

DEATH TO THIRTY PEOPLE

THE AWFUL RECORD OF AN

Accident on the Big Four Railroad at Alton Junction Caused by an Open Switch.

At the Alton Junction, Alton, Ill., on Saturday, 30 people were either killed outright or fatally injured and many others badly hurt, by the fast express running into an open switch and colliding with a freight train. To add to the horror, an oil tank car exploded, setting fire to the wreckage and burning up unfortunate passengers pinned fast to the debris.

The list of dead is as follows:

Webb Ross, Mattson, Ill.; Hiram Cornelius; Iowa; Edward N. Miller, Alton, Junction; two unidentified men; William Shetruck, Upper Alton, Ill.; Henry Penning, Wau, Ill.; Willie McCarty, Alton, Ill.; John Locke, Alton; Edward Maurin, Alton; Daniel Harter, Alton; James E. Williams; Mantie, Fosterburg, Ill.; Charles Ut Alton; William H. Miller, Alton; Charles Harris, Alton; John Wilkinson, Alton.

Of the injured, 14 cannot recover. They are Otto Hagewan, Alton; John Fred Alton; Joseph Hergman, Alton; Henry Piggin, Alton; John Lutzell, Alton; William B. Richardson, Alton; A. T. Frazer, St. Louis; Frank Barth, Brantford, Canada; Frank Scully, Alton; John Burke, Alton; William Miller, Alton Junction; Murray, Upper Alton; Betoff, Upper Alton.

Those who sustained serious injuries, but who will probably recover, are: Mrs. A. L. Wilson and child, Kansas City; Henry Williams, Alton Junction; George Staples, Alton Junction; John Pike, Alton; Herr Nisnik, Alton; Mrs. M. H. Metcalf, Alton; Louis Deife, Montreal; Henry Staples, Uniontown, Ky.; Montgomery, Alton; Dalton Harris, Alton Junction; Frank Barton, Stamford, Ont.; Louis McIntosh, Alton Junction; William McIntosh, Alton Junction; John Henry Alton; John Seaman, Alton; John East St. Louis; James Mullans, Alton Junction; Charles Harris, Alton; W. C. Harris, Alton; Pamentine Valentine, Philadelphia; Charles Hamilton, Alton Junction; E. Menhans, Alton; Pat O'Mara, Alton; Z. B. John, Alton; John Seaman, Alton; Ephram Richardson, Alton; John Finley, Alton; John McKee, Alton; Evan Caldwell, Alton; Patrick Finley, Alton; Charles Crow, Alton.

Beside these there are more than a score who sustained injuries of a more or less serious nature, whose names could not be learned. All the dead were buried to death by the flames. Of the fatally injured all are more or less seriously burned about the limbs and body, but the worst injuries sustained are fearfully burned hands and faces. Many are also injured internally from inhaling the flames, which scorched and parched their throats to such an extent that their escape from instant death is almost miraculous.

SCENES OF AWFUL SUFFERING. The scenes in the yards occupied by the injured are heartrending. Lying on mats, swathed in cotton and bandages until they almost lose semblance to human beings, and surrounded by weeping relatives and sorrowing friends, they form a picture that brings tears to the eyes of even the fiercest. The moanings of the patients are pitiful. Every few moments some tortured soul writhing in agony, half rises from his couch and then falls back, suffering more intense pain than before. Seeming to know by intuition when the physician is near them, they beg piteously to be released from their pain. "Doctor, for God's sake kill me and put me out of this misery," said one. "Oh, for ever an instant's relief from this misery," said another.

Perhaps the most pitiful sight of all was that of a woman, Willie McCoy, sitting on the ground, her hands clasped in prayer, and soothing caresses, while her voice trembled with the grief that was breaking her heart. She was the mother of the boy who was cooked from head to foot. His eyes were burned out, the skin had peeled off his face and head, taking with it large portions of flesh. The only response the anxious mother received to her inquiry as to how he felt was: "Oh my head! Doctor, why don't I die?"

