

TWO AWFULLY FATAL EXPLOSIONS.

CREMATED ALIVE.

The explosion of a piano lamp caused the death of five persons in a fire which broke out in the second floor of the four-story residence, 314 East Fifty-eighth street, New York, on Monday evening.

The explosion of a piano lamp on the second floor of the four-story residence, 314 East Fifty-eighth street, New York, resulted in the loss of five lives. The dead are: Aaron Goldsmith, 15 years old; Clothilde Goldsmith, his wife, 33 years old; Bertha Goldsmith, 10 years old; Harry Goldsmith, 3 years old; Frank Goldsmith, 4 years old.

The only other person in the house at the time of the fire was Mary Rosa, aged 20, a domestic servant who saved her life by jumping out of the window.

The family was together during the evening, the only other member of the household, Mr. Henry Goldsmith, a well-known physician, having gone out shortly after the evening meal. According to a servant, she was on the third floor of the building in the act of putting Harry and Frank, the two youngest boys, to bed, when she heard the cry of alarm coming from the floor above, with the result that she hurried to the scene, and the little children followed her. As soon as she looked into the front room on the second floor she saw the whole front end of the room alight. Then she ran into the hall and rang out into a rear room, and placed from an open window to the street. When more help arrived she does not know, but she says that the fire was caused by the upsetting of the large piano lamp.

HAWAII FEARS JAPAN

Minister Cooper Comes to the United States to Urge Annexation.

The secret of Henry Cooper's mission to the United States is out. Mr. Cooper is the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs. He formerly lived in San Diego and was a prominent member of the bar. He is quoted as saying that he came to the United States to urge annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, which are now being seized by Japan.

"The situation in Hawaii," according to Judge Cooper, "is that the Japanese are a handful in comparison with the Americans, who are pouring into the Islands steadily and pushing into every business. They are losing the timber and sugar that characterize their country in this coast, and through their great numbers and the prestige of the Japanese, they are beginning to dominate the Hawaiian Islands. If the Hawaiian government is to be maintained, it must ally itself with the United States."

Judge Cooper has had the situation before the influential men of the coast and has won upon their judgment that he believes in the annexation of the islands. He has spent the last year toward annexation under the McKinley administration.

THREE KILLED IN WRECK.

Now Derailed a Train and Two Freight Collided Severely Injured.

A fatal wreck from a very peculiar cause occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Southern railway at Hadesburg, near Philadelphia, O., Dec. 18. The last westbound express struck a cow, throwing it against a switch with such force as to throw it open. The engine took the switch track, while the coaches left on the main track. The conductor struck the tender and jumped to another siding, where they encountered a car of shield iron.

A Michael King, postal clerk, of Cincinnati, was hurled beyond shield iron another to death. O. H. Smith, postal clerk also of Cincinnati, sustained a fractured rib and was injured internally so badly that he may die. Postal clerk, Edmund C. Chidman, was seriously injured. Conductor Brown was badly bruised in the accident. None of the passengers were injured beyond bruises.

CUBA'S LIBERTY ACKNOWLEDGED

Foreign Relations Committee Adopts Cameron's Resolutions.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to report favorably to the Senate Monday the joint resolution of Senator Cameron, providing for the independence of the Republic of Cuba. The resolution, if passed, will acknowledge the independence of Cuba.

ARMOR PLATE INQUIRY

The steel plate inquiry is assuming larger proportions. Defective material, it is suspected, also extends to the battleship *Keokuk*, at Newport News, as well as the *Kearse* and *Kentucky*. A report also comes from Philadelphia that the plate intended for the battleship *Alabama*, building at the Cramp ship yards, may also be inferior to the specifications. It is likely the special board which is fully organized in Newport News will make a report in the course of a week or 10 days, and by that time it will be known whether the material delivered for the *Alabama* is also defective.

