MIDDLEBURGH, PA., JAN. 11, 1894.

The British ironelad Vulcan must be a monster if its rudder be taken as the criterion. That useful adjunct weighs twenty-two tons.

A statistician, with an appetite for the curious, estimates that the people of the United States drink 8,125,000 gallons of water every day of the year, the average daily consumption amounting to a pint.

The trees and flowering plants, ponds bridges and lanterns, dwarf pines, six or eight inches high but one hundred years old, and peony plants of equal age but eight feet high are some of the wonders to be seen in Japanese flower gardens.

The new Congressional Library in Washington will, Librarian Spofford estimates, accommodate copies of all the books of the world for 100 years to come, and still leave seven-eighths of its available space applicable for other purposes.

There were yet living on the 30th of June last, fifteen widows of veterans of the war of the Revolution. The report of the Pension Department says they were drawing their pensions at that date, anyway. The war ended 111 years ago.

American women are securing the right of medical practice all over the world. Following on the success of Miss Eddy, of Constantinople, it is said that Dr. Mary A. Suganuma, an American woman who married a Japanese gentleman, has been licensed by the Japanese Government to practice in Nagasaki.

The highest meteorological station in the world is said to be that of Charchani, near Arequipa, which is 16,650 feet above sea level, and is situated just below the permanent snow line. The Harvard College Observatory at trequipa is 8050 feet above the sea, and the new meteorological station is 8600 feet shove, the ascent being nie, in about made, by the an. eight hours.

sed into souls-

A strong association, chartered by ... Legislature, has for some years past been stocking the wilder parts of the Commonwealth with the finest game encroach upon the organic law, nor to trespass upon the rights of the people. The best government is the one which governs enough to procure from time to time. penal legislation in protection of its game, and, in spite of some protests from local sportsmen not members of the corporation, these laws are so strictly enforced that the game is constantly increasing.

C. W. Williams, the noted horseman of Independence, Iowa, is learning a good deal about the ups and downs of life as he goes along. Less than ten years ago, the Chicago Herald observes, he was a telegraph operator at salary of \$45 per month. He invested a little money in a colt which promised well and which turned out to be a great race horse. Then he got hold of Axtell, the famous trotter. He told Axtell for \$105,000, and in the next two years made a quarter of a million dollars in the horse business. Last year he invested \$200,000 in nonpaying enterprises, and his great stallion, Allerton, went lame. The other day, the dispatches state, he transferred the bulk of his property in payment of a mortgage. This leaves him practically shorn of his fortune, but as he still owns Allerton and is comparatively a young man he does not despair of again rising in the world.

· The recent tour of inspection down the Illinois River by several members of the Chicago Drainage Canal Commission resulted, according to the Northwestern Lumberman, in a fresh impetus to the project of converting that stream into a great navigable waterway, connecting the lakes with the Mississippi. The members of the commission descended the stream in a steamer, met the inhabitants, business men and officials of the several cities and towns along the route, explained to them the nature of the great work undertaken, removed objection to the enterprise that had been fostered by prejudiced statements and misrepresentation, and thus enlisted popular friendship for the successful carrying Torward of the work. The commissioners saw enough to convince them that, in an engineering sense, the scheme is an eminently feasible one, provided that the co-operation of National and State authorities can be enlisted in its prosecution.

## M'KINLEY INAUGURATED

OHIO'S GOVERNOR AGAIN.

Five Thousand Soldiers and Civili ans in the Parade. The Inaugural Address.

GOVERNOR McKINLEY entered upon his second term as Governor of Obio at noon on Monday. The weather was beautiful and not for many years have larger crowds attended inauguration ceremonies than those that filled the streets of Columbus. The State military was represented in the parade by parts of nine regiments and several companies of United States troops were in the procession.

But the political clubs formed the feature of the parade, the number of different 2organizations of this kind, their uniforms and fine appearance being the subject of general remark.

Contrary to former experience upon many similar occasions in late years, the weather was clear and cold, and well paved streets were dry and clean. About 5,000 men were in the procession.

The parade was reviewed by the governor and his staff. Many leading citizens in political, social and business life occupied seats on the large reviewing stand, which was on Broad street, north of the Capitol.

The weather being clear the inauguration ceremony was held at the west front of the Capitol. The governor appeared, escorted by the Legislative Committee, consisting of members of each house and received a cordial welcome from the large audience. Rev. Archibald A. E. Taylor. pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, invoked the Divine blessing, after which the governor was sworn into office by Chief Justice Bradbury, of the Supreme Court.

