BROOKLYN'S BIG TIE-UP.

GOVERNOR MORTON ORDERED OUT THE MILITIA.

Continuation of Struggle on the Part of the Trolley Employes for Increased Pay, Shorter Hours and a New Adjustment of the Trip System-Brooklyn a Military Camp.

The first savage encounter in the big Brooklyn trolley tie-up between the soldiers and the mob occurred about 8.30 on the night of the sixth day of the trouble at the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad and the Brooklyn, Queens and Suburban Railroads in East New York. During the even-ing small mobs gathered in a dozen places in the neighborhood, and charge after charge had to be made to scatter them. In the charges numerous persons were hurt, and it was reported that one man had his head it reactured and was tatally injured. tractured and was fatally injured.

The morning of the sixth day found the Becond Brigade of the National Guard in the The soldiers were detailed to guard the terminals of the various lines under operation and to points where riotous mobs had previously congregated. This left the entire police force of 1250 mem to look after the non-union employes of the road and to patrol the streets. The railroad companies said they would

have all their lines running within forty-eight hours after protection was thus given them. They failed to make good their promises, for the railroad companies, with all the protection they asked for afforded them, succeeded in opening only five more of their forty-one up lines, and these they ran under great

difficulties for only a few hours. Riot culminated in bloodshed shortly be-fore 12 o'clock midnight, in East New York, where three companies of the Thirteenth Regiment, under Major Cochran, charged on an angry mob furiously and bayoneted several men.

The known wounded were: James Tighe, pedler, twenty-eight years old; bayonet wound in groin. Wilkins Rugene, twenty-eight years old, ex-prize fighter, living in New Lots ; bayonet wound in groin ; probably mortal.

The mc5 had been growing in size all the evening and toward midnight developed a threatening and toward to the strikers had been drinking freely. They were strengthened by Anarchists and other unruly characters who haunt the neighborhood habitually.

Major Eddy had been on duty at the Brooklyn City Bailroad depot there, with two companies of the Forty-seventh Regi-ment, and was about to be relieved by Major Cochran. As his detachment prepared to leave, the strikers grew suddenly violent and throw

Major Eddy called upon Major Cochran for assistance, and Cochran immediately ordered his three companies to arms. At this, the mob charged, and a shower of stones and bricks fell among the soldiers, injuring some severely. The situation was critical, and Major Cochran ordered a

charge. The boys of the Thirteenth, bruised and angered by the assault, lowered their bayo-nets and made a vigorous charge into the very middle of the crowd. A hot fight fol-lowed. Clubs were brought into play, and, with loud yells, the rioters slung stones into the faces of the soldiers. Then they closed.

There was no shrinking on the part of the militia. Facing a shower of stones and bricks, these citizen soldiers gave the mob the cold steel. The soldiers punched their bayonets into the bodies of the rioters with-out compunction, and after a brief, wild, struggle, made noisy with yells and curses and shricks of pain, they drove the mob

It was all over in a few moments. The rioters saw that they were dealing not with boys, but with determined soldiers of might

strikers had determined to meet strength with strength. Despite the fact that there were 7000 Na-

tional Guardsmen protecting the property of the trolley companies, the Presidents of promise that they would get their cars in continuous operation.

Continuous operation. On their own snowing the Brooklyn Heights lines had 145, out of 700 active and over 400 reserve cars, running. The Queens County and Suburban hai twenty out of 200; the Atlantic avenue had forty-seven out of 400. The same companies had re-spectively five out of thirty, two out of six

The police protection of 1200 men and the military auxiliaries of 6400 more afforded a pro rata guard of thirty-two men to every car in operation. The men, armed with clubs and revolvers or rifles and bayonets to protect the property of the companies fairly outnumbered the strikers man to man and besides the enormous loss in receipts and wages to the companies and the strikers, the cost of the military alone was some \$16,000 a day, of which Kings County and the State bear nearly equal shares. The most serious clash of the day between

the troops and police on one side and the strikers on the other occurred at Myrtle and Gates avenues at about 6.30 p. m. Three companies of the Seventh Begiment,

of New York City, under Major Kip, were escorting the first car that left the Ridgewood deput since the strike when they were attacked by s mob. They drew their revol-