No trace has been found of the runaway switchman, Richard Gratian, through whose carelessness the accident occurred. A rumor that he had returned to his work this morning proved to be unfounded, and it is thought he has gone for good.

THE TANK CAR. The tank car will be repaired and run again. It includes the engine, combination baggage and buffet car and 20 oil tanks and freight cars and their contents.

FROZEN IN CHARLESTON.

Two Deaths in a Week by Cold, the First in 200 Years. Cold Weather Items. The weather at Charleston, S. C., still continues below freezing point, and has been so since Christmas. Thinking that has never been known in the history of Charleston. The body of an aged negro, Charles Lawrence, was found in a shanty in one of the tenement districts. This man was frozen to death. This is the second death from cold that has occurred within a week, and it is the first time in the 200 years of the city's existence that any one has been known to freeze to death in this city.

GREENWICH, CONN.—The sound is frozen over from the shore to Captains island, a narrow sand bar three miles out, where a fog horn is stationed. Many people walked to the island yesterday. This has happened but once or twice in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—For the first time in 18 years the sound is frozen beyond the Bridgeport light, and thousands of people each day visit the veteran lighthouse keeper.

TOLEDO, O.—Not in the history of the present generation has Lake Erie been frozen as it is now. Special dispatches indicate that there is an unbroken field of ice from Detroit river to Put-in-Bay. Fishermen have driven 15 miles out from Monroe, and returned with the statement that the ice was solid all the way, and that it extended as far as they could see. The entire Lake Erie anticipates to freeze up, and teams are crossing the mouth of the Detroit river.

BREILIN.—The Rhine is frozen to the ground from Mannheim to Bingen and Lake Constance is nearly frozen over completely. In the heavy lakes at Potsdam the ice is 12 inches thick. Twenty-eight persons died at Bucharest during the past week from exposure to the cold and in Warsaw 60 persons were frozen to death. One day the thermometer fell to 61 below zero; Fahrenheit.

Four workmen were found frozen to death under a barn near Potsdam. They had evidently crawled under the barn to sleep.

VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

Schooners Caught in the Ice Off Norfolk Cannot Be Reached. Off Ocean View in Norfolk harbor are 14 schooners, and at Lynn Haven bay are two others, flying signals of distress. They are bound fast in the ice, and no one knows how long they will have to wait for their signals to be answered. The steamboats report hundreds of vessels frozen in the ice in Hampton Roads and Lower Bay.

Confession of a Grave Robber.

George W. Marlowe, known as the "king of ghosts," confessed to a Washington (D. C.) reporter, whom he believed a doctor in search of a cadaver, that in 1892 he robbed 340 graves, and sold the bodies to medical colleges and physicians in Washington and other cities.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS

In Many States By the Different Assemblies.

Last week the various State Legislatures elected Senators to the U. S. Congress. Following is the result by states:

ALABAMA, N. Y.—Edward J. Murphy, Jr., of Troy, was chosen to succeed Senator H. C. Beck in the upper house of congress. He has for 18 years been a member of the state sen-



EDWARD MURPHY, JR.

atorial committee and for the past four years was chairman. He has represented the state in the two last Democratic national conventions and has served both in the assembly and senate as representative from his district. The fight on Mr. Murphy was a bitter one. Mr. Cleveland announced himself against Mr. Murphy's election to the United States senate.

HARRISBURG.—The Pennsylvania State legislature elected Matthew S. Quay to succeed himself in the United States senate.

Mr. Quay was born in 1833; was graduated from Jefferson college in 1850, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. During the war



SENATOR M. S. QUAY.

he was lieutenant in the Tenth Pennsylvania reserves and also lieutenant colonel and assistant commissary general. Later he became private secretary to the Governor of Pennsylvania. From 1865 to 1867 he was a member of the legislature. In 1885 he was made State treasurer. He was elected to the Senate and took his seat March 4, 1887. He became famous as the manager of the campaign of 1888, which resulted in the election of Harrison.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—In separate sessions the two houses re-elected Senator Cockrell over Chauncey I. Filley, Republican.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Stephen M. White, Democrat, of Los Angeles was elected United States Senator.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Senator Davis, Republican, was re-elected, getting the exact number of votes necessary, 83.

