

MAY BE EXTRA SESSION.

The New Congress Likely to Be Summoned for Philippine Legislation.

ESSENTIAL TO THEIR PACIFICATION.

Present Senators Would Probably Talk a Bill Giving Civil Rights to the Filipinos to Death, and the Taft Commission is Urgent for Prompt Legislation on the Subject.

Washington (Special).—That senators regard seriously the prospect of an extra session of Congress in view of the President's urgent recommendation of legislation concerning the Philippine islands, is evidenced by the activity of those who desire to avoid an extra session. The speculation concerning the probability of a called session was rendered more definite by the fact that senators known to be generally well informed concerning the President's plans joined in the discussion of the outlook.

Capital inquiry also developed the fact that the President has canvassed the subject with a few senators. He does not appear to have indicated any fixed determination of issuing a call, but rather to have consulted them as to the advisability of such a proceeding. In all such instances he seems to have had the necessity of Philippine legislation in view, and senators generally express the opinion that in case a meeting is called, the Philippine question will receive the lion's share of attention. The urgency of the administration on this point is due to the importance of the Taft commission, the members of which appear to have supplemented their official recommendations for early action with private letters not only to the President, but to members of the Cabinet and senators as well. They insist upon the necessity of early recognition of the civil rights of the Filipinos, and of a government for them other than military in form.

The senators who oppose the Ship Subsidy Bill are especially opposed to an extraordinary session, and will do all they can to prevent the calling of one. Upon the whole, the most that can be said is that the call is possible, and the Congress are discussing the wisdom of an extra session, and that no conclusion has been reached on a number of questions which they know cannot be disposed of in this session. At the same time they hesitate seriously before the responsibility of a called session, which, it is generally believed, would, if called at all, continue until well into the summer.

Chinese Want Forbidden City.

Pekin (By Cable).—United States Minister Conger called upon Prince Ching. Prince Ching expressed regret at the refusal of the Ministers to give the Chinese the Forbidden City, in order that they might prepare for the Emperor, saying that it was impossible for the Emperor to return to Peking until a place shall have been prepared for his residence. Prince Ching also stated that he had informed the missionaries that the Chinese government had no objections to their coming into the country and continuing their work.

Train Goes Through a Trestle.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—Near Norths, a freight train on the Seaboard Air Line went through a trestle over the Edisto Swamp. The engine was derailed just as it got on the trestle, and five freight cars together with two dead engines, new ones on the Pittsburg Locomotive Works, went down with the falling structure. Engineer Fetters, of Pittsburg, Pa., who was accompanying the two engines, was severely hurt.

Children Cremated in Their Home.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—Three children of R. McCarty were cremated in a fire that destroyed their home in an eastern suburb. The bodies of the aged 18 years; Melissa, 14, and Kenneth, 10. The parents occupied a room on the lower floor and were awakened about midnight by a noise. Their bodies were burned beyond recognition.

Shot Fired at Spanish Queen.

London (By Cable).—While the Queen Regent and her children were boating in the royal park on the outskirts of Madrid, says the Madrid correspondent of the "Daily Express," a shot was fired from the bank and penetrated the gunwale of the boat. The park was searched, but the assailant was not discovered. The Queen Regent was considerably alarmed.

Insurance Paid on Live Man.

St. Louis (Special).—Albert C. Johnson, formerly of Batavia, N. Y., still alive, though his wife had collected \$7900 life insurance on the ground that he died in Brazil. After a long search he has located his wife at Belding, Mich., and has conversed with her over the long-distance telephone. While making inquiries, Albert Johnson was stricken with brain fever. As he did not return to the coast when expected his acquaintances wrote to Mrs. Johnson that he was dead.

Carmack Formally Elected Senator.

Chattanooga (Special).—The Hon. E. W. Carmack, Congressman from the Tenth district, was elected formally by a joint ballot to the United States Senate, to succeed the Hon. Thomas B. Turley. The vote was: Carmack, 124; T. M. Burkett, 28.

Life Imprisonment for Kidnapers.

Hartford, Conn. (Special).—Senator Sturges Whitlock of Huntington, representing the Fifteenth district, has introduced a bill for the punishment of kidnapers. It provides for imprisonment for life.

Death of a Rothschild.

Frankfort (By Cable).—Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild died here. He was 73 years of age, and was head of the Frankfort house of the Rothschilds for fifty years. Baron Robert was an uncle of the three members of the London house, and handled many of the largest German Government loans.