MONEY FOR CUBANS

The Standard this week has started a popular subscription for the Cuban relief fund. I say that the relief that is now being worked on the island of Cuba in which Americans are being imprisoned and murdered for expressions of horror at the war against the Spaniards, calls for some substantial action. The Standard, which has been the most ardent of the work on the island, has suspended, as well as upon the *Kearse* and *Kentucky*. The expert report from the constructor at Cramp will determine whether work shall also be stopped on the *Alabama*.

CONDENSED ITEMS

Posters, who pleaded guilty to bigamy in New York, got a sentence of five years, one year for each wife.

Stockholders of the Pacific Loan and Homebased association have applied to the Chicago courts for a receiver.

James Smith, colored, was hanged at Upper Marlboro, Ind., for the murder of Margaret Brown, a white girl with whom he professed to be in love.

Doesn't He Know?—A verdict of guilty in the case of a woman charged with doing it to be polite.—Atchison Globe.

TRADE REVIEW.

General Preparations Continue for Larger Trade in the New Year.

H. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Cuban reports, unusual closeness of money in Germany, and the decision that there will be no action on the tariff at this session, have not really changed the situation, but have been talked about as if they might change it. A decision on the tariff from Germany, just before the close of the year, is not unusual, nor does it count for much. No facts, but only desires or fears, have led some to look for a change of tariff before March, and considerable speculation based on that idea has been spread, but other business waits for the gradual improvement of the remaining demand.

The holiday trade is generally large, though at some points more confined to cheap goods than usual, and the influence of an increase in the working force is felt in other ways. But with the New Year the only material change expected are such as preparation for a large business next year. In the iron and steel industry these appear of the utmost importance.

The cotton of the Mountain Iron Mesa has been very low, 1.75 to 2.00. The market for the week, however, has been generally steady, with some fluctuations. The market for the week, however, has been generally steady, with some fluctuations.

COMPIERS RE-ELECTED.

Most of the Old Officers of the Federation Re-elected.

The American Federation of Labor re-elected Samuel Compier, president. Secretary Melville King declined to run for the office of the convention for him, 2,417. Mr. Compier made a short and eloquent address of acceptance.

J. E. Murray, of Philadelphia, was also unanimously re-elected first vice president, but declined to run for a second year. His only competitor was J. E. Murray, who was defeated by a large majority.

James D. Smith, of Baltimore, second vice president.

James O. Connel, of Chicago, third vice president.

M. E. O'Sullivan, of Pittsburgh, fourth vice president.

The name of Thomas E. Madden, of Chicago, was presented for fourth vice president, but Mr. E. Madden withdrew.

Delegate Edward Ritech, of Baltimore, presented the name of Frank Morrison of Chicago for secretary, who was elected. Mr. Morrison received the unanimous vote of the convention and responded with a speech.

John B. Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill., was re-elected treasurer without opposition.

Resolutions were introduced, this morning by Delegate Ashe, of Boston, demanding such modifications in the constitution of the United States as will deprive the supreme courts of the power to set aside laws duly enacted by the representatives of the people, and declare the proper function of courts to be to expound and administer law, but not to make it.

During the session of the resolutions it was argued that they would be contrary to the constitution, and the court would be upon the merits of the country and especially upon the Supreme court. The vote resulted in the defeat of the resolutions.

DEMANDS OF WOOL GROWERS

Will Not Oppose the Dingley Bill if It Amended for Protection

The National Wool Growers' association adopted the following resolutions: "Whereas, The National Wool Growers' association recognizes the desirability of immediate action to prevent the flood of sheepskin which would be the result of a proposed increase of duties, and while we insist upon the speedy preparation and passage of a law which shall give to the woolgrowers the most ample protection provided by the laws of this country, upon which the recent Revenue act has been placed, and which is a source of complaint and of uneasiness to the woolgrowers of this country; and whereas, it is impossible for the authorities to treat all the cases and the suffering and the misery wrought by the scourge is intense. The disease has broken out on board a number of vessels in the harbor, in some instances carrying off the entire crew, and it is impossible for the authorities to treat all the cases and the suffering and the misery wrought by the scourge is intense. The disease has broken out on board a number of vessels in the harbor, in some instances carrying off the entire crew, and it is impossible for the authorities to treat all the cases and the suffering and the misery wrought by the scourge is intense.