The governor then delivered his inaugural address in the course of which he said:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens: Those of us to-day who take the oath of office in obedience to the popular will, accept a sacred trust, for the faithful execution of which we should consecrate our best abilities. We cannot be indifferent, even if we would to current business conditions nor unmindful that to-day many of our fellow citizens are without work because they cannot find anything to do. There are homes in the state which less than a year ago were filled with cheer and contentment that are now haunted with hunger. Our hearts go out in feeling sympathy to these unfortunate ones of our tellow citizens, and our purses should open to them in and substantial charity. The present situation affords a great opportunity to all of us to demonstrate the love we bear our fellow men, and, if rightly improved, will cause us to realize that, it is more blessed to give than to receive. Those who have, should, and, I know, will give to those who have not and the people of our great State will remust none of our men or women or children to suffer for the necessaries of life God grant that this scourge to our industrial prosperity may speedily pass away, and that the t-me may not be long distant when business confidences shall again come to every community: when industry shall resume its former activity, and when the men now in enforced idleness shall have

poverty shall be blessed in plenty.
"To serve the State to the best of my abil-"To serve the State to the best of my ability is my carnest aspiration and single
purpose We scape have to obtain
out the ing singly al
apart, were must be hearty co-operation
between the legislative and executive, and
both must be in harmonious relations with
the people. We should be careful never to the least, and which keeps safely within the tter and spirit of the constitution; and the best government is always that one which best looks after its own and which is in closest touch with the highest aspiration of

work and wages, and the homes now in

After referring to the progress of the State the governor concluded as follows: "Let us keep all of our institutions inviolate, ever regardless of the rights of one another and preserving to all the enjoyment of encivil and religious liberty, of the right person, property and of conscience which are guaranteed by the constitution of the State Our safety is in our reverance for law, our encouragement of education, the preservation of honest elections and in our re-spect of mutual rights and obligations. Acknowledging before the people of the State the great honor which they have con-ferred upon me. I am deeply sensible of the responsibility which that honor implies. I shall not be lacking in earnest endeavor to advance the interests of the State and shall ever be solicitous that this great Commonwealth shall preserve its name fame untarnished, losing none of the tige and honor which it has won in the first century of its existence"

## OUR MINING RESOURCES.

Natural Gas and Petroleum Falling Off. but Coal Booming.

The report on the mining resources of the country for 1892, prepared by Chief Day of the geological survey, was made public: It shows that the high water mark in mining productions was reached in 1s92, both in this and every other country. The total value of all the mineral products of that year was \$684 778,768. This is \$20,000 greater than the amount for any previous year and \$28,174,070 more than the amount for the census year of 1880.

Among the large gains was that of \$77,-130 tons in pig from with an aggressie product of 9.157,000 tons valued at \$171,-161,039. Gold shows a slight less and the year's product, valued at \$33,000,000, was 1,596,375 ounces. The new metal, alumi-The new metal, alumi-1,596,375 ounces. The new metal, aluminum, almost doubled in quantity, being 259,885 pounds, value \$172,824. Tin from the mines in California amounted to 160,000 pounds. The aggresste was 102,000 pounds valued at \$32,400. Bituminous coal increased 8,000,000 tons, attaining a total of 113,-237,845 tons, valued at \$125,105,139. Penna sylvania authracite increased 1.613,45s tons amounting to 46,850 450 tons, valued at \$82,442,000. The value increased \$8,000, 005, with a toral value of \$82,000,000. Petroleum is declining rapidly. In 1801 ther were 54,000,000 barrels produced, but only 60,600,130, valued at \$25,034,195 in 1892. Natural gas is also falling off both in quan-tity and value. Its highest water mark was reached in 1888 when the product was val-

ned at \$22,629 875. total value of metallic minerals was \$303,775,6:9: non metallic. \$371,033,109, and unspecified minerals, \$10,000,000. The report views in detail the use of aluminum and states that the principal use of the new metal in the near future will be in cooking utensils. The total production of silver was 58,000,000 ounces, with a valuation of \$74, 989,000. This is an increase of \$77,130 ounces for the year. The increased valuation of the product was \$2,823,054.

