THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

T. E. HARTER, EDITOR AND PRO'R.

MIDDLEEURGH, PA., JAN. 18, 1894.

Fugland has 30,530 medical practitioners enrolled in this year's medical register.

The fruit crop of this country, mostly devoured at home, is valued at \$210,000,000 a year.

Over 900,000 pincapples were last season shipped from Florida to New York, not to mention those sent elsewhere.

Kentucky, which passed a game law before there were 500 people in the then Territory, is still at it. It is now illegal to hunt on any inclose I land without permission.

During the entire summer of 1894 the main exhibition buildings of the World's Fair will stand in Jackson Park. The public will be admitted everywhere in the park free. The work of beautifying the park will progress stoulily. All State and foreign buildings will be out of the north end of the grounds by May 1st. The commissioners will at once begin the work of restoring that end of the park to its former appearance, and continue to men. improve it. What may be done with the buildings the following year cannot be said. The board will take no action on that matter for some time.

The Austrian Government has extended to the United States an invitation to take part in an international exposition to be held in Vienna from April 20 to June 10, 1894. The exhibits are to include food products and processes, life saving apparatus, means of transportation and other things. This exhibition is arranged by the Association for the Diffusion of Agricultural Information in Vienna under the protectorate of his imperial and royal highness, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, of Austria. It is the wish of the Austrian Government that as large an exhibit as possible of the resources of the United States in this regard be made.

The experiment of running the whaleback steamer in the ocean passenger carrying trade is to be tried on Darrest "nnounces the Chi-

cago Heraid. One whaleback, of 5000 tons capacity, to have accommodations for 200 passengers, is now building, twelve months of this date. and contracts have been placed for two others. They will run between Port-

TICKINGS OF THE TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What Is Transpiring the World Over. Important Events Briefly Told.

Capital. Jahor and Industrial.

At Yonkers, N. Y., 2,000 persons will be given employment by the resumption in part of the Smith Carpet Company's mills. Operations in the Standford carpet mills, Amsterdam, N. Y., will be partly resumed this week and next week all the employes, 3,000 in number will be given work. The Irondale, O., tin plant has shut down Indefinitely.

At Bellaire, O., the bottle works and Rodefer Bros. Glass Works have resumed.

The Greenwood Cotton Company at New Hartford, Conn., started up. It employs pany pay semi-monthly. 1,700 hands.

The Little Falls, N. Y. knitting mill resumed with a full set of hands after two ever before. months' idleness.

The Yund, Kennedy & Yund knitting mills at Amsterdam, N. Y., resumed with a full force, giving work to over 300 bands.

After being idle since June, 400 employes of the Wheeling, W. Va., Iron and Steel Company will resume work at a 33 per cent. reduction.

The blast furnace of the Norton Iron Works at Ashland, Ky., resumed work with the puddling departments and the nail mills to follow, giving employment to 600

The Cardina, R. L., Worsted Mills, the only industry of that place has closed indefinitely for lack of orders. It is the first shut down in 20 years.

Atkinson Bros.' glass factory at Hawley, Fa, has resumed non-union, after a prolonged struggle with the organized glass blowers.

The wages of the 150 men employed at the Braddock Wire Company's works, Rankin station, Pa., have been reduced from 10 to 32 per cent. The new rate was accepted without protest. The works will now run full.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities

While riding on a hand car near Woodward, Ala., John Neal, Louis Frizzle and James Owens were killed.

Fetes Jan's tailor shop, at 51 Avenue D, New York, was badly demolished by a dynamite bomb. Another bomb, placed in the cellar, would have completed the work had it not failed to explode. The shop is a sweater. The motive for the outrage is not known.

Washington News.

Assistant Postmaster-General Thomas has decided that parties sending for "green goods" through the mail are liable to the fine of \$500 and imprisonment for not more than eighteen months. The ruling was made in a Southern Missouri case.

ae senese passed the not path Tor ion permitting horse and cattle owners to .mport from Mexico at any time within

Crime and Pranities, Theodore F, Baker, for

LATER NEWS. CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Five hundred men are made idle by the strike of eighty glass polishers at Kokomo, Ind. Ohio river railroad employes have de-

cided to accept a temporary reduction of Wages.

The Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron company's steel mill shut down for lack of orders. The old mill and the puddle mill will shut down at the end of the week. The company has one blast furnace in operation. Over 1,200 men will be thrown out of employment.

