Dingley and Associates Have Made Marked Progress and Expect Quick Action.

Marked progress has been made by the Republican members of the ways and means committee in the framing of the new tariff law. An effort will be made to report the bill to the House within a very few days after

the meeting of the special session.

Excessive foreign importations in advance of the increase of duties will be checked, as far as possible, by two devices. One will provide that goods in warehouse when the new bill takes effect shall not enjoy the privileges of the old duties, but rediately subject to the new duties. This will compel importers to raise the requisite capital to pay duties in full, and to take possession of their goods, and find suitable storage for them pending their sale. The other device for limiting importations is to get the bill upon the statute book as quickly

farthere has been no material increase in importations in anticipation of the new duties. The customs receipts for January do not premise to reach \$12,000,000. This is ably below the normal amount in

times of business activity.

The rates on chemicals will range a triffe below the McKinley tariff in most cases, but will be higher than the existing rates. Among the new items recommended for separate duties are blenching powder, nitrate of soda and tin salts. The chinaware schedule will similar to that of the McKinley law, will range a little lower upon some articles. There was a deep cut on decorated china in the present law, and the new duties will be considerably higher.

The cotton schedule will be put in sub-stantially the shape desired by the manufactures. They have asked the abolition of the provises which limit the maximum duty on the finer goods, and for a new classification of cotton cloth exceeding 200 threads to the square inch. The question of duties on hosiery has been referred to a sub-committee These duties will be made specific and will vary according to value.

The schedule for wool and woolens has been laid aside pending the conference of growers and manufacturers, which has been fixed for February 9. It is expected that the growers will then propose a uniform rate of Scents a pound more all important wool. cents a pound upon all imported wool.
his will be a great concession on the part of the wool men, who favor a rate of 12 cents a pound on clothing wool, as proposed by the National Wool Growers' Association. Those who would rather have free wool than high duties threaten to make a strong fight against a rate running as high as eight cents

on the cheaper wools.

The question of revenue will play an portant part in the determination of the duties on wines and tobacco. The duty on chempagne which has remained the same for some years, may be advanced \$1 per dozen bottles. It is believed that the art.cie will bear this increase without seriously affeeting the price or reducing importation Still wines will probably remain at about the present rate. Some of the California growpresent rate. Some of the California grow-ers have written that the existing rates are sufficiently high. The duty on unstemmed Sumatra wrapper tobbacco will probably to fixed by the House at \$2 a pound, as in the McKinley bill. It is possible that a rate 50 cents higher will be demanded by friends of the American growers in the Senate and conceded, in order to hold their votes.

SIGNED.

The Treaty To Settle the Alaskan Boundary Line.

Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote have signed the convention for the difinition by commission of so much of the boundary Hae between Alaska and the British possesstons as is marked by the 141st meridian.

The treaty provides a commission of lour numbers. The names are not given in the treaty, but will be agreed on hereafter. The commission will meet under the terms of the trenty in London or Washington. The work of the commission will be final,

for no appeal will lie from its decision. The convention just signed does not, how-ever, settle the whole Alaskan boundary question, which has been pending for many years between the United States and Great Britain. It does provide for the settlement of that part relating to the northern boundary, about naif of the actual boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions, and fortunately the portion which demanded instant treatment to remove the possibility of dangerous friction. The Southern por-tion of the line, however, remains to be

A MINE EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and Many Injured Near Uniontown.

A terrible explosion of gas occurred in the mines of Hurst & Co., at Smocks station, near Uniontown, Pa., in which two men were killed and seven others injured, some of them fatally. The dead are: Peter Houser, a German, whose eyes were

blown out, and who died soon after he was removed from the mines. Charles McQuister, who died early Wednes-

day morning.

John Mitchell was blown 60 feet and sus

tained injuries that will result fatally. Andrew Honzabad, a Pole, Michael Horanas, an Haivetian, John Augustin and Michael Henneck were removed to the Connelisville hospital. They are thought to be fatally in-jured. John Gillis and his son were also injured, but not dangerously.

The explosion occurred at 5 o'clock p. m.

and resulted from the igniting of gas by a big fall of coal. The mine is located in the Monongahela vein, which is not gaseous and in which the men work with open lamps. A few days ago Mine Inspector Country visited these works and pronounced them safe, as there was no gas except in very inconsidera-

BODIES BLOWN TO SHREDS.