Negro Schools of the South. There are 25,530 negro schools now in the south, where 2,250,000 negroes have learned to read, and most of them to write. In the colored schools are 238,000 pupils and 20,000 negro teachers. There are 150 schools for advanced education, and seven colleges administered by negro presidents and faculties.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

PIFTEENTH DAY. SENATE—Congress reason bed on Wednesday after the Christmas holiday recess. The session of the Senate lasted but little over an hour, and half of the time was given to the consideration of executive buspiven to the consideration of executive business, nothing of any public interest taking
place in theopen session except the offering
of a resolution on the Hawalian question
by Mr. Frye, Republican, of Maine, a
member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which is now investigating that
subject.

Huggs — The only business accomplished

House.—The only business accomplished by the house was to swear in Mr. Adams as successor to the late Representative O'Neil of Pennsylvania, and to act on the resigna-tion of R-presentatives Fellows and Fitch of New York. Contrary to expectation the tariff bill was not called up, although Mr., Wilson sat patiently waiting his opportun-ity, the whole time being spent in filibust-ering on the Hawaiian matter.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

SENATE—Mr. Hoar renewed the fight on the administration's Hawaiian policy in the Senate today and offered a resolution calling on Secretary Carlisle for a statement of the money paid Commissioner Biount and the orders and law under which the payment were made. On objection from Mr.Gor van

were made. On objection from Mr.Gor nan
the resolution went over. The Senate then
went into executive session and at 1:20
adjourned until Monday.
House—The entire session of the House
was taken up in filibustering on Mr. Boutelle's Hawaiian resolution, but no final
action was had. At 1:00 p m., on motion
of Prof. Wilson, the House adjourned.

SENATE—Not in session.

House—The entire session was consumed of Mr. Boutelle and delaying the considera-tion of the Wilson tariff bill. When ad-journment was had no final action had

EIGHTEENTH DAY. SENATE - Not in session.

House —To-day the house witnessed a repetition of the scenes of the three preceding days. The Democratic leaders tried in vain to get the Wilson tariff bill up, but failed for the old reason, failure to get a

quorum to vote.

NINETEENTH DAY.

SENATE—In the senate today the Hawaiian question came promptly to the front
and occupied the entire day. Mr. Hoar's and occupied the entire day. Mr. Hoar's resolution inquiring how much money the tressurer of the United States has paid Commissioner Blount and by what authority was referred to the foreign relations committee upon the suggestion of Chairman Morgan. The senate then adjourned.

House—In the house there was no more difficulty encountered as to a quorum, and when after a controversy between Mr. Boutelle, Republican, of Maine, and the Speaker, the vote on ordering the previous

Speaker, the vote on ordering the previous question on the report of the Committee on Rules as to the tariff bill, was taken up, and carried. Several private bills were then passed and at 3.15 p. m. the House resolved itself into Committee on the Whole and Mr. Wilson stated the debate on the tariff biil which was not concluded when the House adjourned for the day.

## EUROPE'S BLIZZARD.

Coldest Weather of a Century in England. The Thames Frozen Over. A dispatch from London says: The Thames, from Windsor to Teddington, is frozen over. A number of trading vessels are fast in the ice.

A vessel went ashore near the strait of Dover Friday night. Warning of the wreck was given by the firing of guns from the lightship. It was impossible because of the heavy sea running to launch a lifeboat. At daylight the wreck had disappeared, having probably been pounded to pieces, and with-out doubt all of her crew were instantly drowned.

A piece of wood, having the name Christina painted on it, a seaman's chest simi-larly marked and a quantity of other wreckage floated ashore. It is believed that the lost vessel was a Swedish bark.

At Dover the thermometer registered 10 egrees above zero and in South Devonshire 12 degrees above zero is reported. A heavy snow storm prevailed on Friday In Lincolnshire two men were found frosen to death. A any of the roads are covered with snowdrifts 10 feet high. In several parts of England trains have been imbed-

ded in the snow for hours, On the Isle of Wight the weather is reported to be the coldest of the century. Reports from Spain show that the most intense cold also prevails there. At Zoritia the thermometer registered 10 degrees above zero and at Burgos several people were

At Madrid a wounded guard fell from his horse and died from the cold. Snow is still falling and the cold seems to be on the

At Moscow 26 degrees below zero was

At Nijni Novgorod the thermometer reg-istered 36 below. At Berlin two men, a woman and a child were found dead in the street. They were all victims of the cold weather. The English mails have not arrived owing to the verity of the storms. Five children fell through the ice at Lott-

bus, in the province of Brandonburg and

## NEWSY GLEANINGS

ARIZONA is raising peanuts. NEBRASKA has 50,000 Swedes, ---Anancuists continue active in France.