The Allentown (Pa.) Spinning Company has announced a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, affecting over 400 employes.

The Scottdale, Pa., National Pipe Works and Foundry Company has notified its employes of a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent and the employes have decided to accept the reduction on condition that the com-

The Denver, Col., trades assembly says there are more idle men in Colorado than

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES. At Des Moines, Ia., the residence of P. S. Hobson was burned. Two children, Mabel and Zola, were burned to a crisp

At Milwaukee, Wis., the old Cream City hotel was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Annie Schrum, aged 80, was burned to death in her bed.

Two boys were burned to death in a fire at Dickinson, N. Y., and their mother and two sisters are not expected to live. Mrs. John Montel, the mother saved two of her children, but the boys roasted to death before her eyes.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

Louis Redwine, the defaulting assistant Cashier of the Gate City National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, having pleaded guilty to embezzling \$103,000.

Samuel Welsor was hanged in St. Louis for the murder of Clementine Manning, his former mistress, who refused to give him money.

Edward Lewis a young Cincinnati carpenter, shot his wife and then himself. Both died instantly.

FOREIGN.

Parliament having adjourned for a month Mr. Gladstone accompanied by his wife, left London for Biarritz, France, where the aged premier will enjoy several weeks' well earned rest.

In Saros county, Hungary, thousands of peasants are on the verge of starvation.

On the Timina-Matanzas railway, near Cumanayagua, Spain, a passenger train struck a cow and was thrown from the track. Sixteen persons were killed and nine badly wounded.

In case the appeal of Auguste Vaillant be dismissed, he will probably be guillotined February 5.

FIRES. The business center of Ipswich, Mass.: was wiped out by fire, entailing a loss of \$100,000. The Jewett, Central and Hurd estate blocks were destroyed and the Wildes block and store, owned by Frederick Byron, were damaged considerably.

THE HAWAIIAN PUZZLE.

REFERRED TO CONGRESS

By The President in a Message Which Was Accompanied by Hitherto Unpublished Correspondence.

The President, in his message to congress accompanying the Hawaiian correspondence, states that he "transmits copies of all dispatches from our Hewaiian minister except those heretofore sent, and also # copy of the last instructions sent to miniser Willis, dated Saturday and which are the only instructions to him not already sent to congress. One of the two dispatches heretofore withheld is also sent in, inasmuch as it is referred to in the dispatches of Minister Willis, but the other No. 70, is still withheid for the reason that such a course seems proper." This is the extent of the President's message.

The correspondence opens with a dispatch from Mr. Willis in which he gives details of the call made upon him at the legation by the ex-queen November 13, when she declined to grant amnesty to those now in the provisional government.

The royal chan.berlain accompanied her but he did not enter the room, having beer sent i-to another apartment. Consul General Mills remained without to prevent in terruption. After a formal greeting the queen was asked whether she would receive queen was asked whether she would receive important communications from the president alone and in confidence. To this sue agreed. Mr. Willis assuring her it was for her own interest and safety. Mr. Willin then made known the president's position in the controversy, assuring the queen that the president believed she had been de-throned with the aid of armed forces of this government and that the wrong would be refressed. be redressed.

Mr. Willis then said: "The president expects and believes that when reinstated will show forgiveness and magnanimity that you will wish to be queen of all the people, that you will make laste to secure their love and loyalty and to establish peace friendship and good government."

To this the queen made no reply and Mr. To this the queen made no reply and Mr. Willis continued "The president not only tenders you his sympathy, but wishes to help you. B-fore thily making known to you his purposes. I wish to know whether you are willing to answer certain que stion which it is my duty to ask " which it is my duty to ask." She answered "I am willing " Mr. Willis then asked "Should you be restored to the throne would you grant tull amnesty, as to life and property to all those who have beer and are now in the provisional government of who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your government?"

She hesitated a moment and then replied There are certain laws of my government by which I shall abule. My desires would be, as the law directs, that such persons though the beautiful desired and the such persons ould be beheaded and their property con-

should be beneaded and then properly the fiscated to the government." After this astounding and totally unex-pected statement Mr. Willis questioned the queen as to whether she appreciated gravity of such a statement and fully the derstood the meaning of every word The queen answered that has soid. full understood and meant what she said. but that she might leave the decision this to her ministers. She would have he right to issue a royal proclamation of general amnesty and would not do it.