AWFUL SCOURGE OF YELLOW FEVER RAVAGING PORT AU PRINCE.

The brig *Arcadia*, Captain Fisher, which arrived in Philadelphia, Dec. 16, from Port au Prince via Turks Island, where she took on board a cargo of salt, brings accounts of the dreadful sufferings of the natives of the port by the ravages of the yellow fever. The disease is the worst known to man, and it has been known for years, and the people are dying like sheep. It is impossible for the authorities to treat all the cases and the suffering and the misery wrought by the scourge is intense. The disease has broken out on board a number of vessels in the harbor, in some instances carrying off the entire crew, and it is impossible for the authorities to treat all the cases and the suffering and the misery wrought by the scourge is intense.

THE TEXAS ALL RIGHT

Secretary Herbert Says It Is as Good as Other Battleships.

The secretary of the Navy has made public the findings of the court of inquiry upon the battleship *Texas*, which recently sank while lying dry-docked in New York.

WAR OVER ISLANDS.

News received from Bluefields, Nicaragua, indicates that an open rupture between Nicaragua and Colombia over the ownership of the Great and Little Corn Islands, lying off the coast of Nicaragua, is now being prepared. The islands are now the property of Nicaragua, but Colombia claims them, and is preparing to enforce her claim by sending armed men. The Nicaraguan government is increasing the standing army by conscripting everything in the shape of a man around Bluefields and Bluefields. Colombia has three modern men-of-war, while Nicaragua has nothing but the old tug, and practically no fortifications on the coast.

READY TO TAKE UP ARMS.

TO FIGHT FOR CUBA.

Thousands of Enthusiastic Recruits Are Enlisting.

Eighty-five men, strong fellows, intelligent and well up in military drilling, left Boston bound for Cuba, where they will fight in the army of the insurgents. They were in command of Louis B. Bristol, of Boston, who has been in service in actual warfare. He was a corporal in the army of the rebellion. Since the outbreak of war in Cuba, his sympathies have been with the insurgents, and he has in many ways assisted them materially.

A meeting was held at 1000 Broadway, Pa., to form a military league to go to Cuba to assist the patriots in their struggle for liberty. Correspondence will be opened at once with the Junta in New York.

The Cuban Junta has established several recruiting offices in Indiana and an effort will be made to take at least 1,000 men from the State to fight for Cuban independence.

Armed to the teeth and equipped for war, a company of 200 men with cannon and camp utensils, will leave Denver, Col., in a few days to enter their fate with the Cuban insurgents. The men will be under the leadership of Dr. H. E. Darnell, who is a brother in the Cuban Junta in New York city, with whom he has been in correspondence for some time. The arrangements are practically complete.

Two hundred of the men have given up their names. Dr. Darnell says he cannot say yet how many names. Some of those names are of men of ability, trained to the use of arms. They will pay all expenses of their campaign, even to the transportation to Cuba, and the Junta will guarantee that they will be safely landed in Cuba and that they will be treated as soldiers. Twenty young men of Horolaville, N. Y., recently made known their intention of assisting the Cuban insurgents in their struggle for independence, and wrote for particulars. It has been received that Fort Crum, Saratoga, N. Y., and Dr. D. M. May, secretary, which says: "We are unable to send any more men to Cuba at present."

FAIR WARNING TO ENLISTERS.

Penalties For Joining the Army of Any Foreign Country

The attention of officials at Washington has been attracted by the stories coming from all portions of the country indicating that enlistments are going on of parties of men to go to Cuba to join the insurgents in their struggle against the Spaniards. These enlistments are in direct violation of the neutrality laws, and are prohibited under severe penalties.