BUFFALO, N. Y., is the greatest flour port. TRAMPS are practically unknown in New

Connecticut farmers lately held a State Convention. THE Chicago Treasury's deficit will probably be \$1,600,000.

Savan Iowa men are racing after Wilson's seat in the United States Senate, RICH and extensive phosphate beds have been discovered in Lewis County, Tennessee THE Cape Cod (Mass.) cranberry bogs produced 150,000 barrels of red berries this

DESPITE rigid economies the cash baice in the United States Treasury is still falling off.

FLORIDA has 128 varieties of wood and an eighteen-pound pineapple at the Augusta (Ga.) Exposition. CHARITABLE women have opened a shop in New York City for the employment of destitute women.

Good, heavy draught horses and good condisters are in fair demand at fair prices, but for the common horse there is no mar-

way are becoming so strained that the possi-

bility of a war between them for supr is now being seriously considered in Eu-Mrs. Sarau Johnson, 115 years old. died, a few days ago, at Camden, N. J. She was the oldest woman in the State. Mrs. Johnsop retained her faculties up to the time of

her death. THE settlers and ranchmen in the vicinity of Owen, Wyoming, complain that stock is killed in great numbers by bears. Hunters are not after these animals, as there is no bounty for them.

-THE Crawford, N. J., fire department selebrated New Year's day in such a jolly manner that when they were called to a fire they turned the hose on the crowd, and in the meantime the building burned down.

# THE TRADE OF A YEAR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF

Of the Bureau of Statistics. Imports and Exports Amounted to 81,714,066,000.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Worthington C. Ford, which has just been issued, comprises 157 printed quarto pages of statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1893, and discusses at considerablelength the causes of the gold movement. The report says:

movement. The report says:

The noticeable features of these figures are: The values of imports of merchandise attained the highest mark in the commercial history of the country; the exports of gold reached a higher figure than ever before attained in a single year since the foundation of the Government. In 1864 the exports of gold reached the figure \$100,061,684, and this has been the high water mark of gold exports until the last year. In 1863 the net exports of gold were less than the net exports of 1864, being \$87,506,463, as compared with \$89,484,865 in 1864. The exports of 1864 were due to a pressure resulting from years of war and consequent derangement of commerce and industry, and to a general displacement of gold and silver from circulation by issues by bank and Government paper. An ontward movement of gold of nearly the same amount, occurring in a paper. An outward movement of gold of nearly the same amount, occurring in a time of peace and apparently in defiance of commercial laws, will make the year 1893 notable for this single item in its financial and commercial experience. It is true the country in 1893 was better able to lose \$87,-500,000 in gold then than it was in 1894. An import and experience of \$1,714,000,000 is good evidence of an economic standing and capacity, immeasurably superior to the situation that prevailed in 1864, when the trade of the country was only one fourth as great as in 1893, viz: \$475,285,000.

"A number of orcumstances combine to

"A number of orcomstances combine to make the trade of the year of 1833 an interesting study in the general laws governing internal commerce. The previous two years were noteworthy through the enormous grain and cotton crops gathered in 1891 in the United States and a partial failure of the the United States and a partial failure of the grain crops in European countries, thus glving this country a natural command over European markets. Exports were largely increased with the result that the export trade figures for 1892 were larger than have ever before been attained in the commercial experience of the country. The influence of such an exceptional year was not confined to the twelve months of that year, and made itself felt in the sucng year, but with constantly decreas-

The report then discusses the causes of the outward movement of gold, and

"With the exception of two months named it is an unbroken record from January 1, 1892 until July, 1893, when there was a turn in the other direction. The sales or purchases of American securities by for-eigners, the investment or withdrawal of foreign capital from undertakings in the United States, the money transferred in payment of interests and dividends and remittances to Americans abroad—no one of these factors is a subject of official record. That foreign capital is required for the de-velopment of our resources is shown by the heavy investments known to have been made in almost every kind of security and adventure, and these investments were in-

creasing yearly.
"The decrease shown in 1892 is an expresion of what has been the general bejiet of those in a position to be well informed and was continued, even aggravated. in 1893. This points to the withdrawal of large sums of foreign capital invested in this country of foreign capital invested in this country and have sought to chain from leading the bankers, who buy and sell American securities on foreign account, some figures which may illustrate, even if they may not measure this movement. By their courtesy I am able to make the following estimate, intended to show the direction of the sales and purchases since January, 1893:

"It is estimated that between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 in shares of different descriptions have been solden foreign account

ions have been solden foreign account in the United States from January 1 to the beginning of August. To this sum must be added from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 in various kinds of bonds, chiefly currency bonds, that have been sold on European bonds, that have been sold on European orders, coming from England, Germany, Holland and Belgium. I think it is a safe estimate to place the extent of the entire inward movement from June, 1892, to June 1893 at upward of \$200,000,000, as was continuous for the twelve months of the fiscal year.