"These people," she said "were the caus a of the revolution of 1887. They will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sant of the must be sent out of the country or punish-ed and their property confiscated." Mr. Willis then stated that is had in-further communication to make to her.

Mr. Willis obtained from the queen the names of J. O. Carter, John Richardson, Joseph Newani and W. O. McFarlane, who whom were her trusted friends and with Willis could communicate. The queen

used in the suit. Mr. Blount's report will furnish much of the evidence required. Among the passengers on the Australia Among the passengers on the Australia were E. C. McFarlane, A. P. Peterson and Sam Parker of the queen's advisers, and Minister L. A. Thurston and F. M. Hatch the latter being vice president of the advi-sory council of the provisional government. Mr. Thurston delared that everything was quiet when he left the islands. Mr. McFarlane denies his visit to this country or of his friends has any political significance. He says the Royalists will not fight, but rely on congress to referent

not fight, but rely on congress to redress

heir wrongs. It is claimed the American league and the Annexation club will withdraw their sup-Annexation the provisional government if Walter G. Smith be not given a place on the advisory council.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

TWENTIETH DAY. SENATE-Nothing of importance was ac-complished in the Senate and alter a short session the Senate adjourned. House-Chairman Wilson of the ways

and means committee resumed his speech in favor of the pending tariff measure, declaring that a protective tariff instead of increasing wages, really lowered them, by reducing their purchasing power. Mr. Wilson finished his speech amid loud ap-plause, and was followed by Mr. Burrows, (Rep.) of Michigan. Other speeches fol-lowed, when the House took a recess until evening and continued the debate until a late hour.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY. SENATE - The senate discussed routine and unimportant business at today's session and then adjourned. House-The debate on the tariff bill was continued until adjournment.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY. SENATE.-The Hawaiian controversy consumed almost the whole time in the senate to day. At 4:20 the senate went into execu-tive session and at 5 p. m. adjourned. House.—Save for a recess of two hours there was an uninterrupted flow of tariff

oratory in the house again to-day from 11 in the morning until 10:30 at night Interest in the debate is beginning to flag a little. The principal speeches to-day were those of Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky; Mr. S pringer, of Illinois Mr. Dingley of Maine and Mr. Harter, of Ohio.

TWENTY-THIED DAY, SENATE.-No business of public import-auce was had and at 12:30 the senate went into executive session to dispose of all dis-puted nominations, a large number of which have accumulated. The senate ad-journed until Monday. House-Representative Brosius (Rep.) of

Horse-Representative brosids (Rep.), or Pennsylvania, resumed his speech on the tariff bill when the house met today. Mr. Evereti (Democrat), of Massachu-setts, delivered a speech in favor of the bill. Mr Black (Democrat), of Georgia, defended the bill. It has been agreed that Mr. Bead shall occur the debate for the Re-Mr. Reed shall close the debate for the Re-publicans and Charman Wilson for the Democrats, Saturday, the 28th. The vote will be taken Monday, the 30th.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY, SENATE -Not in session.

House -- When the house met, the president's message, transmitting the Hawai ian correspondence was submitted to the house The house went into a committee whole for consideration of the tariff an the Mr. Pickler (Republican) of South Dakota, was the first speaker. The debate was continued until a ljournment.

TWENTY FIFTH DAY. SENATE-After the introduction in the Senate today of a number of petitions against the Wilson bill and other petitions of a minor character. Senator Hill arose and on his motion the senate went into exe-cutive session to consider the Hornblower nomination. It was 0.45 p. m., just six

plower's confirmation was defeated oy six votes. House-In the House after some routine

business Mr. Boutelle Rep., of Maine, caused a momentary flutter by endeavoring to call up his Hawalian resolution, and denoting the way in which the matter was being "smothered" by the majority. The House then resolved into a committee of the whole to consider the tariff bill and in accordance with the special order heretofore adopted, the bill was read in full prior to the consideration of amendments to it. Several amendments were made after which the House adjourned.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED

TERRIBLE COLLISION OF

D., L. & W. Passenger Trains in a Dense Fog. About Fifty Persons Badly Injured.