Two Men Killed By a Nitro-Giycerine Explosion.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine at Cygnet near Lima, O., killed two men, their bodies being literally blown to shreds, so far not a particle of either having been found. The victims were W. J. Morrison, of Toledo, field superintendent of the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo company, of Lima City, and Edward Dennison, a shooter, of Rising Sun, formerly

of Grove City, Pa.

A man named Henning, who was 400 feet from the magazine, was badly cut about the head by flying debris. A house 1,000 feet away had all the windows and doors blown in, and a little girl received injuries not be Heved to be serious.

It is not known positively how the explosion was caused, as Morrison and Dennison were alone in the magazine at the time. It is supposed they were taking some of the stuff from the magazine, preparatory to transporting it to the fields, and possibly

building was shattered, a large hole in the ground being left where it stood. The shock was felt miles away, the glass in every window in Cygnet being broken.

Spread of the Plague

The officials of the Japanese legation in St. Petersburg confirmed the report that the plague has broken out in the island of For-

Dispatches from Goe, the capital city of the Portuguese territory of that name in India, say that there are three cases of bu-bonic placue in the hospital there.

DISTRESS IN BIJAPUR.

A Correspondent Finds Famine and Sickness Southeast of Bombay.

A special correspondent to the Associated Press, who is visiting the distressed provinces of India, has arrived 'at Bijapur, about 240 miles southeast of Bombay, and finds in this district the keenest distress, especially among the people of the lower castes. These are on the verge of starvation and are only saved from it by the government relief work which enables them to earn money enough to at least keep body and soul together while awaiting the brighter state of affairs which recent rains are expected to provide later in

It is estimated that fully one-tenth of the cattle in this district have already perished from lack of fodder and the loss from this cause will undoubtedly be considerably increased between now and the growing of the new crops. In the fields can be seen lying numbers of carcasses of animals being devoured by vultures. There are many gangs of robbers engaged in piliaging grain stores, whenever an opportunity arises and the prisons are full of thieves who have been crptured while stealing grain or in attempting to do so. Among the masses there are many cases of tilness, arising from lack of proper nourishment and emaciation, and it regarded as certain that choicra will reach is regarded as certain that choices will reach this district sooner or later, owing to the carelessness of the people, who dread being taken to the hospitals provided for their care, believing that they are certain to die, within a fortnight of the time they enter a

Beyond doubt, the utmost resources of the government will be taxed before long in the efforts which will have to be made to cope with the steady increasing distress.

FOREIGN NOTES.

More Trouble For Spain.

A Madrid dispatch says that snow and rain storms threaten serious floods in Spain. Harrowing distress prevails in Andaiusia. At Jaen the people are plundering the bread at Jacan the people are plundering the oread shops and thousands are begging in the streets. Similar scenes, accompanied by fights with the police, have occurred in many other towns. The authorities are powerless to cope with the destitution.

Reports About the Czar.

While the Vienna newspapers continue to declare that the czar's head is seriously affected and that the skull needs trepanning on account of the effects from the blow on atic, and while they allege that he is preparing for a regency, the English "Court Circular" announced that the czar is enjoy-ing excellent health and that the reports of his ili-health are unfounded.

Arbitration With France.

It is semi-officially stated that negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration between France and the United States were commenced about a year ago, but were only fe-sumed when it was announced that the Anglo-American treaty had been definitely

VERY COLD IN THE SOUTH.

Florida is Frost-Bitten and Much Damage Done.

Reports from the South Atlantic States show the present cold snap to be the most severe of the winter, and quite general from Virginia to Florida. At Danville, Newport News, Petersburg, Roanoke and Norfolk, Va. the temperature ranged from 6 degrees to 20. Snow lies over the State to a depth of from 2 to 5 inches and ice has formed on most of the streams

From Norfolk the statement is received that the storm was very severe on the bay. The temperature dropped to 14 degrees, with chilling northwest winds. The lower harbor is filled with storm-bound shipping, by the regular steamers kept up

Throughout Georgia and North and South Carolina the weather is dry and cold, the thermometer ranging from 16 degrees to

25 as a maximum.

Jacksonville, Fig., reports that the cold Wednesday night, throughout Northern Elorida was the most intense since February, 1895. Across the northern counties, from Jacksonville to Pensacola, the thermoneter ranged generally from 20 to 24 degrees, going here Not Come. and there as low as 17. Frost in lesser deeast cost and Tampa on the west. Reports from the districts devoted to the orange culture Indicate that, except in the more expossituations, little injury has been

Not sufficient sap was in the wood to cause material damage,

SLAUGHTERED BY A TRAIN

Five Workmen Run Down and Killed in Cornectiont.