HARTFORD, CONN.—The Connecticut state legislature elected Senator Joseph B. Hawley to succeed himself. Mr. Hawley was



JOSEPH B. HAWLEY.

born in 18 6, was graduated from Hamilton college in 1847, became editor of the Hartford "Courant" in 1867, served in the army as brevet major general, and was elected governor of his state in 1869. In November, 1872, he was elected to congress and was later elected to the Forty-third and then to the Forty-sixth congress. He was first elected to the senate in 1881 and re-elected in 1887. Mr. Hawley is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Stewartsville, in that state.

Indiana—Senator Turpie, Dem., renominated, Republicans casting an honorary ballot for Charles W. Fairbanks.

Tennessee—W. L. Bate, Dem. was elected.

West Virginia—Faulkner and Camden have combined. Faulkner will succeed himself and Camden will take the unexpired term of Senator Kennan.

Colorado—George Gray was elected U. S. Senator.

Delaware—Senator George Gray re-elected without opposition.

Maine—Eugene Hale, Rep., Senate 28, House 95, Arthur Sewall, Dem., Senate 4, House 41.

Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge was elected U. S. Senator, total of 189 votes to 79 for F. A. Collins, Dem.

Michigan—The two houses met in joint session and formally re-elected Senator Stockbridge.

Cigarettes Killed Him.

Samuel Zeuckerbecker, a young man, died at New York of "smoker's heart." He was an insatiable cigarette smoker, consuming as many as three packages a day.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate and the House Terseely Told.

SENATE.—Three prepared speeches were read in the Senate to-day. The first was by Mr. Morrill (Rep.), Vermont, against the McGarrath bill, the second by Mr. Fair (Pop.), Kansas, in favor of a constitutional amendment limiting the Presidential office to one term, and the third by Mr. Call (Dem.), Florida, in defense of the constitutionality of anti-option bill. After a quorum was procured, as a result of a call of the senate, considerable progress was made on the anti-option bill. An amendment was agreed to fixing the list of July, 1893, as the time when the bill is to go into effect. The resolution offered on Saturday by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Colorado), instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the expenditures in and about the construction of the Nicaragua canal since the account of expenditure, rendered two years ago, was agreed to. The McGarrath bill went over without action, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—For almost an hour this morning the time of the house was consumed in the consideration of a resolution to which there was not the slightest opposition in any quarter and which was finally adopted without objection. It was one calling upon the executive departments for information as to the number and amount of war claims allowed or disallowed by such departments. Then a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to settle the claims of Arkansas and other States under the swamp land grants failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote and was therefore defeated. Mr. Chipman (Democrat, Michigan) from the committee on presidential elections moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution providing for the election of senators of the United States by popular vote. After some filibustering on the part of the Republicans the motion was agreed to without division, and the house adjourned.

SENATE.—The Anti-Option bill, which has monopolized almost the whole time of the Senate during the present session, and which is expected to reach its final vote tomorrow, was taken up today for nearly three hours and then went over without action. Sweeping denunciations were made of the measure by Senators Hoar, Republican, of Massachusetts; Vest, Democrat, of Missouri; and Platt, Republican, of Connecticut, as being in utter contravention of the Constitution of the United States and in violation of the rights of the States. The McGarrath bill received its death blow for this session, the affirmative votes falling eight short of the constitutional majority to pass it over a veto. A bill to amend the silver bullion purchase provisions of the Sherman bill reported from the committee on finance and went to the calendar. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the house to-day Representative Brooks (Republican, Pennsylvania) introduced a bill to authorize the refunding of the 4 per cent bonds, to increase the circulation of the national banks and to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion. The session of the house was an interesting one. Work was mapped out for the remainder of the week and for part of next week, but beyond this little was done.

UPON THE announcement of the death of ex-President Hayes, the senate and house bills on the subject of these bodies adjourned.