For accepting a commission to serve against Spain, a country with which the United States is now at peace, the penalties prescribed by section 3231, Revised Statutes, is \$2,000 fine and three years imprisonment; while for enlisting to serve against Spain, or hiring any one to enlist, the penalty is \$1,000 fine and three years imprisonment.

The enforcement of these laws naturally falls upon the functions of the United States officials to whose knowledge the attempt at infringement is brought, but if the movements continue on as large a scale as reported, it is probable that the Department of Justice will send instructions of a special character to all of its agents, calling their attention to the law and the interest of the President in the matter, and enjoining upon them a strict enforcement of the neutrality laws.

SLAUGHTER OF SPANIARDS.

Believers and Deniers of the report of Maceo's death are equally divided at Tampa Bay. A letter reports an engagement in Havana province in which the insurgents under Adolfo Costello killed 300 Spaniards. Another insurgent chief, Andres Hernandez, killed 10 Spaniards, including a member of the Cuban government, and killed them all. Quintana Bantera, of Gomez's advance guard, is in Havana province.

DISABLED ADULT CHILDREN OF A SOLDIER MAY DRAW PENSIONS.

An important pension decision was rendered by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds in the case of Eva E. Cobb, of Washington, Pa. Until the age of 16 Miss Cobb drew a pension as a minor child of a disabled soldier. Her father, a member of the Twenty Second and Third Regiments, Pennsylvania volunteers, then her name was dropped from the rolls under the provisions of the general law. Her guardian applied for a pension on the ground that she was subject to epileptic fits, she was permanently helpless and incapable of earning a living by manual labor. The pension bureau denied the application and nothing was done in the matter until 1894, 15 years after Miss Cobb was dropped from the roll. Then a second application was made, which was also rejected. This year Congressman Acheson brought the case before the board for final review, where it was again rejected and the pension commissioner, on appeal, affirmed the decision. Another appeal was taken to the secretary of the interior, and Assistant Secretary Reynolds refused to grant it, and ordered Miss Cobb's name placed on the roll at \$10 per month from July, 1894. The decision is regarded as a very important one, bringing an entirely new class of cases within the provisions of the pension laws.

THREE MEN LYNCHED.

A Kentucky Mob Disposes of Three Murderers.

At 2 o'clock Friday morning a mob visited the county jail at Russellville, Ky., and after battering down the front door and forcing the jailer to give up the keys, went to the cells for the prisoners. The oldest, Will Proctor, cursed the mob and was shot dead in his cell. The other two were taken out and hanged.

Two weeks ago Arch Proctor, aged 20, stabbed Aaron and Doc Drifton to death at Adairville. Aaron died immediately, and his brother lingered for a week. One week ago the Proctors had their examining trial for the killing of Aaron Crafton, and Will and Doc were acquitted. Their examining trial for the killing of Doc Crafton was set for the 18th.

The mob numbered about 100 and did their work quietly and with dispatch. Bill Proctor had been tried three times for murder.

LUMBER MEN WANT A TARIFF.

Convention of Delegates From 27 States at Cincinnati.

Over 120 lumbermen representing 27 states, assembled in Cincinnati, Dec. 15, at the national convention of lumber interests. The meeting was presided over by President C. W. Goodyear, of Buffalo, and the vice president, H. C. Clay, of Ohio. A. W. Wells, of Illinois, was secretary. Resolutions were made by Silas W. Gardner, of Texas; W. H. Judson, of Chicago, and I. E. Debevoise, editor of the *Timberman*, the tenor of which was the desirability of the restoration of duties on lumber.

President Woodmansee presented as John Foreman, of Pennsylvania.

A committee of 16 members was appointed to represent the association before congress and urge a protective tariff upon lumber.

Two members of this committee were A. H. Winchester, of Hickman, Va., and E. H. Devoe, of Williamsport, Pa.

Inaugural Committee.