vers and fired into the crowd. There was a return fire immediately from the mob, who sent a scattering volley. Pri-vate Ennis, of Company H, was wounded by a pistol shot. Six members of Company G were injured by stones. Captain Dunn, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was badly bat-tered by the strikers. George Mohrman, patrolman, of the Twentleth Precinct, was beaten by strikers and sent to the hospital. Four strikers were wounded and carried away by friends. So far as known, thirteen ersons were injured in the battle. The car which was the cause of all the dif-

ficulty had to be defended all the way down faculty had to be defended all the way down Gates to Stuyvesant avenue. At almost every corner it was awaited by mobs, and the police fired their pistols, and finally the troops fired their muskets into the air to keep off the strikers. On the ninth day of the great Brooklyn

trolley car strike the railroad companies succeeded in starting a few more cars than

succeeded in starting a few more cars than on any day since the strike began, although it was only done under full protection from the soldiers and police, and there was more serious rioting than on any day yet. Colonel Appleton, of the Seventh Regi-ment, led in person a charge upon a mob of stone throwers. He gave them ample time and warning to get out of the way. They preferred cold steel, and they got what they bargained for. They gathered again and there was more trouble, resulting in two men being shot by a soldier. Henry Anns, of 365 East Seventy-sixth street, New York City, received a bullet in the jaw which, it was thought, would prove mortal. He dropped in his tracks, and was picked up and later removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Richard Mitchell, car starter at the stable at Halsey street, below Broadway, where he shooting occurred, received the other bullets. One caused a compound fracture of both bones of the right arm and the other a flesh wound in the left.

The whole situation in Brooklyn was changed by the calling out on a strike of all the trolley lizemen in the city by Master Workman Connelly. This rendered a situation, already serious enough, very critical. The railroad companies were placed completely at the mercy of the strikers, since a few cut wires, with no linemen to repair them, would serve to paralyze the entire railroad system of Brooklyn.

railroad system of Brooklyn. In accordance with instructions from Gov-ernor Morton, Adjutant General E. A. Mc-Alpin visited Brooklyn for a few hours to in-form himself as to the exact condition of the strike. He was accompanied by Colonel Marvin, the Governor's military Secretary. Seymour and Macartney pleaded not guilty to the Sugar Trust indictments found at They returned to Albany in the evening to advise the Governor about the calling out of more troops The tenth day's history of Brooklyn's great trolley strike, like its predecessor, was write en with a trail of blood. There were more bullets and bricks, and one man, Thomas Carney, a roolet, of No. 481 Union street, was fatally wounded. The greatest trouble was in Hicks street, near Harrison. Be-lieving that there would be trouble, the ity and military authorities sent the entire Fairteenth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Austin and Majors Luscomb and Coch-rane, and numbering over 600 men, as an escort for the first car. The car started from the Butler street carbouses about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on its way down it met a bombardment. From windows and housetops were thrown bricks and stones. Quickly the word was passed along to shoot at the windows when-ver opened. The rifles of the sharpshootrs began cracking angrily. When the troops eached the vicinity of No. 444 Hicks street, Jarney, who, with a fellow workman, had been working on the roof of that number, tepped forward to the edge of the roof. 'Crack!' went a sharpshooter's rifle, and Carney fell backward, fatally wounded. His fellow workman said afterward that Carney eered from the root merely out of curiosity. he soldiers say he was a brick-thrower. More cars were run than on any day previous. Almost every important surface artery was The linemen quit work on all the open. roads involved in the strike.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Merchants' Bank and a private bank in Bingbamton, N. Y., both controlled by Erastus Ross and his sons, suspended pay-ment. There was a deficit of \$45,683 in the assets of the Merchants'. WHILE going to a fire at Albany, N. Y., the driver, Robert F. Gilmer, and the ladder man, John F. Kinary, of Truck No. 1, were thrown to the ground. Gilmer was killed and Kinary mortally injured.

Ar Putnam, Conn., Zezle Storksiwjie is in jail on suspicion of having murdered his wife and seven-year-old son.

THE Chamber of Commerce, of New York City, at one of the largest meetings ever held, recommended that Congress immedi-ately give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue bonds, payable only in gold, to maintain the gold reserve and to retire legal-tender notes, currency reform to be left to a commission of experts.

South and West.

A CYCLONE struck the town of Piggett, Ark. Two persons are reported killed and nine badly injured, some of them fatally. Great damage was done to property. AT Tacoma, Wash., Isaac Henry Bratton killed his wife and then put a bullet through his own brain. They had been married but six months. Domestic quarrels led to the killing.

LUCIEN BAKER, State Senator from Leavenworth County, received fifty-four votes in the Kansas Republican caucus for United States Senator at Topeka. This was the number necessary to nominate.