SENATE.—The discussion of the anti-option bill was continued in the senate to-day, but no action was taken. In the morning Mr. Fairer concluded his speech in favor of a single term of the president, and Senator Wolcott introduced a bill to discontinue the sale of the Columbian postage stamps, except when called for. At 2 o'clock the senate resumed consideration of the anti-option bill and Mr. Platt concluded his argument against it of constitutional grounds.

Mr. Stewart (Democrat, Pennsylvania) introduced a bill to amend the national and business grounds. The bill went accordingly over without action and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The greater part of to-day in the House was consumed in filibustering. The pooling clause was killed and the anti-option bill, Representative John B. Robinson, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill increasing the tax upon beer and other fermented liquors from \$1 to \$2 a barrel. The measure is in accord with the proposed increase in the tax on whisky. Adjourned.

SENATE.—The senate to-day out of respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes adjourned without transacting any miscellaneous business.

HOUSE.—The house for the second time this week adjourned out of respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes. Before doing so, however, the general deficiency appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Warner (Democrat, New York) from the committee on manufactures and commerce reported on the sweating system and it also was placed upon the calendar.

SENATE.—The new Columbian postage stamp was vigorously attacked in the Senate today by Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, who called upon his joint resolution directing the discontinuance of these stamps. In a brief but decidedly breezy speech, Mr. Wolcott ridiculed the Postmaster General's mercantile idea that a large profit might be made from their sale to stamp collectors. He said that might suit some Central American States that was "a few thousand dollars shy." He was unwilling to have unlimited stamp collectors "a cruel and unusual stamp" and rather approved of a physician's idea that it might be used as a "nest protector." Senators enjoyed the speech, and the joint resolution would have been passed instantly had not the Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, Mr. Sawyer, interposed an objection which sent it to that committee. The anti-option bill was discussed for a little over an hour and then went over without action, till Monday, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The feature of the House today was the consideration of the national quarantine bill. A number of amendments to the bill were proposed and voted down. Throughout the day the confusion in the House was very great and its culmination was reached when an amendment was offered the reading of which could not be heard in fact from the clerk's desk. To this fact Mr. Dickerson, Dem., Ky., called attention. He added that the bill was an important one and should not be acted upon in a scene of such utter inattention. He therefore moved that the committee for the bill was being considered in committee of the whole; rise. This was agreed to, and then on motion of Mr. Kaynor the House adjourned.

Flour in the Northwest. The "Northwestern Miller," Minneapolis, says: The mill slightly increased their output last week, getting out 169,340 barrels—averaging 28,221 barrels daily—against 165,100 barrels the week before. The total sales of flour for the week appear to have been greater than the output. Millers however, say that the market has no snap. When wheat began to go up, buyers were anxious to place orders at old prices and a good deal was probably sold on this basis, and more or less even at 10¢ 15¢ advance, but since another 10¢ was added, business has been rather slow. Foreigners have paid part of the advance, but are slow about taking hold at prices now asked.

Starved Rather Than Spend Money. Fannie Fitzsimmons died at Lowell, Mass., from hunger and neglect. She had \$25 in cash about her person, and a bank book showing \$1,200 deposits.

MR. BLAINE AND THE ORGAN.

How the Italian Grinder Escaped Rough Treatment the Other Day.

On the morning of the death of General Butler and Senator Keenan, all Washington was plunged in mourning. Death seemed to pervade the atmosphere and the more credulous of mankind, with a superstitious turn of mind, regarded the death of the ex-Secretary of State as a matter of a few hours. During all that morning the number who passed the Blaine residence was noticeably increased, many of his old friends going blocks out of their way to get a glimpse at the window through which the sun was glancing in upon an unconscious patient. Mr. Blaine had been sinking rapidly during the night and if fears of his end were ever well founded it was upon that day.

In the midst of this gloom 11 o'clock arrived and as promptly the Italian and his hand organ, about which the country has heard so much of late, put in their appearance. In a few moments the strains of "Everybody has a sweetheart" were heard. "Everybody loves a body, So the old song goes, etc."