A frightful accident occurred Monday morning on the west side of the Hackensack bridge, on the Morris and Essex branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. The train which leaves Roseville, at 8 o'clock crashed into the rear of the Dover express, telescoping two cars. Eleven passengers in these two cars are known to have been killed and at lesat 50 are terribly injured. The conductor of the wrecked train, Jere George, was not injur-

The Dover express passed through Rose-The Dover express passed through Rose-wile without stopping. The train which rati into the express is the regular morning commutation train. It pulled out of Rose-ville four minutes after the express had disappeared in the fog in the direction of New York. On approaching the bridge over the Hackensack river the express slow-ed un. For what reason is numerous but ed up. For what reason is unknown, but it is thought that the engineer could not see the signals because of the dense fog and that he slowed his train to avoid danger. The commutation train did not halt at

the bridge, but came along at its usual rate of speed. The engineer saw the expres-when less than 200 feet from it and although he reversed his engine he could not prevent a collision. The ponderous locomotive crashed into the rear car, throw-ing it from the track and pushing it along the westbound track for quite a distance. This car and the one ahead of it were com-pletely wrecked. Both cars were full of passengers who were crushed to death or terribly mangled.

terribly mangled. The brakeman of the rear car of the Dover express discovered that a wreck was inevitable and should at the top of his voice: "Jump for your lives another train is coming boling of our lives another train is coming behind and will be on us in minute." The warning cry was sufficient to put the entire rear car of the express in a commotion. Passengers rushed well mell for the nearest means of exit. Some jumped through the windows in their haste while the majority rashed to the doors. the excitement some fell on the floor while

others tumbled over them. Before all the frightened passengers could make their escape the Orange local crashed into the rear car telescoping it and driving it into the car ahead, also telescoping that and dealing death and injury on all sides. The following dead have been identified:

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS,

Wm. Ferguson, Summit, N. J. Wm. R. Adams, Summit, N. J. Edward Kinsey, Bernardsville, N. J. Wilsiam J. Turner; leaves a wife and four children at Baskin Ridge, N. J. J. H. Rimer, 30 Broad street, Summit,

Dr Doty, Barking Ridge, N. J. Edward Motreil, Decameron, N. J. John Fish, of Summit, N. J. Patrick Ryan, Milburn, N. J.

John Brunshill residence unknown. John Branchill residence unknown. Among the injured are: Christopher Arnolds, William Borchift, Louis Bodine; Harvey S. Cowan, probably fatally injured. Edward M. Clark, Fred Ferguson, Arthur Garduer, will probably die. E. W. Gray, David Hoffman, South Orange; George Jerry, Catherine Kiernan, Lester B. Young, H. W. May: Miss Bertie Mills, Charles E. Minshell, Niobe, N. J.; Edward W. Pierson, Witham Realess, Ernest H. Schaeff, Carl H. Schultz, Jr., will die. George Stencer. H. Schultz, Jr., will die. George Sjencer, Capt. J. L. Stearns, Bert Wintermute, Thedore White, Washington Irving and Jahn Williams, Newark, N. J. The envineer of the commutation train 4-

and, Oregon, and San Francisco. The steamers will be of the same general design as the big Christopher Columbus, which plied between Chicago and the White City all summer, trial. and which looked like a big cigar, with deckhouses, saloons and cabins perched along its full length on pillars, the waters having a clear breach under them and over the body of the boat in bad weather.

Everywhere about the valleys of New Mexico, invariably upon eminences, and usually upon high flattopped mesas or table hills, are the ruins of houses of the ancient semicivilized Indian population that lived here and tilled the soil before the coming of the Spaniards, four centuries ago. The numbers of this old. population can be only vaguely inferred by the numerous cobblestone foundations of their houses, still well defined above the surface of the ground, and by the debris of the fallen walls which constitute hillocks, grass grown and intermixed with occasional old stone atensils and countless. fragments of pottery. This pottery when turned up by the spade is found to be handsome and varied in color and as fresh of tint as it could have been when the village was destroyed or abandoned and every tradition of its existence lost in prehistoric past.

The New York Herald draws from the recent experiences of France and Spain the lesson that anarchistic agitation should not be tolerated in this country. "Agitation," it says, "is the forerunner of action. Let anarchists freely preach their infern d doctrines and the next step will be to practice them. Hence the most, if not the only, effective way, to deal with the danger is to nip it in the bud. If it does not get a start it will not make any headway. That has been the policy of the police in this city, and it should be rigidiy adhered to. The right of peaceable assembly and free speech is the right of every citizen in this country. That right is not to be denied nor infringed. But there is no license to preach bomb throwing and no meetings for that purpose or speaking to that effect are to be permitted. Experience has proved that the mouthing of such sentiments is dangerous and to the deviah malater !!

years the paying teller of the Consolidated National Bank of Philadelphia, confessed to President James F. Watson that during the past twenty years he has stolen more than \$17,000. He was arrested and held for

While a c'erk at a stamp-window in Chicago postoffice turned his back some one took 2500 worth of stamps.