The eastbound Colonial express on the Consolidated road struck and killed five men mills have started and nine more are about at East Norwalk, Conn. Wednesday after-ready to start, while three have stopped. at East Norwalk, Conn., Wednesday afternoen. The men had been working on the track and steeped out of the way of one train directly in front of another. At that point there are four tracks, and the train the nen desired to avoid and the one which killrection. The killed were: James Powers, section foreman; Daniel Gilbert, James Silk, James Powers. John Shea, Salavatore Spina,

The first four were instantly killed, but Spina lived a short time.

\$275,000 LOSS BY FIRE

An Entire Elock in Cincinnati Badly Demaged.

The block bounded by Race, Commerce Vine and Second streets, Cincinnati, was he scene of a disastrous fire Thursday morning. The blaze originated in the engine room of the Herman Goepper & Co malt house, on Commerce street, and spread rapidly to the cordage establishment of Overman & Scroder, and the commission house of W. W. Blair & Co. and Mellon, Brown & Co. These buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$200,000. The buildings adjoining were damaged by water only.

Twenty-Fve Horses Burned.

For over two hours Tuesday the business section of Toledo, O., was threatened with destruction by fire. Flames broke out in the Popp livery strble on St.Clair street, between postoffice and Hotel Jefferson, and were with difficulty confined to that building. Twenty-five horses and numurous vehicles were destroyed and the building gutted. The total loss is \$50,000, with little insurance Fire destroyed one residence and damaged two others on Robinwood avenue, involving a loss of about \$10,000.

Twelve Sailors Drowned

A lifeboat which had been searching for some fishing smacks belonging to Harbor. Jutiand,, which have been missing since the storm, was capsized, and 12 of her crew were drowned.

NEWSY NOTES. A woman suffrage bill has been defeated in

the Oklahoma legislature. There has been a severe storm in the gulf of Cadiz, and 24 fishing boats have been lost near San Lucar.

All the troops were withdrawn from Lead-ville, Col., on Saturday, except 100 men, left to guard the mines from the strikers.

Sir Robert Stewart, of Edinburgh, and a prominent English insurance official, fell and broke his neck on the sidewalks of Denver. A dispatch from Teneral, Persia, says that an earthquake occurred on the Island of Kishm, in the Persian gulf, on January 11, eet of lumber and 941,527,200 shingles, a decrease of 565,000,000 feet of lumber as compared with 1895.

A dispatch from Teneral, Persia, says that are contained in the Persian gulf, on January 11, attended by enormous loss of life. Kishm is near the entrance to the Persian gulf and is the Fifth district of Louisians, in favor of the largest island in that body of water. feet of lumber and 941,527,200 shingles, a decrease of 565,000,000 feet of lumber as compared with 1895.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CUBA

74 AMERICANS ARRESTED.

List of Those Claiming to Be U. S. Citizens Arrested in Cuba.

Responding to a resolution of inqury, the President sent to the Senate a list of persons claiming to be citizens of the United States who have been arrested in Cuba since Februnry 24, 1795. The list was accompanied by a letter from Secretary Olney, in which he states that since the breaking out of the insurrection to the present time 74 such persons have been arrested, while of these seven have been tried. They are Julio Sanguily, Louis Someillan, Alfred Laborde, William Gilden, Ona Melton, Charles Barnet and

William Leavitt. In the cases of Sanguily and Somellian he says appeals have been taken, and in the says appears have been taken, and in the cases of the other five, Competitor prisoners, a new trial has been ordered. Thirty-six of the persons arrested have been released after the charges against them had been investigated and found to be buseless. Eighteen have been expelled from the island after lods of confinement lasting from a few days to a year, while 17 cases are still pending. The charges against 14 of these are as fol-

Sedition and rebellion—Caspar A. Betan-

ourt, Joseph L. Cepero. Rebellion—Geo. W. Aguirre. Rebellion with arms in hand-Manuel Fernandez Chaquello, Oscar Cespedes, Frank Agremant and Thos. Julio Sainz,

Purchase and concealment of arms and ammunition—Antonio Suarez Delvillar, Disorderly conduct and insults to Spain-Theodore L. Vives.