He went floating upon the waves of the winds up and down the broad avenues of the capital in the neighborhood of the sick man's home.

At this moment three gentlemen on their way from the Arlington to the Treasury Department were stopped immediately in front of the Blaine house by an excited individual who rushed up to them and asked: "Is that the house Mr. Blaine died in this morning?"

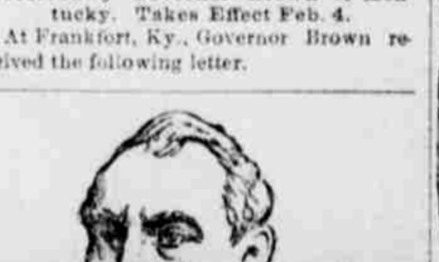
Thinking possibly that he had died within half an hour and that he had not yet heard of it, and knowing it to be the only house in which he could have died that day, they replied: "Yes, that is Mr. Blaine's house."

"Then," said the stranger, putting himself in command of the other three, "we will hang this Italian scoundrel to the tree!" As they were about to throttle the musician, however, the front door of the Blaine mansion opened and James G. Blaine, Jr., walked out to the step and handed the Italian a silver half dollar. The Italian doffed his hat and proceeded to grind away while the stranger, much chagrined as he was, moved reluctantly down the street. The appearance of the younger Blaine served to avoid at least an exciting scene and an unpleasant experience for the Italian.

When Mr. Blaine has been utterly unconscious and knowing it to be the only oblivion of the presence of even the members of his own family; when every passion seemed dead and every sense benumbed, it is said that the mechanical melodies of this wandering Italian seem to appeal to the only sense that remains responsive to any form of worldly influence. When the air about him is tremulous with this simple music his countenance betrays a calm and felicitous contentment. Because of this the Italian is paid regularly for his services, and if he fails to appear at the appointed hour each morning, no one seems more conscious of his absence than Mr. Blaine himself. He loves the music, and the band organ will probably continue to play beneath his window as long as the sick bed claims him as its own.

CARLISLE'S RESIGNATION

Received by Governor Brown of Kentucky. Takes Effect Feb. 4. At Frankfort, Ky., Governor Brown received the following letter:



JOHN G. CARLISLE, OF KENTUCKY.

"Hon. John Young Brown, Governor of Kentucky: "DEAR SIR—I herby resign the office of senator from the State of Kentucky in the Congress of the United States to take effect on the 4th day of February, 1893. "Yours truly, "J. G. CARLISLE."

Governor Brown hurried a private message to the senate and house to remain in session a few minutes longer, and followed this up immediately with a communication to the assembly endorsing the letter.

SIX MEN KILLED.

Two Firemen Lose their Lives in Rochester, N. Y., and Four More Killed in R. R. Wrecks.

A disastrous fire broke out Saturday night in the McKay building, a six-story structure in Stone street, Rochester, N. Y. The fire started in the fourth story, and hardly had the alarm been given before the four upper floors were a roaring mass of flames. Half an hour after the alarm was given a corner of the wall fell upon three firemen, killing one instantly and injuring two others. One of these two latter died three hours later. The names of the three firemen are: Sylvester W. Burns, killed instantly; John Hess who was fatally injured, and Frederick Sackett, who escaped with a broken leg and other injuries.

The building was completely destroyed. It was valued at \$50,000, and was insured for \$35,000. The estimated loss on the contents of the building is \$20,000, about half insured.

THREE LIVES LOST.

A BOILER EXPLODES WITH TERRIBLE RESULT WHILE BRING WATER TO THE ENGINE.

The water works boiler at Napalines, Ind., a town of 1,800, located 15 miles southwest of Goshen, Ind., exploded, killing three men and injuring two others. The boiler was being tested when the accident happened. The killed are: N. A. French, of the town board; George Ficker and Electrician Johnson. Injured, Jonas and Isaac Whisler, boiler makers.

ANOTHER FORT WAYNE WRECK. A rear-end collision between the two sections of the east-bound Great West train on the Ft. Wayne road, occurred at Amboy, near Peru, Ind. The second section was running at the rate of 45 miles an hour and telescoped four cars. Engineer Mike Maloney and the second section, was killed and Fireman E. J. Price seriously injured.