Hon. D. D. Woodmansee, president of the National Lumbermen's League, appointed the following members as the inaugural committee: General E. A. McAlpine, New York; Major Everett Warren, Pennsylvania; Judge C. W. Raymond, Illinois; Hon. Frank J. Higgins, New Jersey; Thomas F. Barrett, West Virginia; E. J. Miller, Ohio, and Dr. W. L. Boze, Maryland.

President Woodmansee called a meeting of this committee at the Elbert Hotel, Washington, to perfect plans for the part to be taken by the league at the inauguration of President-elect McKinley.

ASSASSINATION STORY.

Spanish Minister Denies It and Its Origin Is Being Investigated.

The following dispatch from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the death of General Maceo, received at the legation in Washington, December 15, was made public by Minister de Loma: "Maceo's death took place in loyal fight at Punta Brava, and was caused by our soldiers' bullets. This is evidently proved by the letter written by the son of Gomez, in which he states that he killed himself in order not to 'betray the body of his General. The handwriting of the letter has been verified and all the details of the fight, time and circumstances were ascertained. All these details have been published in Europe by telegrams from both Spanish and foreign correspondents."

Mr. de Loma, the secretary of the legation, speaking for the Minister, said that the officials of the legation hoped to discover the origin of the report of Maceo's assassination, and to trace it to a certain Cuban resident of Jacksonville, Fla.

NEWSY NOTES

Charles A. Pruett, of Vermont, was appointed interim state coroner. Commissioner to succeed Wheelock C. Veazley, resigned.

Don Carlos intends to resist his pretensions to the throne of Spain in favor of his son. He is getting to old to enjoy the spot.

The London Times Berlin correspondent says that the portes has recalled Sald-Din-Pasha, the portes's special envoy to Crete, in accordance with the joint demand of the powers. Sald-Din-Pasha was accused of thwarting the reforms in Crete.

MAY DISBAND GREAT ARMIES.

Other Nations May Ask to Join in the Arbitration Treaty.

The final correspondence between Great Britain and the United States relative to the permanent arbitration treaty is now being exchanged and will probably be completed in time to enable the President to lay the treaty before the Senate after the holiday recess. There is no doubt that it will be promptly confirmed.

Experts in finance have assured Secretary Olney that the pledge of permanent peace between the two countries will add greatly to the feeling of confidence among financiers in the security of American investments. They anticipate that millions of pounds sterling will be invested in American enterprises which might never have at all without the treaty.

The effect may not be sudden and apparent, but it is believed that the consideration will be a potent one with the British investor, that his money can be placed in a country with which the British Empire can never be at war. This consideration might turn investments in our direction where all other considerations were equal, or might even turn them in our direction where the interest promised were not quite so large as in a country having no such pledge of peace.

It is believed that the relations of the United States to the world, following the conclusion of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. It is hoped that other countries will ask to be admitted to the Union, the final result being the disbandment of great standing armies.

ESTIMATES FOR 1897 MADE.

\$21,067,809 Voted to Run the Three Government Departments Next Year.

The House committee on appropriations has finished the bill for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The bill carries a total of \$21,067,809, which is \$1,099,281 less than the estimates and \$37,559 less than the appropriations for the current year.

The principal new item is for the clerical force of the Legislative Library, which will number 157 men, an increase of 141. The salary will aggregate \$177,000. The salary of the librarian is increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000, and chief assistant librarian at \$4,000, and nine additional employees in the catalogue department are provided for in accordance with the recommendations of the joint committee on library. It is provided that the library employes be selected by the librarian by reason of special aptitude for the work.

A reduction of five employees in the Carson, Nev., mine and the amount for the wages of workmen and adjusters at New Orleans is reduced from \$74,000 to \$49,000, but there are small increases in the Philadelphia and Helena mines. For government of the territories the allowance is decreased \$74,000, because there are no legislative sessions for the year. The compensation of others, of course, in the last territory is omitted, it being the intention to change them from salaried to fee officers on the lines of the United States bill.