Ar Henderson, Ky., Edward Rivers, a vic-tim of morphine, killed his son, aged six, and his daughter, aged eight, at their home near Brownsville, and then committed sui-cide by shooting himself. He imagined that his family would become hopelessly insane.

AT Austin the Texas Legislature elected Horace Chilton to succeed Richard Coke as United States Senator.

FRANCIS E. WARBEN and Clarence D. Clark, Republicans, were the choice of the Wyoming Legislature at Cheyenne for United States Senators. Warren will serve the long term.

A BIG snowslide in California covered the thern Pacific tracks for a thousand feet with snow from twenty to sixty feet deep. THE city building and half a business block at Bucyrus, Ohio, were destroyed by fire The flames were discovered by four tramps

confined in the prison. AT Sacramento, Cal., the home of Charles

Silva was destroyed by fire, and two chil-dren burned to death. THE business part of the old town of Johnstown, Mo., has been burned. The loss will be almost total, as the insurance

was light. CLARENCE SCHRADEB and Gus Cash, each aged fourteen, while attempting to cross Heath's Creek, Marshall, Mo., were drowned. AT Port Clinton, Ohio, George E. St. John,

a real estate dealer, charged with frauds in dealing in canceled mortgages, was found guilty. A halt hour later he shot himself through the head in his cell, dving instantly. A BAND of masked men rode into Sugarland, Texas and rebbed the railway and ex-press office of \$1500, severely injuring the agent. A number of cltizens arrested four of the band.

MRS. MARY HOOP, a widow, and her threecear-old child were found trozen to death at Warsaw, Ind., by a committee of a chari-table society which had gone to them with a quantity of provisions and clothing.

Washington.

THE United States Supreme Court decided that the Sugar Trust does not fall within the provisions of the Anti-Trust law. Jus-tice Harlan dissented. Havemeyer, Searles,

Washington. THE United States Supreme Court ordered

BANKS CLOSED.

Two Institutions at Binghamton, N. Y., Fail.

Bank Examiner Prescott has closed the doors of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank in Binghamton, N. Y., pending an investigation. The Treasurer, Tracy R. Morgan, has confessed a defalcation of \$100,000. His contessed a detacation of \$100,000. His action was precipitated by an effort on the part of Morgan and President Brown-son to carry away the books of the bank about midnight. In thesame building and under the same management is the Become County National Bank which was Broome County National Bank, which was examined last month by Bank Examiner Backus and pronounced all right.

State Bank Examiner Backus has taken charge of the Broome County National Bank, acting under the orders of the Comptroller of the Currency. The bank had an au-thorized circulation of \$90,000 and was capitalized at \$100,000.

All the securities and cash of the savings bank were placed in the vaults of the Binghamton Savings Bank, Detective Robert Stevenson was sent to watch the building. About 5.30 next morning he saw Brownson and Morgan emerge from the bank, carry-ing a bushel basket between them. It was filled with books and papers, and each man carried a large bank book under his arm. The officer stopped the men and insisted that the property be re-turned to the bank. After some argument Brownson and Morgan carried the property back. Bank Examiners Backus and Mooney were immediately called and sent for an attorney, Recorder Roberts. Mr. Morgan was told that he must not take any property away from the bank.

Bank Examiner Backus said : "I found the books of this bank in a horrible condition. It will be a long time before they are straight-ened out. Shortly after 1 came here last ened out. Shortly after I came here last week I found out that some one had been defaulting. I intimated to Mr. Mor-gan in a mild way that he was to blame, and he said nothing. Later I took the bull by the horns and directly charged him with it. He admitted he had taken the funds of the bank. I was taken sick at the hotel, and Morgan and Mr. Brownson came to see me. I finally got Morgan to admit that he had taken the funds of the bank, but I am not at liberty to tell all that he told me. I then cautioned both men not to go near the bank and against fouching one of the books or papers. Morgan promised to keep away, but subsequent events proved that I was justified in taking the savings bank funds and securities to the Binghamton Savings

"Morgan and Brownson are liable for burglary in entering this bank and taking out the books. If I had not had the build-ing watched, I should have no books here to-day to work on. I certainly never found a bank in such a conditi