Landing arms—The five of the Competitor

rew mentioned. In the remaining cases the charges against Frank J. Larrien, Esteben Venero and Jose Gonzales have not been ascertained, though demand has been made for them both at Havana and and Madrid, with a further de mand that it they not be at once formulated and communicated, the prisoners be releas-ed. The Secretary adds that in addition to ed. The Secretary adds that in addition to the 74 cases nine correspondents of various newspapers in the United States have been newspapers in the United States have been expelled from Cuba by the Spanish author-ities after temporary detention by the mili-He also says that no American citizen een sentenced to or is confined in Ceuta and closes with the statement that demands ment in every case where trial seems to be unreasonably delayed, that it go forward at once or that the prisoner be released.

HEROD OF HAVANA.

Senator Turpie's Bitter Denunciation o Weyler.

In the Senate Monday Mr. Turple of Indiana characterized Capt.-Gen. Weyler as he "Herod of Havana," the murderer of women and children and an indescribable diminutive reptile.

These bitter words were incident to Mr.

Turpie's speech of two hours on the Cam-eren Cuban resolutions and created a stir in the galleries. The speech did not de the criticism of the secretary which had been foreshadowed Mr. Turpie's remarks last week, as the ator confined himself largely to a ful analysis of the constitutional rights of congress, his conclusion being that congress, as representing the people, had primary and paramount authority over recognizing new

overnments. Mr. Turple frequently turned aside in his argument to pay a glowing tribute to the in-surgent government and its leaders. Gen, Macro was eulogized as a hero whose memory would be honored by the people of Cuba libre af the American people honored the herces of revolution ary days. In connec-tion with Gen. Macco's death the senator referred with bitter denunciation to Gen. Wey ier. Mr. Turple did not conclude his speech giving way to the general order, the culo gles on Crisp.

A DISAPPOINTING MONTH.

Not Come.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: January has been a month of disappointment. Nearly everybody had promised himself a land of milk and honey after New Year's, and the slow progress looks like standing still to men in such a state of mind. Moreover, there are multitudes throughout the country who have been taking large ventures in advance of or apart from their regular business, because they expected a rise in prices. But prices fail as vet to bring them profit. Yet during the past week the record shows that 10 iron works have started, and only two have stopped; 13 woollen

The decline in wheat was over 6c. In January 7,848,127 bushels of corn have gone abroard from Atlantic ports, against 5,306,-348 bushels last year, while Atlantic exports of wheat and flour have been 7,535,154 bushels, against 8,403,765 bushels last year. Takings of cotton by northern spinners have been in five months 44,000 bales less than last year, and 423,000 less than in 1894-95. Sales of wool in January have never been surpassed in any other month except last November and July of 1895 and 1892. The price

has remained about steady. tion having increased so heavily before, and the gradual enlargement of demand for finished products has not overtaken that increase. Lower prices result for Bessemer pig, for gray force, for southern iron at Chicago, for angle and for cut nails, and the average of all quotations is the lowest since early last year. For sheets there is an active demand, and it is better a so for bars on account of much car-building. Tin and copper are a shade stronger, but competition causes sales of tin plates 10 to 15c below the agreed price. Failures for the week have been 331 in the

United states, against 404 last year.

MANY OHIOANS SUFFER

By the Failure of the Ohio Lumber and Mining Company. It is estimated that at least 100 people liv

ing between East Lewiston and Columbiana will lose sums ranging from \$500 to \$20,000 each through the failure of the Ohio Lum-ber and Mining company, which went under about a month ago, carrying with it the Easterly Bank at Columbiana

This company, composed of members of the Mennonites, a strange religious sect, in-corporated eight years ago under the laws of Ohio, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The company bought 24,000 acres of forest land in Virginia, with the idea of making and seiling railroad ties; but things went from had to worse until the crash came, and it came out that this was the strain that broke the Easterly Bank last month.

The receivers for the bank have quietly taken judgments for \$16,065 against the Ohio Lumber and Mining company, and the indorsers, some of whom are among the principal stockholders of the company. The inter, it now appears, has made application to the Secretary of State for receivers.

ENORMOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

Terrible Earthquake on the Island of Kishm.

A dispatch from Teberan, Persia, says that

TOO MUCH SPECULATION.

Comptroller Eckles Say the Meney Problem is not the Country's Trouble.

Comptroller of the Currency Eckels gave his views upon the financial condition of the

country to the House committee on banking and currency. Several bills introduced by members of the house had been referred to Mr. Eckles for his judgment.