Millionaire Coal Operator Dead.

Shamokin, Pa. (Special).—Isaac May, Sr., a pioneer and millionaire retired coal operator, is dead, aged 82 years.

Thinks He Is Paid Too Much.

New York (Special).—James R. Howe, Register of Kings county, who some time ago declared that the fees to which the incumbent of his office is by law entitled were excessive, and said that he would not apply them to his own use, issued a statement outlining his intentions relative to the disposition of those fees. His proposition is to erect in Brooklyn a statue of George Washington, patterned after the one now standing in Washington Circle, of which Clark Mills was the sculptor. The entire cost of the statue will be defrayed by Mr. Howe.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It was reported that a band of Indians had burned the ranch of John Barrett near Bristol, I. T. United States Marshal Bennett, with deputies, constables and commissioner, left Muskogee to join the troops to quell the uprising and arrest the leaders.

Three British officers arrived at New York to take charge of steamer's carrying horses and mules to South Africa. In all about fifty thousand American animals have been bought for the British Army in Africa.

An autopsy showed that heart disease caused the death of Curtis L. Crane, who died after having received a blow on the head with George R. Alnoworth, at Harvard.

Plans have been prepared for a new fort at Cape Henry. It will be one of the largest in the world and will have a full equipment of coast-defense guns.

Some unknown person badly mutilated the pump-house of the Fredericksburg (Va.) Waterworks. No one has been traced as yet.

The new American freight steamer Hawaiian sailed from New York on her maiden trip to San Francisco and Honolulu.

Charles F. W. Neely, the former postal official, accused of defaulting in New York, was placed on a steamer for transportation to Cuba. He expressed confidence in his acquittal on trial.

The Josiah Morris Bank, of Montgomery, Ala., one of the oldest banking institutions in Alabama, closed its doors. The county and city had their funds deposited in it.

Thieves stole probably one million dollars' worth of internal revenue stamps from the office of the collector of internal revenue in Peoria, Ill.

Robert S. Fosburg was arrested in Pittsfield, Mass., on the charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Miss May L. Fosburg, his sister.

In a friendly bout at a Harvard dormitory young Crane, of Boston, received a knockout blow that resulted in his death.

The three children of R. McCarty were cremated in their burning house in Kansas City, Mo.

A fire caused damages to the amount of \$50,000 in Roanoke, Va.

There was a double wedding at Capon Bridge, Va., the brides being Misses Julia and Sarah Strubbs, sisters, who were married to William Hutchinson, of Edinburg, and Charles MacDonald.

General Lee received a report from Lieutenant Dixon, commanding cavalry sent to investigate Creek Indian trouble, stating that reports of an uprising have been exaggerated.

While a blinding snowstorm was raging, two freight trains collided at Alleghippus, near Altoona, Pa. Two men were seriously injured.

A. F. Finch, manager of the penitentiary farm, in Virginia, was removed, and A. J. Craven appointed in his place.

The tomb of Mrs. Nettie Tracy, in Taylorsville, W. Va., was opened, and the corpse robbed of two opal rings and a brooch.

A fire broke out in the Grand National Hotel, in Baltimore, Md., on the night of August 21, resulting in the loss of \$500,000.

William L. Sperry, a veteran of two wars, was found dead in his bed, in Winchester, Va.

A dispatch from Fort de France says the United States cruiser Scorpion is ready to land marines at Cap-Haitien if the Venezuelan authorities seize the asphalt beds of the American company.

About one hundred and fifty new men were brought to work on the coal pits at Newport News, Va. The strikers had a consultation with the contractor, but saw no result.

The Virginia House took action which, if concurred in by the Senate, would open the doors to general legislation at the special session.

The Rochester coroner holds the officials and city authorities responsible for the death of the victim of the Orphan Asylum.

The contempt proceedings instituted by former Attorney General Monnett, of Ohio, against the Standard Oil Company were dismissed.

Chief Brown, of the Seminoles, notified the authorities that some of his tribe are threatening to join the hostile Creeks.

Peers are entertained for the new British steamer Liverpool, which sailed from Philadelphia on August 23 for Japan.

Miss Jane C. Johnson was married at Shippenburg, Pa., to Southy S. Wilkins, ex-state senator in Virginia.

The grand jury of Lancaster county, Va., brought in nine indictments for violation of the local option law.