"I can't say how the affairs of the National Broome County Bank stand and I do not knew whether or not funds from the savings bank have been transferred to the National Bank. I cannot state how heavy the defalcation has been. I hope it has not been suf-ficiently large to break the bank. It became absolutely necessary to close this bank until we could find out how its finances stood." The last statement of the savings bank

showed a surplus of over \$67,000. There was a heavy run on the other sav-

There was a heavy run on the other sav-ings banks in the city all day, but money came in on every train, and the New York banks said they would put \$1,000,000 into the city if necessary. Tracy R. Morgan has been Mayor of Binghamton, and, during his thirty years' residence, has been looked upon as an up-right citizen. He is about seventy-nine years old. The hank examiner has found that old. The bank examiner has found that during the past thirty years a correct trial balance had never been taken in that bank. The question is what has Morgan done with the money. It is not known that he was ex-travagant or had any vices. Not one of the employes knew anything of his accounts, with the exception of a young girl, who has

for several years been Morgan's chief helper.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Queen of England has a royal income of about \$2,000,000 a year.

THE Rev. Samuel F. Smith, wrote "My Country "Tis of Thee" in 1832. GLADSTONE is soon to resume his seat in the British House of Commons.

EDIBON has no use for overcoats, and never wears one, no matter what the weather may

DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, the famous New York physician, died a few days ago from pneumonia.

THE literary earnings of Robert Louis tevenson in the last eight years were not ess than \$200,000.

THE Emperor of China has issued; a'manifesto in which he says he prefers death to the disgrace of defeat.

GOVERNOR UPHAM, of Wisconsin, is said to have been robbed of a diamond at his first mcial reception.

COLONEL SHERVINGTON, a Scotchman, is now at the head of the Hova army fighting the French in Madagascar,

MISS ELIZABETH BRAY DOWNING, the sweetheart of Poet Whittier, died after a brief ill-ness at West Newbury, Mass.

SENATOR JACOB H. GALLINGER. Of New Hampshire, used to work as compositor and reporter on a Cincinnati paper.

THE new President of France is an uncle of E. J. Faure, who was at one time editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Evening News.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S eyesight has become such worse, and she will be attended by an culist from Wiesbaden during her sojourn

As interesting sight to promenaders in the Thiergarten of Berlin one day recently was the spectacle of the Emperor snow-bailing with his two eldest sons.

GOVERNOE MORTON, of New York, believes in having some time to attend to his busi-ness undisturbed, and has given orders that no one shall be admitted to his office be ween 10 and 1.

LEE MANTLE, the new Republican Senator from Montana, was born in England forty-one years ago. He was a farm hand and then a telegraph operator in this country beore he made money in mining and real estate

W. A. CLARKE the Montana mine owner, is building a million dollar palace in New York. His fortune is estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Thirty years ago Mr. Clarke arrived in Montana with a pick on his shoulder.

DE. TALMAGE was sixty-three years old the other day, and declared that he had never feit better in his life. The secret of his good health, he said, was proper care. Since eighteen he has never missed a cold bath in the morning, a run in the parks and a walk in the sun except when circumstances absolutely prevented.

COLONEL W. SEWARD WERE'S uniform as Alde-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, has been completed, and was worn by him at the ball of the Old Guard in New York City. It cost \$1500. The braid is of gold, and the lace came direct from Paris The sword is a Damageus blade from Paris. The sword is a Damascus blade, has a diamond in the hilt, and cost the Colo onel @2700.

THE Sultan of Turkey has been the means of establishing 59,000 schools throughout his of establishing 30,000 schools throughout his empire, not only for boys, but for girls also, which is a striking departure from the tra-ditional usage of his race. He rises at 6 o'clock every morning, and devotes his days, in the seclusion of his palace and his gardens, to personal attention to the af-fairs of state laid before him by his minis-ture. torn.

HOPELESS OF HAWAIL

Princess Kalulani Has Abandoned Her Royal Claim.

ile Davies, who accompanied the

Lake Michigan.

A dispatch from South Haven, Mich., says : The fate of the lake steamer Chicora sow

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

26TH DAT.-The Army Appropriation bill was passed.-The Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed.