While there was no doubt of the necessity for changes in the government financial system, Mr. Eckels said the public was disposed to attribute too much of the existing troubles to the lack of monetary legislation. Overtrade, overproduction and extravagance Overtrade, overproduction and extravagance in private and public expenditures, partly induced by speculation, were largely responsible for the country's business difficulties. The day has passed when the volume of money was its most important factor. Im proved facilities for transportation and methods of exchange had lessened the importance of a large volume. The apparent reluctance of the people of the United States to redeem their public obligations was the chief cause of distress.

The current redemption of the demand obligations of the government was the chief problem of the treasury. The fund n z and cancellation of these obligations so that the maintenance of a gold reserve would be no longer necessary was the most desirable policy; whether it was the most practical one was a question. So far as the tion of the currency was concerned, Mr. Eckles did not think it would follow grad-Eckies did not think it would follow grad-ual retirement of the greenback, provided credit was reasonably stable. Banks would supply the needed currency or gold would come from abroad. The pursuance of Sec-retary McCulloch's policy would have dispos-of the question. Mr. Eckeis added: VAny business man who constantly redeems his notes without retiring them, and keeps them out constantly will come to a settling day out constantly, will come to a settling day that will break him. The chief feature of a banking bill would be to take from the government the issue of credit notes. The banks

Banks conducted on practical business principles instead of as speculative enter-prises, Mr. Eckles said, could satisfy the currency needs of business. Before the war the banks had always furnished sufficient gold for business.

MANY SENATORS CHOSEN.

William A. Harris, Populist, was ejected United States Senator by the Kansas Legislature to succeed William Peffer. Joseph H. Earle was unanimously elected United States Senator by both branches of the South Carolina Legislature.

In the joint legislature assembly of Wiscon-

sin, John C. Spooner was elected United sin. John C. Spooner was elected United States Senator to succeed William F. Vilas, He received every Republican vote, The gold Democrats voted for Gen. Bragg and silver Democrats for W. C. Silverthorn, their late candidate for Governor. The Populist in the Idaho Legislature re-turned their first choice for Senator and

were joined by four Democrats in voting Claggett. Two ballots were taken without

Tweive bailots for United States Senator were taken in the Utah Legislature Tuesday without an election.

John P. Jones was re-elected United States

Senator by the Nevada Legislature, both houses voting separately. Ever since the legislative reunion and banquet at Columbus, Ohio, there has been a growing feeling in well-informed political circles that the naming of Mark Hanna by Gov. Bushnell as the successor of Senator John Sherman is well nigh a certainty. This opinion is not alone confined to Mr. Hanna's friends, but is now even admitted by those who have opposed him as a candidate for

CHARITY SHOULD BE FIRST.

Maj. McKinley Asks That the Inauguration Ball Be Omitted.

The committee having charge of arrangements for the inaugural ball is in receipt of the following letter from Maj. McKinley:

"Canton, Jan. 23, 1897.
"Inaugural Committee, Washington, D. C.:
"Gentiemen—It has come to my knowledge
that you propose to expend something like \$50,000 for what is known as the inaugural ball, to be held on the evening following my inauguration. While I appreciate fully the spirit that has prompted you to project a eremonial of such magnitude say, with the sincere hope that I will not be misunderstood, that it is unbearable for me to think of such a vast amount of money being devoted to no more substantial purpose than display and pleasure when there are millions of our brethren throughout the world actually suffering, starving, dying from the lack of food, clothing, shelter and medical attention. I beg of you, then, if your desire is to arrange an observance of inauguration day that will be well pleasing to me, and give impressiveness to the event, that you abandon your pretentious plans for the ball, and, with the approval of the cittiens who have subscribed the money, devote \$25, 000 to the organized alleviation of wretched ness in the great cities of the United States \$10,000 to provide food and shelter for the persecuted Armenians of Turkey, and \$15,000 to relieve the horrors of plague and famine in India. Hoping that you will share my views of the manner in which the funds can be applied with the most gratifying results to our people and with the greatest credit to our impulses as a Chris tian nation, I seriously and earnestly solicit your participation in this act of sacrifice and self-forgetfulness. I am, gentlemen, yours very cordially. "WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Desperate Fend in Kentucky-Four Persons Wounded.