Against this return of American securities must be set the amounts purchased on foreign account, whether for speculation or actual investments. I should place the purchases for the entire year at between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000 as the purchases must have been larger in the last six mouths of 1892 than in the first six months of 1893. Thus the balance this movement was upwards of a hundred millions on the side of imports of American securities."

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Secretary Carlisle's Figures Show the Obligations Still Grow.

The public debt statement issued on Wednesday shows that the net increase of the debt, less cash in the treasury, during the month of December to have been \$6,-861,662. The interest bearing debt increased \$90, the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased \$25,850 and the debt bearing no interest increased \$2,063,361 The reduction in the cash balance during the month was \$4.824,061. The interestbearing debt \$585,039 310, the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity is \$1,913,-530 and the debt bearing no interest is \$376. 653,077, a total debt of \$963,605,917.

The certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal smount of cash in the treasury amount to \$604.317,424, an increase during the month of \$5,088 122 to day is \$80,801,600 and the net cash bal-ance \$9,483,955, a total available balance of \$9,1375,555, a total available balance of 90,375,555 a decrease during the month of \$4.824.061. The total cash in the treasury to-day is \$737.614.701. The total amount of national bank notes ou standing December 31, 1893, was \$208, 412.026, an increase lin circulation since December 31, 1892, of \$34,-141.215 and a decrease in circulation since November 30 of \$40.761. The circulation outstanding against bonds December 31 was \$185,037.705. The receipts from customs at \$185,037.705. \$185,037,705. The receipts from customs at the port of New York during December amounted to \$5.64,308 paid in the following amounted to \$5,64,398 paid in the following kinds of money: Gold coin, 28 er cent: silver coin 1 per cent.; gold certificates 1.1 per cent, silver certificates 51.1 per cent; United States notes 11.6 per cent, and United States treasury notes 8.1 per cent.

The following were the receipts at New York for December in each of the last five years: 1889, \$10,907,977; 1890, 10,704,055; 1881, 9,314,666; 1892, 10,570,853 and 1893, 5 645,908. The receipts for each of the past

1831, 9,314,000; SEZ; 10,010,000 and 10,000 for 65,908. The receipts for each of the past five years at New York were in resund numbers as follows: 1889, \$147,678,361; 1890, 153,000,000; 1891, 122,000,000; 1892,128,000,000 and 1893, 115,000,000

The total gold in the treasury, coin and bullion, December 30 was \$158 303,779.

The gold certificates in treasury cash are \$75,000, the gold certificates in circulation \$77,412,179 and the net gold reserve \$80,-891 600.

891,600.

The following shows the net gold in the treasury on the Slat of December in the years named: 1889, \$190,833,052; 1890, 148,972,035; 1891 130,740,630; 1892, 121,205,662 and 1883, \$0,891,600.

## THE SWISS PRESIDENT.

One a Tramp and a Soldjer in This



SWITEERLAND'S NEW PRESIDENT. Je in A. Gratwold is a humble farmer living near Middletown, Ohio. In 1858 a stranger applied at the house of Gratwold's father for food and lodging. He gave his name as Frey

and said he had been exiled from Germany for a political offense.

He was given work and sent with John to the lorests, where for a whole winter they lived in a hut and chopped wood. Frey was a jorial, good-natured fellow, and he and young Gratwold became very intimate. Frey claimed to belong to a wealthy Swiss family and to have been a student in Garmania. and to have been a student in Germany, where his political affiliations caused his banishment.

In be winter of 1860 Frey went to Illinois, and the next year enlisted in the army. His military career was quite brilliant, and he military career was quite brilliant, and he soon became a Major. He was captured at Gettysburg and confined in Libby Prison, where, after a few months, he was condemzed to death as a retaliation for the sendemned to death as a retaliation for the sen-tencepronounced upon Captain Gordon, a Confeierate prisoner, by the Union authori-ties. Captain W. Y. Stewart, another Con-federate officer, was held as a hostage for the threatened execution of Frey and the sentence was never carried out.