27th Day.—The credentials of Senator-elect Thurston, of Nebraska, were presented. —The morning hour was consumed by s discussion of Hawaiian matters. 28TH DAY - The Senate receded from its

income-tax amendment of the Urgency Deficiency bill.----Mr. Lodge introduced resotions favoring the laying of a cable to Hono-lulu and declaring that immediate steps should be taken to annex the Islands to the United States. Mr. Gray defended the President's Hawaiian policy, and Messrs. Frye and Chandler criticized it. — The Fortifica-tion Appropriation bill was then taken up, read and passed, with Senate amendments. The amount of the House bill was \$1,879,057, and the amount of the Senate bill as passed is \$1.935,557, as against this year's appropriation of \$2,427,004

29TH DAY.-Discussion of the Hawaiian resolutions was continued. Mr. Gray again detended President Cieveland's Hawaiian policy, and Mr. Hawley withdrew his allega-tion that the President had conferred with royalist delegates. royalist delegates .---- The debate over the Nicaragua Canal bill was continued.

30TH DAY .- Messrs. Jones and Smith each introduced new financial bills. ---- Mr. Burrows took his seat as Senator from Michi--Mr. Turple spoke on the Nicaragua Canal bill.

31st DAY.-The Hawaiian resolution came up again, and Mr. George consumed all the morning in defending the Administration. —At 2 o'clock the Nicaragua Canal bill came up, debate upon which was closed.

In the House.

31sr DAY .- Mr. Blair introduced a bill for the expenditure of \$250,000 to make the old frigate Constitution seaworthy again. Mr. O'Neil introduced a bill to create a court of French spoliation claims, to consist of three persons.—Most of the session was devoted to consideration of the Indian Ap-neorements. propriation bill.

32D DAY.-Rev. Henry T. McEwen, of New ments of the Pension bill .---- Mr. Cannon has been appointed a member of the Rules Committee of the House, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ways and Means, to succeed Mr. Barrows elected a Senator from Michigan.---Consid

erected a Senator from Michigan. — Consid-erable asperity developed in the debate over the sending of a war ship to Hawaii. 33D DAY.—Representative James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker protem. In the absence of Speaker Crisp, who went to Asheville, N. C., to recuperate — Two resolutions directly recuperate, --- Two resolutions directi concerning Hawaii were introduced, --directly Mr. Warner introduced two new bond bills.—The bill to build a new postoffice in Chicago was finally passed by a vote of 179 to 51. It limits the cost of the building to \$4,000,000 and extended the time of completion to three prover Bills were also posted for ubble

tries was presented. --- The Indian Appro-priation, the Urgent Deficiency and the Gettysburg National Park bills were passed. 357H DAY.—The Sundry Civil App opria-tions bill was considered.—Mr. Dingley introduced a bill for the extermination of the seal herd

36TH DAY .- Two private pension bills favorably reported by the Committee of the Whole were passed.——The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consider-ation of the Sundry Civil bill,

GIVEN UP FOR LOST.

Fate of the Steamer Chicora on

and courage. They turned and ran in all directions, hurling a few stones by way of parting. But they did not all go. Four or five men were left struggling and groaning on the ground.

As soon as the crowd was completely driven off and the street cleared, Major Cochran brought his command back and the wounded were cared for. Ambulances were sent for, and several were found sufficiently seriously hurt to be taken to St. John's Hospital. One of these men, who had a severe bayonet thrust through the groin, would, it was said at the hospital, probably die

The losses were not alone with the rioters. Private Malcomb W. Wood, of the Thirteenth Regiment, was picked up from the ground senseless with a badly shattered head. He was taken also to the hospital, and it was learned later that his skuli was fractured and his condition very critical. He had been struck by a brick.

Nearly every man in the three companies, however, had suffered more or less. Nearly all were struck by rocks and bricks. To the police was left the duty of protect-

ing the various lines and the city generally. The strikers met this move by merely transferring hostilities to points a few blocks from the immediate neighborhood of the depot. Many were their assaults upon passing cars and the riots of great and small degree in which they engaged the police without interference from the militin. They also developed for the first time a disposition to cut wires, and in

this way successfully crippled several lines. The utter failure of the companies to successfully operate their lines, even with the assistance of all the protection they had demanded and secured, tended to anger Mayof Schieren and the city authorities generally. It was considered not unlikely that the Mayor, in case of continued failure on the part of the companies, would take steps for the annulment of their charters.

The complete failure of the Brooklyn au-thorities to handle the big trolley strike even with the assistance of the Second Brigade of the State National Guard, culminated on the night following the bayonet charge in a call upon the State for further aid. Mayor Schleren, after consultation with civic and military authorities, telegraphed Governor Morton, who promptly ordered out the First Brigade.