NEW RULING ON PENSIONS.

Disabled Adult Children of a Soldier May Draw Pensions.

An important pension decision was rendered by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds in the case of Eva E. Cobb, of Washington, Pa. Until the age of 16 Miss Cobb drew a pension as a minor child of a disabled soldier. Her father, a member of the Twenty Second and Third Regiments, Pennsylvania volunteers, then her name was dropped from the rolls under the provisions of the general law. Her guardian applied for a pension on the ground that she was subject to epileptic fits, she was permanently helpless and incapable of earning a living by manual labor. The pension bureau denied the application and nothing was done in the matter until 1894, 15 years after Miss Cobb was dropped from the roll. Then a second application was made, which was also rejected. This year Congressman Acheson brought the case before the board for final review, where it was again rejected and the pension commissioner, on appeal, affirmed the decision. Another appeal was taken to the secretary of the interior, and Assistant Secretary Reynolds refused to grant it, and ordered Miss Cobb's name placed on the roll at \$10 per month from July, 1894. The decision is regarded as a very important one, bringing an entirely new class of cases within the provisions of the pension laws.

MORE BUTCHERIES OF CUBANS

Captain-General Weyler's second campaign in Pinar del Rio was marked by another most shocking butchery. According to Havana advices received in Key West, it seems that Weyler, after making a vain effort to locate Maceo, fixed his headquarters at San Cristobal, a considerable town of Pinar del Rio. The captain-general then issued a proclamation commanding all the Cuban families in the neighborhood of San Cristobal to leave their homes and come into the city.

In obedience to the proclamation nearly 200 Cubans, men, women and children, left their homes and went to San Cristobal. In a short while food became scarce, and the Cubans applied to Weyler to be allowed to return to their homes, where they could get something to eat. Weyler finally agreed, and the Cubans left for their homes.

Two days after the Cubans departed Weyler summoned one of his officers and ordered him to take a battalion and raid the country about San Cristobal. The officer was instructed to lay waste the country and to treat persons as enemies in arms, Weyler stating that their presence at home after being ordered to San Cristobal was evidence of their enmity to Spain.

Weyler's instructions were obeyed literally. The country round about San Cristobal was laid waste, and in the raid 12 Cuban families who had returned home to procure food by Weyler's permission were exterminated.

Many of the Cubans, warned of the raid, fled to the woods or many more would have been butchered.

Among the murdered were Juan Garcia, wife and son; Jose Calvo and two brothers; Senora Ybarra, son and daughter; Eodoro Mol Salgado, mother, son and daughter; a family consisting of five persons.

The families named and the others murdered were "pacifics." The male members had never borne arms against Spain, and after obeying Weyler's order to gather at San Cristobal had returned to their homes by express permission of the captain-general.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Important Measures Presented and Acted Upon in Both Houses.

SEVENTH DAY.

Senator Morgan of Alabama held the attention of the senate and well-filled galleries for an hour by his earnest advocacy of a strong and decisive policy in dealing with Cuban question. At the close of his address the Senate adopted his resolution, calling on the executive for all the papers and all information available bearing upon the Competitor Bill case and the trial of Americans at Havana.

The House entered upon the consideration of the Lend bill to amend the law relating to the transaction of accounts and matters in the present law designed to correct existing abuses. Before this bill was brought up the bill to reorganize the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company was called up and passed, with some amendments.

SEVENTH DAY.

The session of the Senate developed the most eventful and exciting debate that either branch of Congress has known for a long time. It brought forward the recognized leaders of the various parties and elements, including such conspicuous figures as Sherman, Frye, Teller, Gorham, Vest, Aldrich, Platt, Mitchell of Oregon, Chandler, Hale and Allen. It brought out statements on the leading questions which have engaged the attention of Congress and the country of late.

The day in the House was productive of little progress. The army appropriation bill was under discussion, but a deadlock occurred over the proposition for the abandonment of the Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and the House adjourned.