Ninety naval recruits, many coming from farms in the West, arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The waterworks at Luray, Va., were practically completed and put in operation.

WARM FOR MRS. NATION.

Hostile Band of Women Fought Her Crowd to a Finish.

ALL PARTICIPANTS WERE ARRESTED. The Leader of the Temperance Crusade Was the Target for One of the Opposition, Who Rained Blows on Her With a Horsewhip That Rendered Surgical Attendance Necessary.

Enterprise, Kan. (Special).—A street fight occurred here between women, led on one side by Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon-wrecker, and on the other by Mrs. John Schilling, wife of the manager of the saloon wrecked. Mrs. Schilling was backed by a dozen of her friends.

Mrs. Nation in company with Mrs. Hoffman and other members of the W. C. T. U., entered a store near William Shock's saloon. Mrs. Nation, apparently to give him warning that she would attack his place, sent for Shock. He replied to the summons in person, and while talking to Mrs. Nation she was assaulted by a crowd of women organized since the last raid, and who had been awaiting the threatened destruction of saloon property.

A general fight between the women ensued, during which a woman, heavily veiled, rained blow after blow upon Mrs. Nation with a horsewhip. Male spectators offered no aid to either side, and quiet was restored only when the police intervened.

As a result of the fight Mrs. Nation swore out warrants against Mrs. Schilling and her husband and Mrs. William Bitner, charging them with assault, and Mayor Hoffman swore out a warrant against Mrs. Nation, charging her with disturbing the peace. All were arrested and taken before Judge Holt.

The case was concluded promptly. Mrs. Nation was found not guilty of disturbing the peace and was released on her own recognizance.

Mrs. Nation declares she will swear out additional warrants against those women, charging them with attempt to kill. It is asserted that while the attack on Mrs. Nation was made there was cries of "Kill her, kill her."

TRADE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Jobbing Trade Good and Collections Excellent.—The Wheat Exports.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Rarely has there been more business in staples and in manufactured goods, as a practically unchanged prices than during the period since November 1. This week some of the leading figures which have become familiar. The heavy trade in pig iron at better prices, the larger volume of dry goods and a further increase in quotations and the rush to secure prompt delivery of boots and shoes all indicate that business may have escaped one of those weary readjustments of prices which have often proved so trying in recent years."

"Jobbing trade in the interior is good and collections continue excellent. Bank clearings at New York gain 52.1 per cent. over 1900 and 1.3 per cent. over 1899 for the week, while at London the pound note issue for the week is a gain of 9.9 per cent. over 1900 and 2.4 per cent. over 1899. Railroad earnings thus far reported for January show a gain of 11.4 per cent. over last year and 24.6 per cent. over 1899."

"The proposed change in the tariff on wheat (including flour) from Atlantic ports for the week were 2,558,518 bushels, against 1,644,148 last year, and of corn, 3,472,614 bushels, against 3,097,697 in 1900."

"Failures for the week were 306 in the United States, against 231 last year, and forty-six in Canada, against thirty-eight last year."

Bradstreet's "Financial Review" says: "The advance in prices over those prevailing a year ago, exports of wheat (including flour) from Atlantic ports for the week were 2,558,518 bushels, against 1,644,148 last year, and of corn, 3,472,614 bushels, against 3,097,697 in 1900. Failures for the week were 306 in the United States, against 231 last year, and forty-six in Canada, against thirty-eight last year."

Philadelphia (Special).—State Senator Francis A. Osbourn, of the Third Philadelphia district, died here from pneumonia. Senator Osbourn contracted a heavy cold during the United States Senatorial contest at Harrisburg last week and, despite his illness, he went to the Senate Chamber and voted for Senator Quay. He was brought home and his cold soon developed into pneumonia.

Merchandise Instead of Hanging. Indianapolis (Special).—In the House of Representatives, Representative H. B. Passage moved that the method of executing criminals be changed from hanging to administering morphine. The motion was tabled.

The proposed change came up in consideration of a bill fixing the Michigan City prison as the legal place for the execution of criminals. The bill has been passed by both branches and is now in the hands of the Governor.

Postoffice Robbery.

Chicago (Special).—Burglars entered the Oak Park Postoffice through a skylight some time after midnight, and with no attempt to disguise their operations they ran off between 2300 and 3000 dollars and extracted money they found therein. The amount taken has not yet been estimated, but it is believed Oak Park citizens lose heavily. The robbery was discovered by the janitor, who found the floor behind the latter cases filled with torn mail.