As a consequence, all the troops of New York City, consisting of five regiments and two battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery, one cavalry troop and the naval reserve, were ordered under arms by General Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade, and a portion of them were ordered to duty in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn thus took on the appearance of a military camp. The town bristled with bayonets, armed men went about her streets and from her loftiest battlements there waved blood red signals of war. The clank of swords was heard in once peaceful thorough-fares, and the morning hours were broken by the trumpet call and the sound of the shrill and martial fife. The troops of Brooklyn and New York con-

sist of the entire First and Second Brigades of the State. The Second Brigade, already on the scene of action, numbered 3100 men. The First Brigade numbers 4700 men. Thus 7800 troops were ordered for duty in the peaceful city of Brooklyn.

The Mayor of Brooklyn, saw the leaders of the strikers and got from them a giad con-eent to arbitrate. Then he sent for the leaders of the trolley corporations, Led by Benjamin Norton, President of the Atlantic avenue line, they resisted the Mayor's appeal in a conference an hour and a haif long. At the end of the con-terence the Mayor issued an abbreviated riot act, and telegraphed Governor Morton for more troops, as related. At this time it was estimated that the strike had cost the companies \$155,750, strikers \$44,450 an. Lusiness nouses between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000.

Fired On by Militia and Police. The eighth day of the Brooklyn trolley ear sirike was worse than any of its prede-cessors, Brooklyn never experiencing a more disquigting day. It seemed as if the

Judge Gaynor's Decision.

The feature of the Brooklyn trolley cat strike that caused greatest comment on the eleventh day of the tie-up was the decision handed down by Judge Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, that a mandamus should be issued directing the Brookiyn Heights Company to operate all cars on all its lines or else show cause why its charter should not be This was a tremendous surforfeited. prise to the company, and a victory, so far as it went, for the strikers. The application for this writ was made by John Londer, a Fulton street furniture deal-John er, who complained that his business was injured because the cars were not run. In his decision Judge Gaynor said that it only remained for him to determine the form of the writ, whether it shall be per-emptory or alternative. The only dispute, declared the judge, was one as to wages. The company, he said, is under obligations to run cars, and if it cannot agree with the men now under its employ, it is its duty to hire men at any cost. Otherwise the trolley situation was practically unchanged. The wire-cutting was continued in various parts of the city. The railcoals wave through . The railroads were, through assistance of the militia and police. city. the enabled to open fifteen lines. Two of these lines were opened for the first time since the strike began, but five which had been opened were blocked. About half of the linemen went out.

DROWNED HER CHILDREN.

The Crime of a Drunken Mother Announced by Herself.

Mrs. Margaret McBournie, of Boston, Mage., went into Station 10 and informed the polleethat she had drownel her two children. On visiting the house the officers found the children laid out side by side in bed in their night clothes, with their eye-lids held down by copper cents. Both were dead, though the body of the girl Clara, aged two, was still warm. The boy Clifford, five years old, had evidently been killed before the other. It is believed that drunken-ness was the cause of the woman's act.

Two children playing east of San Louis Potosi, Mexico, discovered a cavern. Sev-eral men explored the cave, revealing an iron chest filled with Spanish gold coin, amounting to between \$250,000 to \$350,000. It is believed that the money was placed in the new by Fernalezen monks. the cave by Franciscan monks.

that Debs and his associates in jail in cago be admitted to bail in the sum of \$2000 each. SENATOR TURPLE, of Indiana, made an at-

ek upon Senator Morgan, of Alabat the Nicaragua Canal debate in the United States Senate. THE United States Treasury gold reserve

fell to \$66,795,000. THE President sent the following Consular

nominations to the Senate: Henry W. Gil-bert, of New York, at Liege, Belgium Frederick Munchmeyer, of West Virginia, at San Salvador, Salvador; Bobert L. Oliver, of Georgia, at Merida, Mexico; Samuel Ryan Wisconsin, at St. John's, Newfoundland

Foreign. DR. VON SZILAGYI has been elected President of the Hungarian Chamber of Depu-

ties. PRESIDENT DIAZ notified the Guatemalar Minister that Guatemala must give in to Mexico's demands or suffer the conse There is much warlike enthus) asm at the Mexican capital.

PANIC prevails in Pekin and Tien-Tsin in consequence of the Japanese movement against the naval stronghold of Wei-Hai-Wei, and the Chinese envoys have been or dered to expedite the negotiations for peace. DOCTON SAENZ PENA, President of the Argen-tine Republic, has resigned, and Vice-President Uriburu will fill out his term.