Tuesday afternoon on Green river, near Brownsville, Ky., a battle occurred in which 40 shots were fired, eight of which took effeet. The combatants were Eugene Carrier, J. I. Carrier, Nathan Scaggs and Luther Scraggs, on one side, and G. W. Hazelip, Alfonso Hazelip and his son on the other. G. W. Hazelip was shot in the groin and

TWO WILL DIE.

side. Nathan Seraggs was shot in the shoulder and Bed Seaggs, a bystander, in the arm. The two Hazeilps will die. The trouble occurred over the alleged be trayal of Carrier's sister by Alfonso Hazelip. All are prominent people.

hand and Alfonso in the breast, arm and side. Nathan Scraggs was shot in the

ELECTED A POPULIST.

Heitfelt, the New Senator from Idaho Speaks Imperfect English.

The Senatorial contest in the Idaho State legislature terminated on the 28th by the election of Henry Heitfeit, a Populist, to succeed Senator Dubois. The ballot was as follows: Heitfelt, 39; Dubois, Silver, 30; Nelson, Democrat, 25. Twenty-flve Popu-lists, 13 Democrats and 1 Republican voted for the successful candidate. Heitfeit is of for the successful candidate. Heitfelt is o German birth, with a limited command o the English language. He is 40 years old and is a farmer in Nez Perces county. He has several times represented his county in the State legislature, and is at present a member of the State senate, but has never been known to make a speech. He has only a radiusntary education.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Senator Davis gave notice of an amend ment to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating \$150,000 for surveys and examinations of deep water ways between the great lakes and the Atlantic.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A BANK

WITH DYNAMITE.

Stick of the Explosive Set Off at Hollidays burg, Pa.

Monday morning at 3 o'clock, a daring attempt was made to dynamite and destroy the late banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., which is located on a corner of the principal business square of Hollidaysburg. A stick of dynamite was forced under the front door of the bank and then set off. rouse toor of the bank and then set off. An explosion like a roll of thunder followed. The windows of every establishment on the square were shattered by the force of the concussion, and the sound was heard in all the surrounding towns. The bank door was burst open and the flooring torn up. No damage was done to the bank vault or the books.

Across the street the front of the First National bank, Frank Glessner's store and the residence of Charles Vowinckel, Major S. S. Barr, Mrs. Elizabeth Christy and Dr. James D. Humes, Stifflers' millinery store and Goldman's clothing store were damaged in front and suffered the loss of the heavy

plate glass windows.

The dynamiters performed their work while the night watchman was at the other

end of his beat. The motive for the crime is asbribed to the resentment and hatred of some depositors. Last summer the bank failed and appointed an assignee. Assetts were insufficient to pay 20 per cent of the indebtedness. The police are confident of apprehending the wrong-doers.

ALGER ACCEPTS.

The Michigan General to be Secretary of

Friday was Maj. McKiniey's birthday and he celebrated it by tendering the portfolio of War to Gen. Bussell A. Alger, of Michigan, who at once accepted it. Gen. Alger authorized the announcement of the appoint-

orized the announcement of the appointment and acceptance.

General Russell A. Alger was born in Lafayette township, Medina county, O., February 27, 1836. His grandfather served in the revolutionary war, and is claimed to have been a descendant of William the Concern.

When he was 11 years old both his parents died. For the next seven years he worked on a farm, earning money to defray his expenses at the Richmond, O., academy during the winters. Subsequently he taught school, and in March, 1857, entered a law office in Akron. Two years later he was admitted to

In 1861 Alger enlisted in the Second Michigan cavalry, and was made captain of Com-pany C. He was wounded in the battle of Boonville, Miss. Owing to his part in this engagement be was promoted to the rank of major. In 1862 he became lieutenant-col-onel of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, and '63 was made colonel of the Fifth Michigan cavairy, his regiment being in Custer's famous brigade. In 1864 his health induced him to retire from the service. He was brevetted brigadier and major-general "for gallant and mer.torious services," and was on pri-vate service in 1863-64, receiving orders personally from President Lincoln.

where he In 1865 he removed to Detroit, has since been, extensively engaged in lumber and pine land business. Genera elected governor of Michigan in General Alger was 1888 he was one of the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for president. General Alger served one term as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. He has three sons and three daughters.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

A Favorable Report by the Foreign Rela tion Committee. The Senate Committee on Foreign Re-

lations by a vote of 6 to 4 has agreed to report favorably on the arbitration treaty, with amendments.