Frey was paroled at Aikens Landing, Va., in Jaruary, 1865. He was broken down and seemed to be on the verge of death, and he decided to return to his native land to die. He recovered, however, in the bracing air of Berne and is a few years became prominent

Berne and it a few years became prominent in politics. In 1882 he was sent to this coun-In politics. In 1882 he was sent to this country as Awitzerland's representative, but resigned in 1887. His success in the political area then became a matter of universal comment. He was Secretary of War, and held ther orfices, and at the recent election was dosen President of the little Republic.

For many years the Gratwolds, in whose hears he had always held a place, lost sight of their employe and friend. He had never forgotten them, however, and a few days ag John received a letter from M. Frey, recaling early seen and telling of the success that crowned his now declining years.

#### A BIG WORLD'S FAIR FIRE, The Peristyle, Casino and Music Ha

Before t a gaze of a vast throng on Mon day even the beautiful Peristyle of th World's Umbian Exposition met g'orious a, and the magnificent column k to ashes in a funeral pyre. With · the casino and Music Hall flanking th 'yle at each end, and before the de on of the grand water entrance to th i been complete the great Manu building containing \$2,000,00

worth of ex... or ay for ment, was on fire in a dozen places, white brave firemen with heroic energy were risking life and limb to stay the destruc-

Fifty thousand people watched the des perate fight.

Among the exhibitors a semi-panic reign ed and frantic foreigners were using every effort to remove goods to places of safety.

Following is a list of killed and injured; William Mackey, pipeman, internal injuries; died at hospital. Capt. Tobie injured at Peristyle Capt. Frederick Getz, No. 16, internally hurt. Eugene Delland, watchman in French section Manufactures building, badly cut and bruised,

HOW IT STARTED.

At 5:40 p. m. a park policeman saw a glow of light in a second story window of the Casino building. As the policemen watched the flickering light it spread and before he had time to realize it the glow had resolved itself into a tongue of flame which burst from the window and crept up toward the roof. The officer ran to the house of Engine Company No. 71, which has the fire boat Fire Queen and is located but a short distance from the Casino.

It was but a few seconds run, but before a lead of hose could be carried to the burning structure the Casino was a blazing shell. Every nook and corner seemed to be on fire and before a stream was turned or the roof of the west end fell and from the space thus opened the flames shot up to the sky. A general alarm was then sent

The fire was carried by burning brands to the promenade around the roof of the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building almost in the center and a little to the south of the clock tower, which formed a striking center piece in the great building.
The plank walk, of which the promenads
was constructed, furnished good material
for the flames.

At midnight President Higginbotham telephoned to the general manager of the would be much greater than by fire. The total loss to exhibits he said will not exceed \$100,000 and that all told the contents the liberal arts building did not ex \$1,000,000 in value. As to the casino, peristyle and music hall besaid there is no los as it is the cheapest way to remove them.

# LATEST FROM HONOLULU.

No Excitement and the Crisis Believed to be Past.

A dispatch from Honolulu, Via Victoria, B. C., says:-Most intense excitement prevailed throughout Honolulu until the arrivai of the revenue cutter Corwin. After that Minister Willis made his demand upon President Dole to surrender the government to the queen The provisional government promptly refused and Minister Willis took no further step to enforce compliance with his order. The excitement then rapidly subsided and for a week there has been perfect tranquility. It is now thought that the crisis has passed.

The queen had agreed, it now appears from official papers, to pardon all those concerned in overthrowing the throne, and f restered, to conduct the government precisely as it existed on the day of revolution. This agreement was signed on December 18,

### FIERCE FIRE IN TOLEDO.

The Loss is Estimated at \$750,000. Several of the largest building blocks in Toledo, O., were burned Thursday night, causing a loss estimated as high as \$750,000, The fire commenced on the river front of F. M. Quale's elevator about 6 o'clock, and was probably caused by an explosion of dust. A general alarm was turned in and the 18 fire companies of the city responded. Capt. Faazer, of Company No. 1, took four of his men to the top of the elevator. The flames spread furiously through the lower part of the building and it was soon seen

the burning building fell a mass of ruins. limbers were thrown in all directions and dozens of people were struck by them, many of them being badly injured.

that the building could not be saved. Three

explosions of dust followed soon after and

The terrific wind that was blowing carried the flames right into the heart of the city, and it was three hours before they could be checked. About 200 business firms and offices were burned out,

offices were burned out.