Louisiana Lottery Will Move.

The Louisiana state lottery has been granted a charter from the republic of Honduras, and will remove its business to that country on the expiration of its present charter, which will be January 1, 1894. The concession is a monopoly of the lottery business for the term of 50 years.

FARMERS about Great Falls, Mont., have been plowing for the last three weeks. The thermometer stands at 50 above.

BEST ONE GULLINGS



WHAT SPORTSMEN WANT.

THEY HAVE FOUR BILLS TO PUSH AT THE NEXT SESSION.

HARRISBURG.—The Legislative Board of the State Sportsmen's Association completed its work. A number of members of both branches of the legislature met with the committee and assisted them in arriving at conclusions. Governor Pattison is a member of the Association, and is understood to be favorable to the legislation proposed. The meeting decided to push four bills. The first provides for a State Game Commission, similar with operations to the present Fish Commissioner, to look after the propagation of game, birds and mammals, and to prosecute violators of the laws. Another intended to make more stringent regulations against trespassing, while two more revise the game seasons and the scalp act.

Under the new system, wild turkeys, woodcock, ruffed grouse and prairie chickens may be shot from October 15 to December 15, field cover from July 15 to September 15, quail from November 1 to December 15, with the season for other game birds as at present. The bounty for wild cats is increased to \$5, and that for full grown foxes is placed at \$2.50. Fifty cents is to be paid for scalps of minks, weasels, hawks and owls. These latter provisions are expected to secure the support of the granger.

"The new-scalp law is carefully drawn to prevent fraud," said Dr. Warren, the State ornithologist. "Under the old act \$150.000 was paid out, including \$50,000 for hawks and owls. The heads of turkeys and chickens were produced and paid for by the thousands. In one county \$3,000 was paid for a buffalo hide and a wolf skin, which was cut up and worked off as scalps of various animals."

The sportsmen have informed Speaker Thompson, at his request, that they favor the appointment of a special committee of the House to look after this legislation.

A RADICAL ROAD LAW.

MR. NESBITT OFFERS A SOLUTION TO THE DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME.

HARRISBURG.—Representative Nesbitt, of Allegheny county, introduced a novel measure in the House, which is very favorably regarded by those who have examined it. It provides that county commissioners shall appoint a competent person to serve for three years as county superintendent of roads, and that in every township three commissioners shall be elected for a similar term. These commissioners shall choose three from among their number, who, with the county superintendent, shall constitute a board of road directors. This body shall investigate the location and construction of public highways, and divide them into two classes, to be known as "highways" and "roads." The members shall also act as a board of viewers for location and valuation. The commissioners of each township are to meet with the auditors in March each year, and appoint an outside person treasurer. They shall levy a road tax not exceeding 10 mills on the dollar, of county valuation. Male taxables, with a valuation less than \$100, shall work one day on the roads or pay a cash equivalent.

Townships are to be divided into road districts, with supervisors appointed by the commissioners. Townships can let contracts for the making and location of highways, and have authority to join with one or more neighboring townships in their work. Those who work out taxes must do so under supervision and diligently under penalty of discharge and forfeiture of the right to vote.

One-fourth of the taxes collected each year must be set aside to use for the location and macadamizing of highways, and townships are to share in prospective State appropriations in proportion to their efforts in this direction. The pay of the county superintendent is to be fixed by the salary board or the judges.

A SCARCITY OF PRODUCE.

PRICES HAVE BEEN FORCED UP BY THE VERY COLD WEATHER.

PITTSBURGH.—Not for many years has the Pittsburgh produce been so badly handicapped by the cold weather as it is at present. Commission merchants on the opening and supplies of potatoes, cabbage, apples and other perishable goods are now about exhausted. Prices are higher than they have been in years. On Monday the Grocers' Supply Company received a consignment of several tons of perishable goods, which were furnished with heating apparatus, but before the stuff could be put into the warehouse it was frozen. All shipments have been ordered off for the present.