The six members who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Sherman, Frye, Davis, Cullom, Lodge and Grey, and those who voted in the negative, Messrs, Morgan, Daniel. Cameron and Mills. enough, was on a financial rather than pe litical lines. Only one Democra ic Senator voted for ratification, and only one Republican Senator against it. All the votes for the treaty were east by men who had opposed silver in the Senate and in the last cam paign, while those in opposition, with the possible exception of that of Senator Mills, were east by free silver men. It is under ood that the sliver men hold that the fication of the treaty would have a tendency to render this country subservient to Great

An amendment declaring in expilelt terms that the Alaskan boundary question should not be included in the agreement for arbitration was voted down as being unneces

The chairman was instructed to ask the Senate to give the treaty consideration at as early a day as practicable. It is expected that when taken up it will lead to a pro-tracted and animated debate in executive

The committee was in session for three hours, at the conclusion of which time it adjourned, after having agreed by an almost unanimous vote to recommend the ratifica-tion of the treaty with amendments. All but two of these amendments are merely verbal. One of these amendments are merely veroal.
One of the two which are essential strikes
out the clause providing for the selection of
King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as umpire, leaving it to the two powers to select an umpire when one is considered neces-

sary,
The other important amendment is an ad-

follows: "No question which affects the fereign or domestic policy of either of the contracting parties, or the relation of either with any other state or power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement.

unanimous vote of the committee, The amendment eliminating the umpire clause was agreed to by a vote of 9 to 1. The vote in opp sition to striking out the King Oscar clause is understood to have been cast by Senator Gray of Delaware.

RELEASED A LOT OF SLAVES.

Royal Riger Company's Troops Capture Town.

A telegram from Egbom, in the middle Niger region, dated January 22, says that the column of the Royal Niger Company's expedition against the Emir of Nupe arrived in good order after a seventeen days' march of 200 mlles. The men were at times com-pelled to march single file through the bush. The power of the Fulahs in the regions of the South Niger river has been utterly de-stroyed. The flottila and a detachment stroyed. The nothin and a detachment accompanying the expedition surprised and destroyed the sou hern Fulah capital of Ladi. This town was a depot for stores, and 1,200 staves were rescued. A recent telegram from Lagos gives an account of the expedi-tion sent out by the Royal Niger Company, consisting of over 1,500 men. The Royal Niger Company's flotilla of armed stern-wheel steamers was ordered to patrol the Niger for the purpose of cutting off the re-treat of the Fulah forces to Bida.

Three Burned to Death.

The house of A. E. Vandawater, three miles from Belleville, Mich., caught fire from a defective chimney, and Mrs. Vandawater, two children. a boy of 8 and a girl of 14, Missanna Vandawater, a sister of the father and bushand, perished in the flames.

MR. GAGE APPOINTED

Tendered the Treasury Portfolia Willing to Serve.

nan J. Gage, of Chicago, wa the treasury portfolio by Major Mells and he accepted it. Mr. Gage weath

and he accepted R. Mr. Gage went to ton on Major McKinley's invitation.

Lyman J. Gage was born at here Madison county, N. Y., June 23, 183, parents, who were both born in the tax New York, were of English stock. U. Lyman S. Gage was 10 years of the parents moved to Rome, N. Y., where tered the Rome Avademy. He react there four years, The term he spenting school practically constituted his exchool education. ool practical

He went to Chicago in the fall of 1855 was engaged as a bookkeeper by a las firm. His duties as bookkeeper, ben firm. His duties as Dookkeeper, here comprised the driving of one of the her belonging to the firm and loading and a loading lumber. He also served for a as night watchman. While he was the gaged he was offered the position of the keeper of the Merchants' Savings, Load Treest Company, and this was the

keeper of the Merchants' Savings, Loan Trust Company, and this was the arms ginning of his career as a banker.

In the spring of 1860, he had worked a way up to the position of assistant ask and later to that of cashier, which has until 1868, when he left the Merchan Savings, Loan and Trust Company to are a similar position with the First Natural Savings, Loan and Trust Company to are a similar position with the First Natural Savings, Loan and Trust Company to are a similar position with the First Natural Savings, Loan and Trust Company to are a similar position with the First Natural Savings, Loan and Trust Company to are a similar position with the first Natural Savings, Loan and upon its reorganization he a chosen Vice President and General Mana About this time, his financial ability was a high compliment by his election to Presidency of the American Banker. Presidency of the American Bankers' to

clation.
On January 24, 1891, he was elected per dent of the First National Bank, and a holds that position.
Mr. Gage has been twice married his

wife being Miss Sarah Sheridan, of In Falls, N. Y, whom he married in 1884 died in 1874, and in 1887 he married Comdied in 1874, and in 1887 he married one Gage, of Denver.