Legislative.

In the New Jersey senate fight the Republican guards were ejected from the chamber by the Democratic Sergeant-at Arms yesterday. Neither body transacted any business.

Fires

Almost the entire town of Pocahontas, Ark., was destroyed by fi.e. Loss \$60,000.

Miscellancons Frank D. Jackson and Warren S. Dungan

were inaugurated Governor and Lientenant Governor, respectively, of lowa at Des Moines. The ceremonies were simple throughout.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

The trial of Auguste Vaillant, the Anarchist, who on December 9 last threw a bomb which exploded in the Chamber of Deputies, was concluded at Paris. Vaillast was found guilty and sentenced to death. "Vive Panarchie!" he shouted a the sentence was pronounced.

The widow of William Makepeace Thackeray died at Leigh, Lancashire, aged 75 years. She had lived in retirement for upward of 40 years.

Wilson Bill Changes.

The majority members of the Committee on Ways and Means, with the exception of Mr. Cockran, were in session several hours considering proposed amendments to the Wilson bill to be offered by the committee. A number of unimportant changes were agreed upon and two or three of relative importance.

Among the changes agreed upon was one Among the changes agreed upon was one making two classes of cigarets-tobacco and paper. The rate upon the former was fixed at 95 cents for 1,000, while that upon paper cigarets was left at \$1.50. The reason for this action, as explained by one of the members, was that the paper cigarets are made by machinery, while tobacco cigarets are produced largely, if not entirely by hand.

The restriction upon the free admission of books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etc., hinges, maps or cards that have not been printed or bound within the 20 years next preceding the date of importation was stricken out. It was also decided to admit hydrographic charts for the use of mariners free of duty. The bill now provides for their admission for the use of the United States and the library of Congress.

Emin Pahsa Not Dead.

Dispatches received by the government at Rome, from Massowah of the Red sea refer to the arrival of Emin Pashs at some point on the Congo river. This discredits the recent report of his death.

-Tan tower. 325 feet high on the Board of Trade building at Chicago is too heavy for its foundation and has such sight inches. It will be taken down.

The Harrisville, R. I., woolen mills have been destroyed by fire. The loss will be \$300,000.

MISCRILLANEOUS.

The Massachusetts supreme court has desided that jurors must not decide verdicts

by casting lots.

THREE MURDERERS LYNCHED. Prairie Justice Given to Farmers Who

Killed One of Their Fellows For His Property Near Russell, Kansas.

At Russell, Kan., there was a terrible exhibition of prairie justice and three men met death at the hand of Judge Lynch. The victims were J. C. Burton, William Gay and the later's son, John Gay, who have lived together on Burton's farm. The men were confessedly guilty of the murder of Frederick Dininy last July.

Dininy lived with T. W. Burton, 11 miles north, and July 9, he disappeared. Burton had Dininy's team and even wore some of his clothes but said Dininy had gone to Oklahoma with young Gay. The latter returned a short time ago and on close ques-ioning confessed that Burton had poisoned Dininy. The elder Gay attempted to point out the place of burial but failed. Burton then made a confession that the Gays killed him and Thursday took the sheriff corn field in a ravine where the decomposed and mutilated body was found. Indig-nation ran high and it was with difficulty the three men could be brought to jail. Saturday midnight a picked party of 130 farmers forced their way into the jail and dragged out the terrified trio. The mob took the men to a railroad bridge over a little prairie stream about 100 rods east of the Russell station. Ropes were put around the neck of each of the prisoners and tied to the stringers of the bridge. There was no time given for prayers and pleadings and at a signal all three were pushed off the edge of the bridge and dropped 8 or 10 feet. The mob then fired two shots into each body although death came quickly by the rope. Then the lynchers rode away quietly. In the morning the coroner cut down the bodies and without delay the jury rendered verdict that the deceased came to their deaths at the hands of persons unknown. There is little sympathy for the victims. The murder was cruel and heartless and the murdered man had many friends.

DIED LIKE CUSTER.