A REAVY snow prevailed in London during the night and turned into a rain and hall storm. The steeple of St. Stephen's Church, Westminster, was struck by lightning and set on fire. Three persons in different parts of London were killed by lightning.

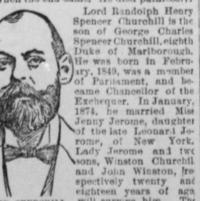
A FAMINE is threatened in the West of Ireland.

PRINCE ARISUGAMA, Chief of the general staff of Japan's army, is dead. THE barge Petrel, loaded with Government stores, consisting chiefly of ammuni-tion for Nordenfeldt and Gatling guns, blew up near Gravesend, England. She had a crew of five men, and not a trace of any of them could be found.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL DEAD.

His Long Illness Ends Peacefully at London.

Lord Randolph Churchill died at quarter after six a. m., at London, England. Drs. Roose, Keith and all the family were present when the end came. He died painlessly.



and Join Winston, fre spectively twenty and eighteen years of aga LORD CHURCHILL. Will survive him. The sons of Lord Randoiph receive the name Winston from their great-grandfather, John Winston Churchill, the seventh Duke of Mariborough, who was also for some time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sou-Doo, a notorious witch-doctor of Alaska, arrived at San Francisco in charge of a United States marshal and was taken to San Quentin prison to serve a three years' sentence for causing the death of many Indians on the ground that they were witches.

A COLONY of thirty-five families of Finns has arrived in Bertie County, North Caro-lina, and has bought 2500 acres of land. They are the first of this race to settle in North Carolina.



The State of Missouri Strikes a Rock in the Ohio.

A terrible disaster occurred at the mouth of Wolf Creek, twenty-two miles from Stephensport, Ky., by which at least thirtyfive lives were thought to have been lost. The big New Orleans packet, State of Mis-

souri, struck a rock on the Indiana side of the Ohio River near Alton, Ind., and went down in fifty feet of water. She gave a neavy lurch forward and sank rapidly. Four passengers were picked up near the

Kentucky shore. They swam for life on planks and reached the willows. One reached the shore and others remained in a tree many hours until rescued.

Two were W. C. Leathers, from Hopkins County, Kentucky, and a man named Greg-ory, of Cave-in-Rock, Ill. These passengers report that the bdat struck a rock near the stern and gave a sudden lurch forward. A yaw! was launched, but so many people

growded into it that it was soon sunk. Leathers was able to keep afloat until he reached the willows. He saw four men drowned near him, but was powerless to One yawl that was upset by the frantio

passengers was full of women and children, and all were thought to have been lost. There were fifteen cabin and thirty deck assengers, and a crew of sixty on board.

The surviving passengers thought that at least thirty-five were lost. In less than ten minutes from the time the boat struck she hal gone down.

Later Reports.

Later and complete reports from Wolf Creek on the Ohio River regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the steamer State of Missouri place the loss of life at eighteen. This includes the cabin crew, the carpenter, passenger from Pittsburg and one from The five lady passengers were Barfield. saved, Five roustabouts were lost.

CULLOM WINS.

Elected United States Senator From Illinois.

Ballots for United States Senator were taken in both houses of the Illinois Legislature at Springfield, resulting in the reelection of Senator Shelby M. Cullom.



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SHELBY M. CULLOM.

The two branches balloted with this re-Republicans, 2; Democrat, 1. Republicans, 2; Democrat, 6. Republicans, 2; Democrat, 1.

Hawaiian Princess Kaiulani to the United seems settled beyond doubt. Mr. Morton States to protest against the overthrow of gives her up. He is just in, having been out the Hawalian throne and who now lives in with a searching party and brought in frag-London with his ward, was asked by a re- ments of cabin door frame, bed rails and porter for his views about the recent attempt to restore the monarchy. He said : "I cannot make any statement. The time is past for this. I am deeply grieved by the



last news from the Hawaiian Islands, and especially at the death of Mr. Carter, for whom I personally had a warm regard." As Mr. Davies is the guardian of Princess Kaiulani, his remarks may be taken as evithat the young woman has abando any idea of further claiming her rights. The Princess, through Mr. Davies, declines to speak.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

WE have 3765 National banks. As a coal producing State Colorado ranks

fifth. THE Ferris wheel is soon to be set up in

New York City. PEAU is redeeming immense tracts of cot-

ton land by irrigation. GERMANY is trying to negotiate a commercial treaty with Japan.

THEY are selling two loaves of bread for five cents in Indianapolis.