Mr. Gage is not a wealthy man, as is not larly supposed. His whole fortune is it over \$300,000. He was a leading member the late Prof. Swing's church in them which has a wider reputation for literathan orthodoxy. Mr. Gage is a goodyneer. He is prominent in all that persuase Chicago's interest. He was one of the safing spirits of the World's Fair movement has been president of the National Batter Association, and is at present the head of Civic Federation of Chicago, which has its object the purification of politics. He never held an office of any kind, but we considered very seriously by Mr. Chemistor for Secretary of the Treasure.

DYNAMITED BY CUBANS.

considered very seriously by Mr. Clerks for Secretary of the Treasury at one that

A Spanish Troop Train Wrecked and to diers Killed. Advices from Havana state that is a

contradiction of all rumors lately circular that the rebels are demoralized and reha that the rebels are demoralized and relps surrender, especially in Pinar del libjan ince, where Weyler made the assertia are only 500 remained in straggling bods, we reached Havana Friciny that the increa-had dynamited a train, causing greating life. On the morning of the 2th was all-ary train was crossing a culvert at a pa-named Occurran between Candelan at Mangos, tremendous dynamite eviden Mangos, tremendous dynamite explan-occurred, ditching the engine and tests occurred, ditching the engine and the The forward car was wrecked and the cars were damaged. The enginer, from and 12 soldiers were killed. The supa 20 soldiers, conductor and a brakenance

This is not the sole instance of si This is not the sole Instance of the activity in that province. The official ports daily announce numerous encounts in different sections of the country, hear to diminish their importance they are ways reported as skirmishes, with coals able rebel losses and trifling losses a a Spanish side. When the affair assues due proportions, as Melguizo's recett feat, the whole details are suppressed.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The Canadian express from Haifur Montreal went down an embankment is persons were killed and six injured.

The Tennessee Senate has pased all cials at the capitol except the Governor. It is now stated positively at San Franks that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons flight will be place near Carson, Reno or Virginia capa Nevada.

The ministers of Indianapolis have dup ized a crusade against a biii pending and Indiana legislaturo legalizang Sunlaysa The Alabama house has passed alars pealing the Australian basic, which halfs

in effect for four years, and re-market The Wautaua bank of Johnse Carlenn, was closed and its cashler, F 1st John, named as truestee. The liabilities \$28,000; assetts, nearly \$24,000.

A receiver for the M. A. Sweepy company, of Jeffersonville, Ind., has a asked by the Pittsburg forge and ica on any and other crudity.

Adolph Myer pleaded guilty to setlers to a tenement house in New York, white dangered 60 lives, about two weets are was sentenced to serve 20 years not prise to the control of the contro A call has been issued for a naticular vention in Cincinnati, February 2, disemployes of the internal revenue legs ment to form a national civil service are

zation. The fusion majority in the lower hase the Nebraska Legislature unseated their Republican members from Douglas sea on charges of fraud at the polis, and sea

the fusion contestants. President George B. Roberts of the Pesylvania railroad, died at his residence. Philadelphia, after a long illness. It is that Frank Thompson, of Philadelphia it the first vice-president, will be the second

Mrs. Amelia R. Post, one of the held woman's suffragist of Wyomins, is de it was mainly through Mrs. Post's infere that the first territorial legislature of the oming passed a law granting woman of frage in 1869. frage in 1869.

The National Woman Suffrage assets concluded its session on Saturday, and solving to remove headquarters to York and devoto its work exclusive Western territory, especially Nevals A. W. West, alias Burns, how under in Bullalo, is believed to be the hading ang of swindlers who obtained \$1.00 by crooked means, among which we securing by forged orders of railroad which they sold to scalpers.

Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Sir Richard Cartwright, Minaser and Commerce, and L. H. Davis, Misser Marine,, were appointed by the cast government to go to Washington and de government to go to Washington and de

a reciprocity treaty and the alien with the United States authorities. An Indiana barber, James Reeres 178 has introduced a bill and is endeaved secure its introduction in the legislate that state, by the provisions of what wearer of chin whiskers, "side slugger goates will be taxed \$10 a year.

Cubans made an attack on the west of Artemiss and captured three Spanish forts, with officers, men and a quantity of ammunition. This open Spanish forts, with officers, many quantity of ammunition. This open for further attacks by the insufer which they are liable to take quies tage. One of the garrisons joined as a meeting of Spanish and Cubas a talked of terms of peace, and soil a sary with the plans to Gomes and for their approval.