EIGHTH DAY.

The long fight to secure further and more adequate restriction to immigration practically ended today, so far as Congress is concerned at least, when the Senate, by a vote of 82 to 10, passed the Lodge-McCall bill. There is no doubt that the Senate amendments will be agreed to, and then only the President's signature is needed to make the bill a law. The bill makes ability to read and write the test by which the immigrant shall be admitted or barred.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Senator Cameron presented to the Senate the report of the committee on foreign relations favorable to the adoption of the following joint resolution: "Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America."

He further resolved, That the United States will use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the long pending dispute between Spain and the republic of Cuba.

The report is very voluminous. The report ends with recommending the joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and proffering friendly offices to Spain in order to bring the war to a close.

In the House today the Senate amendments to the immigration bill were non-concurred in and a conference agreed to.

MOVING TO WASHINGTON.

Headquarters of the Federation of Labor To Be Established There.

At Saturday's session of the American Federation of Labor it was decided to change headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington, D. C. President Samuel Gompers was among those favoring a change to the larger city. It was also decided to send two representatives to Washington to work for the eight-hour law, and an assessment of one cent per capita was ordered to pay their expenses.

Democrats Give It Up.

At a consultation of a committee appointed by the Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee, consisting of Major P. P. Johnston, chairman of the State Central Committee; H. A. Somers, chairman of the State Campaign Committee, and State Senator Wm. Goebel, of Covington, it was decided to abandon the contest against the 12 Republican electors from Kentucky. It is given out that the sole reason for this action was the inability to raise sufficient funds to make the contest.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

Eight of the anarchists who recently had their trial in Barcelona for throwing a bomb into the Corpus Christi procession last June, have been sentenced to death.

Joseph H. Choate, of New York City, has announced that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed David B. Hill.

Mrs. Martha McGill and her daughter Esther were crossing a trestle at Lagoda, Ind., when a train approached. The mother was in safety on the bank, when the daughter slipped between the ties. The mother turned back to help her and both were killed by the train.

CARLISLE'S REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury Demands Some Reforms.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was transmitted to Congress Monday, deals exclusively with the financial situation. Mr. Carlisle summarizes the condition of the Treasury, and after reviewing his former recommendations for early and effective legislation to provide for the retirement of the Treasury notes goes on to say: "The maintenance of a policy which necessarily imposes upon the government the burden of financing gold at the public expense to all who may demand it for use or hoarding at home, or for export to other countries, cannot be justified upon any sound basis of expediency or sound financial principle, and even if the government were to weakly recurring demands for gold did not weaken the foundations of our entire currency system, thus impairing confidence and depressing business, it would nevertheless be the duty of all who are charged with any degree of responsibility to the adoption of proper financial methods to insist upon the reformation of our laws on this subject at the earliest possible day."

"The issue and redemption of circulating notes is not a proper function of the Treasury department of any other department of the government. While the government has no power to borrow money, it is not its duty to issue public obligations merely for the purpose of providing a paper currency for use in the transaction of business, nor has it the constitutional power, in my opinion, to make its promises, legal tender in the payment of private debts."

"Such a policy, even if sanctioned by the constitution, instead of imparting strength and stability to our currency system, seriously endangers it by the introduction of political and partisan considerations into the management of a subject which ought to be regulated entirely by the business interests of the people and by the laws of trade and the principles which control honest commercial intercourse."

"The secretary refers to the peril in which the entire financial system has been placed by the constant agitation of the currency question, and adds: "There is but one absolutely certain way to remove this delicate and dangerous question from our party politics, and that is to retire and cancel the notes. All attempts to board the issue of money by the government must fail, for the obvious reason that no people will not consent to be taxed merely for the purpose of accumulating and holding a large and useless surplus in the Treasury."