Perhaps the most inconvenience has been caused by the scarcity of fresh eggs. The market was bare of them Monday, although some of the dealers were selling cold storage stock as fresh at 30 cents a dozen. Fresh stock would bring at least 40. At some of the restaurants about town signs have been put up, announcing that a price of eggs served in an style at 5 cents each.

In the grain, flour and feed market a similar state of affairs is reported. Country dealers cannot get the farmers to bring their stock to the railroads. The prices of meats have also advanced.

GAME ALL RIGHT.

EVEN THE QUAIL ARE NOT VISIBLE SUFFERING FROM THIS COLD WEATHER.

NEW CASTLE.—The stories about the wholesale destruction of game birds in Western Pennsylvania by the severe cold are not credited by the farmers in Lawrence county as a rule, and the people of the border counties in Ohio are equally skeptical. A systematic investigation of the matter, covering half a dozen counties on both sides of the State line, bears out this skepticism. The snows have not been heavy enough—long enough on the ground, nor the weather cold enough to have caused any general loss of life among even the quail. Several reports from Eastern Ohio indicate that while more quail have been seen since the cold snap set in than during the whole of last summer and fall, on account of the birds being compelled to forage more in the open, the birds are as vigorous as ever.

THE STATE'S BANKS.

SOME FIGURES FROM SUPT. KRUMHOLZ'S ANNUAL REPORT.

HARRISBURG.—The report Charles H. Krumholtz, superintendent of banking, shows there are 84 banks, 16 savings institutions and 72 trust companies in the State. The capital of these institutions aggregate \$48,689,641 08; the surplus \$19,440,296 52; the undivided profits \$12,876,563 45; the deposits \$30,317,392 50. The trust funds held by trust companies on November 30, 1892, amounted to \$20,634,168 54. Mr. Krumholtz suggests that he should have the power to appoint a temporary receiver or representative when he takes possession of a corporation, and urges the importance of legislation to compel trust companies to make report in detail of their trust assets.

KILLED WHILE HUNTING.

ENIE.—While hunting near Irving, William Blansfus shot and killed himself close to the railroad track. The body was discovered by an engineer of a train passing on the Lake Shore road. The remains were sent to the home of the deceased at Buffalo N. Y.

The telephone is said to have been known in India for thousands of years. Yet there has been very little talk over it.—Rochester Democrat.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

WASHINGTON. The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Elijah Halford, of Indiana, to be paymaster with the rank of Major.

The House received the general deficiency bill. The total is \$29,956,610, of which \$13,844,437 is for pensions. It provides for abolition of the census office December 31, 1893, and that the work shall be closed in one year by the interior department. The sum for the department of justice is \$3,241,214, and for the treasury department \$1,283,862.

The House Committee on Manufactures adopted the report of the sub-committee detailed to inquire into the "sweating system" of tenement house labor. The report recommends the use of tags on all articles of clothing, so that they can be traced to the place of manufacture, and the prohibition of interstate commerce in such goods as are made under unhealthy conditions.

That Mr. Blaine is weaker is the only knowledge his physicians gained of any change in his condition Sunday. He is apparently about the same as he had been for several days previous. He retains consciousness and does not appear to be better or worse, but the doctors have noted a slight loss of strength each day.

Imports of merchandise into the United States during the calendar year 1892 were increased in value over that of 1891, while the value and volume of exports and the number of immigrants decreased. The value of the imports for the year was \$76,168,179 an increase of \$47,987,236.

FIRES.

The Sunapee (N. H.) Hame Works were burned. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$20,000.

Fire at Shelbyville, Tenn., destroyed a good part of the business portion of the town, causing a loss of about \$120,000.

At Winston, N. C., the Tise block containing Sneed furniture store and several other business houses. Loss estimated at \$200,000.

The car shops of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad at Chartiers station, near Pittsburgh, were burned to the ground, causing a loss of between \$80,000 and \$90,000, destroying considerable rolling stock and throwing idle over a hundred employes.