Wilson's Little Force Overwhelmed by Lobengula.

Some Matabeles arrived at Capetown, bringing news that Capt. Wilson and his entire party, who were some time ago reported massacred by the forces of King Lobengula,died fighting hard. A native states that he was present when the Matabeles made their first attack on Wilson's party. They at first thought that the whites had a numerous force and soon retired.

Lobengula fied with the rest but learning that Capt. Wilson's force was small, ordered is renewal of the attack. The natives in overwhelming numbers hore down upon the whites. The latter battled gallantly be-hind the cover afforded them by their dead

hind the cover afforded them by their dead horses. It was impossible, however, for the whites to hold the savage Matabeles in check and their fire grew weaker and weak-er. Then the Matabeles rushed in on the British, nearly all of whom were wounded. All the live whites were killed with asse-gais and stripped of their clothing and ac-courements. Since the slaughter some of the Matabeles have been carrying weapone of those who were killed.

declined the proffered offer of a guard, saying although she was only guarded by men armed with clubs she preferred to have no

guard from the United States warships. Upon reflection Mr. Willis decided not to consult with the queen's friends, as her declared intentions if communicated to to them might leak out and result in endang-

men inglifered out and result in endang-ering her life. Mr. Willis quotes the Hawaiian penal code under which the queen said she would act and which says that all those who shall commit the crime of treason, shall be put to death. Mr. Willis speaks of the excloment on the island, and asks for prompt action and urges that in view of the excitement. Mr. Blount's report be withheld.

The next dispatch is dated December 5. it notes the arrival of British and Japanese warships and refers to the excitement caused by Mr. Gresham's letter to the president urging restoration. Following this is noted e various communications between Mr. illis and President Dole, which have already been made public.

Mr. Willis encloses a protest he received rom citizens against interference by the United States government to restore the queen and also a letter from President Dole prohibiting the further landing of troops for a fully construction. for drilling purposes.

LATEST INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. WILLIS. The steamer Mariposa which sailed on Saturday for Honolulu, carried instructions to Minister Willis. He is informed that he has rightfully interpreted his instructions and performed his duty in the premises. Nothing more is to be done as the subject is now in the hands of corgress.

The correspondence of Minister Willis is given quite fully, in which he described his second interview with the queen, when she signed the agreement to grant amnesty all those engaged in the revolt.

The answer of President Dole to the notification of the president's demand that the queen be restored is also given In this President Dole expresses the disappoint ment felt at the action of the president of In this the United States in withdrawing the treaty of annexation, and while accepting the president's decision. In declining furaccepting

ter to consider the annexation proposition, the provisional government was not inclin-ed to regard it as the last word of the American government on the subject, inasmuch as the close relations of the two countries all point with convincing force to political union between the two to political unison between the two countrie

This conviction was emphasized by the favorable expression of Marcy. Seward, Fish and Blaine, all former secretaries of state and especially so by the Harrison administration. The provisional government would therefore continue the project of political union with the United States as a Conspicious feature of its foreign policy. President Dole then enters into a long argument to demonstrate that the United States government has no right to interfere

ment ran high and the goverement troops were under orders to assemble at a mo-

ment's notice.

A GAIN IN TRADE.

A Distinct Improvement in Business Noted. More Industries Start Up Than Shut Down

Last Week.

R.G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says.

Business has distinctly improved since the new year came, and the gain is no longer visible only in speculative markets, It is the only kind of improvement that has in it possibilities of lasting, because it is based upon actual increase in the production by industries. As all rejoice to see it, there is perhaps a little disposition to reckon the gain greater that it is as yet, but several large establishments have started with part force, hoping to increase, and more smaller works have started than have

stopped. Orders from dealers whose stock approach exhaustion form a prominent cause: another is the widely prevalent impression that action at Washington will be more satisfactory than many have expected; and a belief that in any case the situation will not be changed until goods now in the works can be marketed has weight in some trades. Whatever the causes, even a moderate gain is most cheering.

Bank clearances, indicate that no large gain had occurred as yet in the volume of business, being 21 per cent smaller than a year ago. Money continues to pour into this city as it would not if trade approached normal activity, and the demand is so narrow that loans are \$100,000,000 below deposits. Foreign exchange has risen 2 cents in a fortnight, and some look for gold exports again. Sales of stock turn the balance although foreign houses are offering loans here on long time.