Want \$5,000,000 for St. Louis Exposition.

Washington (Special).—A delegation from Missouri, headed by ex-Governors Francis and Stannard, are here to urge an appropriation by Congress of \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition, to be held in 1903 to commemorate the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. They claim to have the documentary evidence to show that \$10,000,000 has been raised by the Exposition Company, which was a condition upon which Congress agreed last session to appropriate \$5,000,000 to aid the exposition.

Fire Caused by Stepping on a Match.

Cheboygan, Mich. (Special).—Fire destroyed several business houses, entailing a total loss of over \$88,000. Among the heaviest losers are Glover's dry goods house, \$40,000; Kramer's clothing store, \$30,000; and The Fair, \$15,000. Besides these a number of smaller buildings were destroyed, causing an additional loss of about \$3000.

The fire was started by woman clerk in one of the stores stepping on a match, which ignited a bale of cotton batting. The heaviest losers were all partly insured.

NEW KING ON THE THRONE.

Ceremonies Incident to the Accession of the Prince of Wales—Immense Crowds.

London (By Cable).—King Edward VII arrived here from Osborne and proceeded to St. James' Palace to take the oath of accession. He wore a field-marshal's uniform and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter.

Preceded by half a dozen mounted policemen, the new sovereign was driven to the palace in a plain brougham, with the coachman and footman in their usual gray liveries, but having mounted hands on their arms. The King was dressed in the deepest and simplest mourning. He carefully raised his hat in acknowledgment of the silent uncovering of heads, which was more impressive than the most ostentatious cheers.

By the time the King arrived at the palace a great gathering of Privy Councillors, in levee dress, with crepe on their left arms, had taken up positions in the throne room—cabinet ministers in turn before the King as at the Prince of Wales' coronation. The bishops, judges, the Lord Mayor and others, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, A. J. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and a host of the prominent personages in the land were there to receive the King's formal oath, binding him to govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs, and hear him assume the title of King Edward VII.

The ceremony was interesting and according to precedent. The King was in a separate apartment from the Privy Councillors. To the latter the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, formally communicated the death of Queen Victoria and the accession to the throne of her son, the Prince of Wales, and the royal dukes, with certain lords of the council, were then directed to repair to the King's presence to acquaint him with the terms of the Lord President's statement.

Shortly afterward the King entered the room in which the Councillors were assembled and addressed them in a brief speech. When he began his speech his voice was painfully broken with emotion, but he recovered as he went on.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, then administered the oath of the King. Afterward the members of the council, beginning with the lords in council, took the oath of allegiance and succession to the crown. The King then left, except that each paused and kissed his hand before passing out of the chamber.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Some of the Work Being Done By the National Legislature.

It has been decided to put off until next session action on the Olmstead bill to reduce congressional representation in states which disfranchise the negroes.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency decided to favorably report the Overstreet Party Bill.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture presented a favorable report on the Oloomargaric Bill.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, reported on the Revenue Reduction Bill back to the Senate. The bill is a complete substitute for the one that passed the House. Senator Aldrich made a statement explaining the changes.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings reported favorably the bill appropriating \$2,500,000 for a post-office building in New York.

The House Committee on Coinage voted to favorably report the Hill bill to maintain the parity of the silver dollar with gold.

The Senate passed the Legislative Bill, and on motion of Mr. Frye the Ship Subsidy Bill was taken up. There was a viva voce vote, but no roll call.

The District of Columbia Appropriation Bill passed the House.

The House passed a resolution to send the claims of the Cramps to the Court of Claims for adjustment.

The Senate completed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, except as to individual amendments.

A delegation of Philadelphians appeared before the House Committee on Commerce to present the case for the government of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The Senate ratified the treaty with Spain, whereby the United States acquires the Islands of Sibutu and Cogayan, of the Philippine group.

Both houses of Congress adopted resolutions of condolence, and the House passed a resolution to the Queen's memory, adjourned.

The conferees of the two houses began a consultation on the Army Reorganization Bill.

Edward VII. is Graciated.

Washington (Special).—A reply has been received from King Edward VII. in answer to the message of condolence on the death of the Queen sent by President McKinley. The reply is dated Osborne, is addressed to the President, and reads as follows:

"I am most grateful for your kind sympathy, which is deeply appreciated by me and the nation and I have sustained. I felt convinced that it would be shared by you and the American people."

