted the innocent babe, and then took one little limb in each hand and literally fore her in twain. Then covering the body with leaves and brush he lay down and slept calmly through the night by the de of his victim.

After deliberately eating his breakfast he went away and was not seen any more until his capture. As soon as it was seared upon recovery of the body that the crime was so recovery of the body that the crime was so atrocious, the whole town turned out in the chase. The railroads put up bulle-tins offering ires transportation to those who would join in the search. Posses went out in every direction, and not a stone was left unturned. Smith was tracel to Detroit on foot, where he jumped on a freight train and went to his old home in Hempstead County, Arkansas.

THREE propeiters have just towed seventy coal laden canal boats from Perth Amboy to Jersey City, N. J. The string was the larg-est yet brought through the bay.

THE Con oners from Hawaii, who bring with them the request of the provisional Govers nent for annexation to the United States, arrived in Washington.

THE Agricultural Appropriation bill, as completed by the House Committee, carried an appropriation of \$3,159,800, a reduction of \$33,360 as compared with the bill for the current fiscal year, and \$125,730 below the estimates

Foreign.

A DISASTROUS coal gas explosion has occurred in the Skalis pit, near Grats, in Sty-ria. Five miners were killed and ten are reported to have been injured.

THE British Parliament reassembled and the Queen's speech was read; the address in reply to the speech was moved in both Houses, and Mr Gladstone, Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury spoke on it.

ABOUT two hundred and fifty wretched looking victims of poverty gathered on Tower Hill, London, and resolved to make a display of their rags and misery before the Lords and Commons in Parliament. They were prevented by constables.

ANOTHES earthquake shock and a tidal wave caused much destruction of life and property on the Island of Zante, Greece.

A SLEIGH containing C. H. Versailes and a woman, whose name is unknown, was struck by a train near Montreal, Canada, and both occupants were instantly killed.

An explosion of firedamp occurred in the General von Blamenthal coal pit, at Reck-linghausen, Westphalia. Eighteen miners were killed instantly and seventeen were injured.

THERE were serious bread roots in Mar-selles, France. The Marseilles bakers' strike has come to an end, after some fighting between the people and the troops.

THE British Government decided not to send warships to Honolulu, and has not made a protest to the Washington Goverament.

THE Navajo Indians are committing many depredations in the State of Sonora, Mexico. SECRETARY WHITE, of the American Le-gation, has delivered to Lord Rosebery, in London, three dispatch boxes containing the American case in the matter of the Bering Sea arbitration.

THE Banco de Roma y La Plata, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, has suspended payment, in consequence of the losses sus-tained in gold speculation by the manager of the concern. These losses amount to \$1,000,000.

FOUR LYNCHED.

Charged With the Murder of Two Country Merchants.

Mob fury was expended by the lynching of four colored men at Tazzwell, Va., a few days ago.

A. Ratcliffe and Ben Shortridge, white traders, of Richlands, were on their way there to buy goods. During the night they camped out and want to rest in their

Four colored men, Gerry Brown, Spencer Branch, John Johnson and Ban Fillerson,

Branch, John Johnson and Ban Fillerson, were seen watching the merchants. Next morning the dead oolies of the traders were found. They had been robbal and murdered. Suspicion at once fell upon the above-named colored men. Brown was caught. He confessed that no and his pais had committed the deed. Boon as the news reached Richlands a pacts of resolute men took causes of the

party of resolute men took charge of the criminals and hung them to the elms which skirt the road leading to Tazewell Court House. Great indignation was caused by

State factory-Full cream,

West

Lime

bite, fancy	12	a	-
ull cream, colored, fancy	12	a	
ull cream, good to prime	10%		11
art skims, choice	85	600	-
art skims, good to prime	6	a	8
art skims, common	4	62	5
ull skims	1	a	-
EGGS.			
a 1 Pepn-Fresh	34	a	
ern-Fresh, fancy		a	_
I-State	30	a	31
FRUITS AND BERRIES-F	REA	H.	

Apples-King, per bbl...... - @ -Baldwin, per bbl....... 200 @ 300 Greening, per bbl....... 250 @ 375 Grapes, up river, Del., 51b. - @ -exa W. N. Y., fresh, 51b..... 14 @ 16 W. N. Y., inferior, 51b...... 8 @ 12 Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl. 800 @1000 Apples-King, per bbl

HOPS. State-1892, fair to choice ... 221/@ 241/

1891, prime..... 1892, common to good.. 16 19

609 Old odds..... 6 LIVE POULTRY.

21

131

184

12

13

811

413

Western, per lb..... Western, per lb..... Western per lb..... Roosters, old, per lb..... Turkøys, per lb.... Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn, 111%@ 8 @ 12 @

83 13 western, per pair..... 80 @ 112 DRESSED POULTRY-DRY PACKED. 15

 Turkeys, per lb.
 12

 Chickens-Phila, per ib.
 15

 Western, per lb.
 12

 Fowls-St. and West, per ib
 11

 Ducks-Fair to fancy, per lb
 12
12 16

00

VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES. Potatoes-Stata per bbl.... 2 5) @ 2 75 Jersey, prime, per bbl... 2 25 @ 2 62 Jersey, inferior, per bbl. 1 50 @ 2 00 L. I., in bulk, per bbl... - @ 2 75 Cabbage, L. I., per 100..... 6 09 @12 09 Onions-Eastern, yellow, bbl. 2 75 @ 8 25 Eastern, red, per bbl.... - @ 3 00 State, per bbl..... 250 @ 3 25 Squash-Marrow, per barrel, - @ 2 25 Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.... 00 -South Jersey, per bbl.... 300 @ 4 50 Celery, near by, doz. bunches 1 00 @ 1 50 ORAIN, ETC.

GRAIN, ETC. Flour--City Mill Extra 415 @ 4 25 (3 4 65 (3 81) (3 60) (6 67 \$888

Lard-City Steam @11.500 LIVE STOCK.

LARGEST OF THE KIND.

The Cautilever Bridge to be Built at New Orleans.

President Harrison has just signed a bill which authorizes Chicago men to construct over the Mississippi River at New Orleans the largest cantilever bridge in America. Surveyors and engineers will at once begin preliminary operations and within three years the \$5,000,000 structure will be opened years the solution error with the opened for traffic. The plan is one in which all the railroads in the South are interested and the contract has been given to Porthell & Karner, civil engineers of Chicago. The bridge will have many stupendous dimensions. It must be built of steel with three unbroken and continuous spans be-tween the river banks, as defined by a medium stage of water, and with two piers in the river. The length of the main channel the river. The length of the main channels span will be 1093 feet and the two sidespans will be 757 feet long, with the lower part of the superstructure not less than eighty-five feet above the extreme high water mark. This will make the bridge itself but a few feet less than a half mile in length. Toe lo-test in the state of the bridge state of the state of the bridge will probably be used. cation of the bridge will probably be usar Derroliton.

THEIR LIVES FOR COAL.

Three Poor People Killed on Raik road Tracks.

The prices of coal have been so high this year that that very necessary article has been beyond the reach of poor people in greater number than for many years. The

greater number than for many years. The number of people who pick the coal dropped here and there from cars along the railroad tracks is also increased, and casualities to such are of almost daily occurrence. George Gilson, of Port Jervis, N. Y., was picking coal on the Eris tracks when he was run over by a pusher engine and instantly killed. Mrs. Jane Matthews, of Middletown, N. Y., lost her life while gathering coal in the railroad yard in that place. Frank Ren-ner was also killed while engaged in similar work in Paterson, N. J.