THE Missouri Legislature is considering a bill to hang train robbers.

THE possibility of war between Mexico and Guatemala is increasing.

THE discoveries of petroleum in Venezuela are developing most favorably. RICH gold strikes are reported in the Blue

Mountains in Southwest Colorado.

LAST year farmers of the United States produced 26,727,615 bushels of rye. PARIS is said to be afflicted this winter

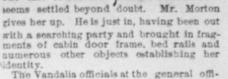
with more beggars than ever before.

FRANCE imports about one-half of its Gov ernment tobacco from the United States. THE gold, silver, copper and lead output for Montana is estimated at \$32,000,000 to 1894

GENERAL WEI, of the Chinese Army, has battles.

BALTIMORE capitalists are preparing to build a trolley railroad from that city to the Gettysburg battlefield. A BILL was introduced in the West Virgini House of Delegates providing for the execu tion of the death sentence by electricity. CHARLES W. MORRIS, who for two weeks

had been suffering with hiecoughs, died s few nights ago at Providence, R. L., as a re sult of the attack.



the vandata officials at the general offi-ces of the company firmly believe the Chi-cora to be lost. The boat carried fourteen carloads of freight consigned to the Vandalia for Eastern points. The following telegram was re-ceived from South Haven : "Port side and forward upper bulwarks five feet wide and twelve feet long and inside shutters to passenger gangway, all belonging to the Chicora, were found about a mile out in the ice."

A message was received from Captain Graham, one of the boat's owners, by Andrew Crawford, one of the Chicago owners of the steamer. It was from St. Joseph and read : "Chicora lost beyond doubt with all hands."

The complete list of the officers and crew of the Chicora is as follows : Ed Stines, Captain, St. Joseph; C. D. Simons, First Mate, Benton Harbor; Bennie Stines, the Captain's son, Second Mate, St. Joseph ; Joseph Marks, wheelman, Benton Harbor ; Thomas Robertson, watchman, Baltimore; John Hodges, watchman, Baltimore; eight deck hands, names unknown, Detroit ; Robert McClure, chief engineer, Detroit ; A. Wirtz, second engineer, Detroit; Grant A. Dow-ney, oiler, Detroit; two firemen, ney, oiler, Detroit; two firemen, names utknown; one coal passer, name unknown; Nate Lynch cook, ney, St. Joseph: Joseph Malone, pantry-man, Chicago; W. W. Morgan, head waiter, Benton Harbor ; Jesse Davis, porter, Benton Harbor ; James R. Clark, clerk, St. Joseph. So far as known there was only one pas-senger aboard. Joseph Pearl, of the drug firm of Howard & Pearl, of St. Joseph. The loss of the vessel, exclusive of the cargo, amounts to \$160,000, and the cargo. of thirty-eight carloads of flour, was valued at \$20,000.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE.

Leather Workers, Men and Youths, Caught in a Trap.

Two men and a youth were burned to death in a Brooklyn fire. Two others, mere lads, were so severely injured that there was little hope of their recovery. The fire occurred in the Eastern District at about occurred in the Eastern District at about 7 o'clock in the jour story double brick building designated as Nos. 11 and 13 Schenck street. The property is owned by Frederick Linhardt, and used by him as a morocco factory. The regular business of the day was over when the fire started. Five of Linhardt's employes had remained in the building to do a litt a stra work. They met

of Linhardt's employes had remained in the building to do a little extra work. They met their fate as they worked. Their names are : Burned—Antonio Graff, aged fluy. No. 86 Classon avenue: Tony Schultz, aged twenty-iour, of North First streat; Frank McSorley, aged fifteen, No. 98 Skillman street. In-jured—Frederick Oliver, aged sixteen, No. 117 Pacific street; Albert Heiser, aged six-teen No. 96 Classon avenue. een, No. 36 Classon avenue. Oliver and Heiser were removed to the

Homeopathic Hospital for treatment. Both are severely burned about the face and body. No one seemed to know how the fire started, and the mystery will probably never be solved.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Five Men Imprisoned by the Resulting Cave-In and Killed.

About 11.30 p. m. a powder explosion occurred at the mines of the Tradewater Coal Company, near Sturgis, Ky., killing five men and caving in the mine on them.

The miners imprisoned, and whose bodies were recovered, are: Miles Fitzhimmers, Al Holt, married; Robert Hall, married; Jam Waltzers and James Coffee. The mines were damaged to the amount

ot \$2000-