EDWARD VII.

Germany's Chinese Bill.

Berlin (By Cable).—It is semi-officially stated that the 157,000,000 marks (\$40,250,000) in the estimated amount for the China expedition during the financial year of 1901. The amount of the imperial loan is unknown, but there is no question of floating it in the United States or England.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

St. Petersburg is soon to have a home for self-supporting working-women.

THE DEAD QUEEN.

Only Those On Victoria's Visiting List See Remains.

FUNERAL WILL BE GREAT PAGEANT. Representatives of All the Nations Will Attend—Upon the Closed Coffin the King, the Queen and the Emperor Lay the Robes of a Knight of the Garter, Placing at the Head a Diamond Crown.

Cowes (By Cable).—All that is mortal of Queen Victoria lies encased in a magnificent shell of oak at Osborne House. Her body rests within linings of flimy cotton wool overpread with folds of hand-woven velvet satin bordered with costly lace.

The inner coffin measures only 2 1/2 feet 7 inches in length and 23 1/2 inches at the widest point. It will be fitted into another coffin of oak, surrounded with rich ornamental moldings. The final covering will be a massive slab of black and red marble with a golden nameplate inscribed with the date of the Queen's death and a Biblical quotation chosen by King Edward.

The great dining hall of Osborne House, wherein the catastrophe rested, is being draped with folds of black and crimson cloth. The casket itself is hidden from view by a wreath of fragrant floral emblems of every conceivable size and design. Close to the door the sovereign's arm lies a cross of white enamel bearing the name of the King. Around the room stand seven immense candlesticks from St. Paul's Cathedral. Their flickering tapers radiate widely through the silent chamber day and night. A detachment of Grenadier Guards, in full regiments, keeps watch over the catafalque, with their burnished guns at immovable sentry post.

The only persons who will be allowed to view the remains will be those whose names appear on the Queen's death list, which includes the army and navy and a few prominent residents of the island.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Field Marshal Earl Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces; and William St. John Brodric, Secretary of State for War, will be among those who will view Her Majesty's remains.

Deep satisfaction prevails because of King Edward's decision that the funeral of the late Queen shall be an affair of no military splendor.

Already tens of thousands of people are taking steps to insure their seeing as much as possible of the funeral pageant scheduled for the first two days of February. Private boats are being secured by hundreds for viewing the magnificent progress of the funeral cortege across the Solent from Cowes to Portsmouth.

Summary of Queen's Career.

Victoria was born May 24, 1819. She succeeded her uncle, William IV., to the throne on June 20, 1837. On June 28, 1838, she was crowned. In February, 1840, she married His Royal Highness, Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. He died on December 14, 1861. Seven children are living as a result of this union. In 1877 Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

The following children, resulting from the Queen's marriage to Albert, are living: Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg; Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught; Victoria Adelaide Louisa, Empress Frederick of Germany; Helena Augusta Victoria, Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein; Louise Carolina Alberta, Marchioness of Lorne, and Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, Princess Henry of Battenberg.

White House Alterations.

Architects Want the Work Put Into Competent Hands.

Washington (Special).—At the annual meeting of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, held some time ago, the president was directed to appoint a committee to make a formal protest against the proposed alteration of the White House at Washington.

The committee says the alterations, as illustrated in the daily press, are of such a character as to completely destroy the historic and artistic value of the existing design. The building, if added to in the way proposed, would be devoid of dignity and entirely lacking in unity and would thus violate the elementary rules of good architectural design.

Cuban Constitution.

Havana (Special).—The central committee of the Cuban Constitutional Convention reported at the public session of the convention the proposed constitution. The document contains some modifications of the original draft. After it had been read the convention adjourned. The proposed constitution does not contain any provisions regarding the future relations between the United States and Cuba.

Anti-Trust Bill Introduced.

Little Rock, Ark. (Special).—In the State Senate Senator King introduced a bill to exclude from doing business in this State any corporation that is a member of a pool, trust or combination to control prices in any part of the world. The bill is intended to supersede the antitrust act of 1890, which has been held by the Arkansas Supreme Court not to apply to corporations which are members of combinations outside of this State.

Sing Sing is Unhealthy.

New York (Special).—President Lewis, of the State Board of Health, made a thorough examination of the state prison at Sing Sing. He said the building was out of date; the cells were too small; no sunlight ever entered most of them; and the whole prison was full of sewer gas, and was unhealthy.