The largest losses are as follows: T. P. Brown, chamber of commerce building. \$200,000, insurance \$100,000; F. M. Quale, grain and elevator \$200,000, fully insured; Frank I. King, grain and elevator \$160,000, \$118,000 insurance; Toledo Press club \$2,000, no insurance, C. L. Luce, estate building, \$60,000; Wonderland theatre owned by Moore and others of Buffalo, \$50,000; Samuel Young, building, \$50,000; West & Transk wholesale drugs \$75,000, insurance \$45,000; Mrs. E. Bullock, Cincinnati, Anderson block. Mrs. E. Buliock, Cincinnati, Anderson block, \$10,000; Second national bank, office fixtures, etc., \$25,000; William Baker, Hartford block \$10,000. In the vault whick lies in the ruins is more than \$200,000. It canin the ruins is more than \$200,000. It cannot now be told whether this is destroyed or not. Spitzer & Co., bankers and bond brokers, office fixtures \$20,000, besides a large sum of money in the vault; Westers Union Telegraph about \$25,000; American District Telephone \$40,000; Bacon & Huber, architects \$40,000; E. O. Fallis, architect, \$30,000; A. B. Sturges, architect \$25,000; Union Central Life insurance, \$15,003; Cead's salcon, \$10,000; John Poag, estate building, \$15,000; Robinson Street Railway company, general offices, about \$10,000.

## A Life Time For a Cent.

At Omaha, Neb., Judge Dunley sent Louis De France to imprisonment for life for stealing one cent. DeFrance held up a mail carrier at Gordon and only secured a penny. The punishment is fixed by law and the court in pronouncing sentence said it was too severe, but he had no resource

### MARKETS.

No. 2 Red	GRAIN, PLOUR AND P		-
High Mixed ear. 43 No. 2 Yellow Shelled. 40 Shelled Mixed 39 OATS—No. 1 White. 35 No. 2 White 33 Mixed. 31 RYE—No. 1 56 No. 2 Western, New 53 FLOUR—Fancy winter par 4 00 4 Fancy Spring patents. 4 00 4 Fancy Straight winter. 3 30 3 XXX Bakers. 3 25 3 Rye Flour. 3 25 Buck wheat flour, 22 HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y 13 50 14 Baled No. 2 Timothy 12 50 13	WHEAT-No. 1 Red 8	64 @	
High Mixed ear. 43 No. 2 Yellow Shelled. 40 Shelled Mixed 39 OATS—No. 1 White. 35 No. 2 White 33 Mixed. 31 RYE—No. 1 56 No. 2 Western, New 53 FLOUR—Fancy winter par 4 00 4 Fancy Spring patents. 4 00 4 Fancy Straight winter. 3 30 3 XXX Bakers. 3 25 3 Rye Flour. 3 25 Buck wheat flour, 22 HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y 13 50 14 Baled No. 2 Timothy 12 50 13	No. 2 Red		- 6
No. 2 Yellow Shelled	CORN-No. 2 Yellow ear		- 4
Shelled Mixed   39     OATS-No. 1 White   35     No. 2 White   33     No. 3 White   31     RYE-No. 1   56     No. 2 Western, New   53     FLOUR-Fancy winter pat   4 00   4     Fancy Spring patents   4 00   4     Fancy Straight winter   3 30   3     XXX Bakers   3 25   3     Rye Flour   3 25   3     Buck wheat flour   22     HAY-Baled No. 1 Tim'y   13 50   14     Baled No. 2 Timothy   12 50   13	High Mixed ear		- 4
Shelled Mixed   39     OATS-No. 1 White   35     No. 2 White   33     No. 3 White   31     RYE-No. 1   56     No. 2 Western, New   53     FLOUR-Fancy winter pat   4 00   4     Fancy Spring patents   4 00   4     Fancy Straight winter   3 30   3     XXX Bakers   3 25   3     Rye Flour   3 25   3     Buck wheat flour   22     HAY-Baled No. 1 Tim'y   13 50   14     Baled No. 2 Timothy   12 50   13	No. 2 Yellow Shelled	40	- 4
No. 2 White	Shelled Mixed		- 4
No. 2 White	OATS-No. 1 White	35	3
No. 3 White	No. 2 White		- 2
Mixed   31   RYE—No. 1   56   No. 2 Western, New   53   FLOUR—Fancy winter pat   4 00   4   Fancy Spring patents   4 00   4   Fancy Straight winter   3 30   3   XXX Bakers   3 25   3   Rye Flour   3 25   3   Buck wheat flour   22   HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y   13 50   14   Baled No. 2 Timothy   12 50   13	No. 3 White		3
RYE—No. 1 56  No. 2 Western, New 53  FLOUR—Fancy winter par 4 00 4  Fancy Spring patents 4 00 4  Fancy Straight winter 3 30 3  XXX Bakers 3 25 3  Rye Flour 3 25 3  Buck wheat flour, 22  HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y 13 50 14  Baled No. 2 Timothy 12 50 13	Mixed	31	- 2
No. 2 Western, New       53         FLOUR—Fancy winter par       4 00       4         Fancy Spring patents       4 00       4         Fancy Straight winter       3 30       3         XXX Bakers       3 25       3         Rye Flour       3 25       3         Buck wheat flour       22         HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y       13 50       14         Baled No. 2 Timothy       12 50       13	RYE-No. 1	56	
FLOUR—Fancy winter pat 4 00 4 Fancy Spring patents 4 00 4 Fancy Straight winter 3 30 3 XXX Bakers 3 25 3 Rye Flour 3 25 3 Buckwheat flour, 22 HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y 13 50 14 Baled No. 2 Timothy 12 50 13	No. 2 Western, New	53	- 5
Fancy Spring patents. 4 00 4 Fancy Straight winter 3 30 3 XXX Bakers 3 25 3 Rye Flour 3 25 Buck wheat flour 24 HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y 13 50 14 Baled No. 2 Timothy 12 50 13	FLOUR-Fancy winter par	4 00	4 :
Fancy Straight winter 3 30 3 XXX Bakers 3 25 3 Rye Flour. 3 25 3 Buckwheat flour. 22 HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y. 13 50 14 Baled No. 2 Timothy. 12 50 13	Fancy Spring patents	4.00	4 :
XXX Bakers 3 25 3 Rye Flour 3 25 8 Buckwheat flour 22 HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y 13 50 14 Baled No. 2 Timothy 12 50 13	Fancy Straight winter	3 30	3 1
Rye Flour	XXX Bakers	3 25	3 5
Buckwheat flour,		3 25	3 3
HAY—Baled No. 1 Tim'y 13 50 14 Baled No. 2 Timothy 12 50 13	Buck wheat flour	23	1000
Baled No. 2 Timothy 12 50 13	HAY-Baled No. 1 Tim'y	13 50	14 (
	Baled No. 2 Timothy	12 50	13 €
551 X 6/1 ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (	Mixed Clover		11 !