The aggregate of sales by 1,148 concerns was \$219,759,680 in the last half of 1893. against \$315,299,346 in the last half of 1892; a decrease of 30,3 per cent.

The failures for the past week have been 474 in the United States against 286 last year and 57 in Canada, against 20 last

Seven Men Drowned By a Wreck.

As an engine of the North Pacific Coast Railroad was crossing Austin Creek, Cal., the bridge gave way and the engine rolled into the stream below, a distance of 40 feet, drowning seven men. The only man saved was Conductor Brown, who escaped by jumping. The names of the drowned men are: Hart, Sabine, Collister, Briggs, Rice, Bremmer and Gould.

300 Burned Alive.

Advices received at San Francisco. from Shanghai state that on December 8, 500 Chinese women and children were burned to death while attending an annual theatri-cal performance in honor of the gods. A boy threw a lighted cigarette into a straw beep at the foot of the stairs and of the 400 people in the building only 100 escaped.

the fog. Trains always slow up when ap-proaching the Hackensack bridge. It is said that the South Orange train was running so close behind the Dover express that there was no time to send back a flagman.

The collision is said to have been due to

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.

Collapse of a Temporary Footbridge at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seven lives were lost in the collapse of a temporary footbridge across Newtown creek, Brooklyn, N. Y. The bridge was crowded at the time of the collapse and 60 persons were precipitated into the icy waters beneath. All got ashore with the exception of seven who went down. The victims are:

Patrick Briody, aged 30 single: Hugh Markey, 22 married; John Kerwin, 27, single, William Martin, 48, single: Charles G. Magruder, single: Bernard Boyle, 22, single; August Blum, single. Nearly all those drowned were employed

at the Laurelhill chemical works and returning home from work at the time the

bridge gave way. Seven swam ashore and the tug Clover and a small yawl rescued many more. It is thought that some of those who were thought that some of those who were becomed were carried down by those who could not swim. A number of the victims were seen to be fighting each other before they disappeared.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED

Bya Small Ferryboat Capsizing Near Baltimore.

At Baltimore, Md., during a heavy gale a small ferry boat capsized. The following were drowned: Neal Finlayson, William H. Nelson, Robert J. Wilson. John Hughes, all of the British steamer Mareca; Peter Safranski, the ferryman and an unknown sailor.

The British sailors had got Safranski, the ferryman, to carry them over to their ves-sel from the foot of Broadway. The boat had not got out 500 yards before it was swamped. The cries of the drowning men wamped. The cries of the drowning men was heard on the police boat Lannon and one of its boats was launched. Six of the unfortunates were drowned be-

Six of the unfortunates withem. Lieut, fore the assistance reached them. Lieut, Napier and his two men, in attempting to here three men were thrown into the rescue three men were thrown into the water. The officers succeeded, however, in holding up three of the men. who were un-conscious, until help arrived. Those resconscious, until help arrived. Those r cued were nearly dead, but will recover.

A Bill to Tax Bleeping Cars.

The most important bill introduced in the Ohio legislature this session has been hand-ed in by Representative Hunter and provides for taxing sleeping, dining, chair and buffet cars passing inrough Ohio. The bill imposes a tax of three fourths of one cent per mile for each car, and if it passes will take effect April 1.

Chinese Laborers May Pass Through. Secretary Carlisle received from Attorney eneral Olney an opinion in which he holds that the Chinese exclusion act and prior acts regarding the Chinese, permit Chinese laborers coming from or going to China to countries other than the United States to pass to the country of destination through the United States.

Unemployed Demand 15 Cents'an Hour The Willing Workers, an organization of the unemployed at Cincinnati, decided no to accept the associated charities offer of work at \$1 per day on the ground that i lowers working men's wages. Fifteer cents an hour is demanded as the lower

LATEST FROM HONOLULU. THE EX-QUEEN WILL SUE THE UNITED STATES FOR HEAVY DAMAGES. steamers arrived from Honolulu at

San Francisco. The City of Pekin came first, but the Australia brought news down to January 6. As soon as the demands of Minister Willis upon the provisional gov-ernment to abdicate become known excite-

ment's notice. The Australia also brought a statement from a correspondent in Honolulu that Liliuokalani has abandoned all hope of re-paining the throne and is perfecting sp-rangements for bringing claim against the United States for an immense amount of money. President Cleveland's statements and those of Secretary Greaham are to be

with the present government of Hawaii.

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