Her Celluloid Comb.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—Miss Mary Doyle, employed in Morton's photographic gallery, met with severe injuries at her home here by the explosion of a celluloid comb in her hair. She fell asleep in a chair in front of a fire. When she awoke the comb became heated and burst into flames. The explosion awoke the young woman, but her hair was in a blaze in a moment. Her screams acted her mother, who attempted to pull the burning comb from the hair, receiving painful injuries. She has no hair now and is painfully burned.

Chicago Leads in Crime.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—"Chicago leads all other cities of the world in crime," said State's Attorney Deneen, addressing the Chicago Congressional Club at the Palmer House. Then the speaker quoted statistics to show that arrests and criminal prosecutions here were greater in number, proportionate to population, than in London or New York. He charged that laxity in prosecution is the largely responsible for this state of affairs. Many confirmed criminals, he said, escape punishment in time and again; police courts through political influence.

FIRE LOSS OF MILLIONS.

Flames Run Almost at Will for Hours in Montreal, Canada.

Montreal (Special).—One of the most disastrous fires which this city has ever suffered began at 8 o'clock, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the entire department, the progress of the flames was not checked until 10 o'clock next morning.

By that time it had destroyed property valued at between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000. Included in the property burned is the splendid Board of Trade Building, which cost over half a million dollars, with over 100 tenants and half a dozen large firms and two scores of smaller concerns. The weather was cold and the firemen were greatly hampered in this respect.

Outside of the Board of Trade Building there was not a modern structure among those destroyed. The narrow streets, antiquated buildings and the inflammable nature of the stocks they contained made a combination which the department was powerless to overcome.

The fire practically burned until it came to an open space, which gave the firemen an opportunity for effective work. For a time it looked as if the flames would spread along Commissioners street to the grand office building. Crowds of people jammed the narrow streets and the police could not control them. Women fainted and their clothes were torn and a few were slightly injured in rushes for safety.

The fire started at 8:05 p. m. in the premises of St. Saxe & Co., wholesale clothiers, on the corner of Lemoyne and St. Peter streets. The streets in the locality were deserted at the time and the flames apparently had a good headway before the first alarm was sounded. The first alarm was sent in immediately on the arrival of the division chief, but before the nearest reinforcements reached the scene the flames had leaped across St. Peter street, which is very narrow at this place.

The flames continued down St. Peter street on the side on which it started to the corner of St. Paul street. St. Peter street for an entire block was a mass of flames on each side.

Every piece of apparatus in the city possessed was sent into the fire, but fought without avail until after 1 o'clock, when the fire was gotten under control.

Trainwreckers Foiled.

Cheyenne, Wyo. (Special).—A desperate attempt was made by train robbers to hold up the Union Pacific overland express near Keosauqua, Neb. A large pile of rocks was placed on the track to wreck the train, which was reported to have a large amount of money on board. The robbers secreted themselves behind a hill near the track. A postmaster came upon the obstruction and was severely hurt and robbed by the gang. He got away from them and ran to Kearney, where he gave the alarm. A posse was organized, and orders were given to hold the train. The posse came upon the bandits and captured one.

A Sunambulist Freezes to Death.

Princeton, N. J. (Special).—George W. McGinnis met death in his own garden here from exposure to the cold. Under the influence of temporary insanity or what is known as a "hysterical condition" Mr. McGinnis, clad only in night attire, went to the back yard of his residence, where he was found next morning by members of his household. He seemed to have laid down to sleep in his garden. Mr. McGinnis was about 80 years of age, and well to do, being a retired merchant.

Nominated by the President.

Washington (Special).—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate for filling vacancies in the United States district courts for the Northern district of Ohio: Walter Lieutenants Colonel P. H. Ellis, Eighth Infantry, to be colonel; Major D. J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain D. H. Brush, Seventh Infantry, to be major; First Lieutenant Douglas Settle, Tenth Infantry, to be captain.

Return-School Boy a Hero.

Earlington, Ky. (Special).—Union reserve soldiers, started on a march from Box town to Carbonada, Minnes, in Hopkins county, to stop the non-union men at work there. On the way a sheriff's posse of five men attempted to stop them, and were answered by a shot. A fusillade followed, the miners retreating. One of their number was killed and another died of his wounds in a few hours. Boxtown is reported as deserted, but officers are searching for members of the marching party.