Oats..... BUTTER-Elgin Creamery Fancy Creamery Fancy country roll ...... Low grade & cooking.... CHEESE—Ohio, new...... New York, new..... Wisconsin Swiss.... Limburger (New make) .. APPLES—Fancy, # bbl... 4 50
Fair to choice, # bbl... 2 2) Y & M(new)Beans bbl 1 75 Lima Beans,.....

Fancy ₽ bu... Sweet, per bbl. CABBAGE—per hundred.. ONIONS—YellowGlobe₽bu Mixed Country... Spanish, per crate..... TURNIPS—purple tops.... 1 00 Live chickens # pr.
Live Ducks # pr.
Live Geese # pr.
Live Turkeys # fb. POULTRY ETC. Dressed chickens @ lb.... Dressed ducks & lb.... Dressed turkeys & Ib..... Dressed geese EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh.... FEATHERS— Extra live Geese W D. Extra live geese & fb

TALLOW-Country, & b ... City
SEEDS—Clover.
Timothy prime
Blue grass.
RAGS—Country mixed
dONEY—White clover. 1 40 Buck wheat. MAPLE SYRUP, new crop. CIDER—country sweet P bbl

CINCINNATI. FLOUR—.... WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... \$2 10@\$2 75 RYE-No. 2 CORN-Mixed OATS ..... EGGS. BUTTER.... PHILADELPHIA. FLOUR—WHEAT—No. 2 Red.... CORN—No. 2 Mixed.... OATS—No. 2, White

BUTTER—Creamery Extra. EGGS—Pa., Firsts..... NEW YORK. FLOUR-Patents.
WHEAT-No 2 Red.
RYE-Western CORN-No. 2.... OATS-Mixed Western.... BUTTER—Creamery..... EGGS—State and Peun.....

LIVE-STOCK REPORT. EAST LIBERTY, PITTSBUID STOCK YARDS,

3 75 to 4 65 8 45 to 3 75 2 00 to 3 25 5 00 to 6 50 Common.... Bulls and dry cows..... Veal Calves..... Fresh cows, per head...... 20 00 to 45 00

Good mixed.... Common 70 to 75 B sheep... Choice Lambs.....

rime Yorkers.....