"We must not be deluded into a feeling of security by the fact that there has been a suspension of gold withdrawals during the past few months and a large accession to our stock of gold from abroad, says the secretary. He points out that there is no sufficient reason to believe that this condition of affairs will be permanent, and that the government must fall for the obvious reason that no people will not consent to be taxed merely for the purpose of accumulating and holding a large and useless surplus in the Treasury."

"I am thoroughly convinced that the retirement and cancellation of United States notes of both classes, under such reasonable limitations and restrictions as the government may see proper to prescribe, or as a prudent Secretary of the Treasury would adopt in the exercise of his discretion, would not result in an injurious contraction of the currency."

"The secretary holds that without a reformation of our currency we cannot safely rely upon permanent accessions to our stock of gold from abroad in settlement of trade balances in our favor. He renounces his recommendation of last year that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue from time to time bonds to take in exchange for exchange them for United States notes and treasury notes."

PURE FOOD.

Report of Pennsylvania's Dairy and Food Commissioner.

The annual report of Levi Wells, Pennsylvania's Dairy and Food Commissioner, shows that the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of adulterated butter is being strictly enforced, and the sale of imitation butter greatly reduced.

The number of samples taken by agents of the Dairy and Food Commissioner the past year was 191. Of these, 68 were proved by analysis to have been butter and 123 oleomargarine. Forty cases were disposed of, \$4,500 in fines collected. The other cases are in various stages of litigation.

After giving the ingredients of baking powders, the Dairy and Food Commissioner says: "A careful study of the question leads to the conclusion that a properly compounded pure food baking powder can be sold to the customer at 10 cents a pound and will perform all the desired requirements, and is no more harmful than the powders costing four or five times as much."

The Dairy and Food Commissioner says the work accomplished during the past year under the pure food law has been the main satisfactory to the department and the grocers of the State at large. The grocers are congratulated for their efforts to establish their business, by discarding all impure and adulterated goods, and "trying to give honest trade for honest money, with a full equivalent of value."

WAS IN THE LAST CUBAN WAR.

History of the Probable Successor of General Weyler.

General Marin, who is spoken of in Madrid as Weyler's probable successor, has seen considerable military service in the case of Spain, having participated in the last Cuban war. He has been an adviser in the insurrection side some of the men who figure prominently in that service to-day.

General Marin came to Cuba permanently with Martinez Campos when the latter was appointed captain-general of the island. He acted as captain-general when Campos died, and when Campos was recalled, as the result of the dissatisfaction of the Spanish government with his campaign, Marin took his place. With the advent of Weyler in Cuba, he was appointed governor of Porto Rico. General Marin is about 50 years old.

PITTSBURG'S CASINO A WRECK.

Handsome Building at Schenley Park Entrance in Ruins.

The Casino building at Schenley Park entrance is in ruins. It was destroyed by fire, which originated from an explosion of an ammonia pipe in the ice-making department.

The fire is the most extensive that has occurred in the city for a number of years. The aggregate loss will not be less than \$500,000.

The only portion of the building left is the immense brick smokestack, and several sections of the brick wall on the side next to the ravine. These will have to be razed.

The Casino was opened to the public on Wednesday, May 20, 1895. It was considered one of the handsomest amusement buildings in the United States at the time of its erection.

The Casino had won a high place in popularity. It was soon in vogue as a summer theater, and had a large patronage. During the winter the main feature was the ice skating, in which thousands participated. A number of hockey games had also been staged for the present season, and other attractions engaged. All this must necessarily be cancelled.

CONDENSED ITEMS.

Posters, who pleaded guilty to bigamy in New York, got a sentence of five years, one year for each wife.

Stockholders of the Pacific Loan and Homebased association have applied to the Chicago courts for a receiver.

James Smith, colored, was hanged at Upper Marlboro, Ind., for the murder of Margaret Brown, a white girl with whom he professed to be in love.

Doesn't He Know?—A verdict of guilty in the case of a woman charged with doing it to be polite.—Atchison Globe.