

MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE

Urges Action to Prevent Repeated Bond Issues.

SHOULD NOT RECOGNIZE CUBA.

Spain Should Be Given Time to Perfect the Proposed Autonomy Plan Promised by Sagasta's Cabinet—Favors Hawaiian Annexation.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The attendance in both houses of congress yesterday was notably large, despite the known fact that no business would be transacted. The event of the day was, of course, the reading of the president's message, a voluminous document of 14,000 words, and at the conclusion of the reading both houses adjourned until today.

The message congratulates congress upon assembling under felicitous conditions. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth remain unbroken, he says, and we should feel genuine satisfaction at the growing spirit of fraternal regard and unification in all sections of our country and the lifting of great public sense above party prejudice.

Beginning with the subject of the finances the president says that, while the full effect of the legislation of the extra session has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

The next question pressing for consideration is that of the currency. With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining at parity with gold our different forms of money, and the experience of the past four years have demonstrated that this is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to our national credit.

Protection Against Bond Issues.

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We have \$900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par, and nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government, which must redeem in gold. The law which requires the payment out of the treasury of redeemed United States notes demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve, especially in times of panic and insufficient revenue, and during the preceding administration \$252,354,600 4/8 per cent bonds were issued and sold to sustain the gold reserve and pay the expenses of the government in excess of the revenue. While it is true that a greater part of this is used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve. If no further legislation is to be had to correct this, and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

The president earnestly recommends, as soon as the receipts of the government are sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note offers the gold and gets it from the government he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. That amounts, to the president's mind, to giving an interest-bearing debt, a government bond, for a non-interest-bearing debt, a United States note.

The president writes careful consideration for the detail plan of the secretary of the treasury to protect the gold reserve. He concurs with him in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the value of their bonds deposited; that the circulating tax be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent, and that national banks may be established with capital of \$25,000. He also recommends that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of \$10 and upward, and that they be required to redeem their notes in gold.

The Cuban Question.

The president devotes much space to consideration of the Cuban question. Summarizing the history of the outbreak, the president comes to the present situation, speaking of its remarkable increase, its tenacious existence against enormous masses by Spain, the widespread destruction of property and the death of the civilized code of war with its slaves. He says these conditions give rise to grave apprehensions. There is no desire to profit by the misfortunes, and we have only to see the Cubans enjoying the measure of self control which is their right of all. Of the continuation of the policy of Weyler he says: "It is utterly futile as a war measure; it is not civilized warfare; it is a crime."

Attention is called to the need for prompt legislation as to Alaska and the extension of civil authority within the territory. If the startling reports as to the probable shortage of food for the miners be fully verified every effort should be made to furnish relief. The message deals at some length with the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Indian Territory. The large white element is said to be without protection and without schools or other rights of citizens; leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of lands and created an aristocracy, and the friends of the Indians believe that the best interests of the five civilized tribes would be found in American citizenship. The president recommends a systematic ethnological investigation to discover the exact cause of yellow fever, and thus prevent the spread of the disease. He calls attention to the fact that but \$2,500,000 is offered for the Kansas Pacific road, although the government's claim against the road is \$14,000,000, and asks whether the government shall purchase or redeem the road. Congress is congratulated on the establishment of the Congressional library, and its development is urged. The message closes with a chapter on the civil service system.

The United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end, political reforms will be put into effect and military operations conducted on humane lines. It was suggested that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States for its part should enforce neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which the insurgents. It was asserted, received from this country. Early and complete pacification is hoped for.

The president declares that the Spanish disposition to charge us with failure to meet international duties is baseless, and points to the efforts this government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative ministry of the nation to perform its full duty. He also says that the fact that no military expedition or armed vessel has left our shores has been diplomatically represented with Spain. Premising that throughout all the horrors and dangers to our own peace, the United States has never abrogated its right to determine its policy as to Cuba, the president points out that of untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a national compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. He says: "I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Recognition Not Warranted. Taking up the question of belligerency the president quotes at length from President Grant's message of Dec. 7, 1875, wherein he declared that the conditions in Cuba warranted neither the recognition of independence nor the recognition of belligerency. He adds that, moreover, a recognition of belligerency would confer upon neither party to the conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed, while it would weigh heavily in Spain's behalf, giving her the right of search on the high seas and extending her maritime rights to the margin of our territorial waters. "For these reasons," says the president, "I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise, and therefore inadmissible. Should that step thereafter be deemed wise as a matter of right and duty the executive will take it."

He points out to the hopeful change in the Spanish policy to the pledge of reform and to the abatement of the horrors of war as reasons against intervention on humanitarian grounds. The president sketches the autonomy scheme of the Spanish government, and says that it is honestly due to Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed.

Urges Hawaiian Annexation.

The president next takes up the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, which, he says, should be accomplished. Rapidly reviewing his former arguments in favor of annexation, he says that legislation is required in the event of the ratification of the treaty, and, while abrupt assimilations of immature elements of population should be avoided, just provision should be made for self rule in local matters, with the largest political liberty to the Hawaiians. He says that the dispute between Japan and Hawaii over the immigration question is now in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation; that our government has not intervened, and that it is learned that Japan is now confident of the intention of this government to deal with all possible ulterior questions affecting her interests in the broadest spirit of friendship.

Reference is made to the failure of Mr. Merry to be received as minister to Nicaragua on account of the obligations of that country to the diet of the Greater Republic of Central America.

Mr. W. Godfrey Hunter is said to be likewise accredited to Honduras, a member of the Greater Republic, and his case is awaiting action. The Nicaragua canal is spoken of as of large importance to our country.

The Monetary Commission.

The president says of the international monetary commission that, notwithstanding diligent effort, the envoys have failed so far to secure an agreement. Gratification is expressed at the action of France in this matter in joining in our efforts, and it is said that the negotiations are still pending. The president earnestly hopes that their labors may bring about an international agreement.

The president urges the improvement of our merchant marine, declares that negotiations for the protection of Berlin sea seals are in progress, strongly recommends international arbitration, and speaks a liberal appropriation for American exhibits at the Paris exposition. Under the head of the navy the president points to the necessity for speedy legislation to procure the armor for the three battleships now building which would be otherwise useless. He urges that three or four of the largest docks be provided on the Atlantic, at least one on the Pacific coast, and a floating dock in the gulf. There should also be provision for munitions of war and an increase of officers and enlisted men.

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GERMANY'S ULTIMATUM.

Warships Make a Demand on Hayti For Herr Lueders' Indemnity.

LITTLE REPUBLIC WILL YIELD.

The Demands of Germany Include the Reception of the Bullying German Charge d'Affaires—A Humiliation For President Simon Sam.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 7.—The trouble between Germany and Hayti, as a result of the arrest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders, an alleged German subject, reached a crisis yesterday. Two German cruisers entered this port during the morning, and an ultimatum from the German government was delivered to the Haytian government, giving the latter eight hours in which to grant the demands of Germany for an indemnity to Herr Lueders. The members of the diplomatic corps here believe the government of the republic has decided to accept the conditions of Germany.

In anticipation of trouble the citizens of German nationality sought refuge Sunday on board two steamers which were at this port, and the French steamer Ville de Marseille has been requisitioned by the French minister in order to serve as a place of refuge for French citizens. The Ville de Marseille has arrived here direct from Porto Rico.

The population of this place is in a state of great excitement, but the Hay-



EMIL LUEDERS.

tian government has strong forces of troops at its disposal, and is resolved to maintain order.

The exact nature of Germany's demands on Hayti is as yet somewhat in doubt, but it is understood that the German government asks: An indemnity of \$20,000 (American) for Herr Lueders. The promise that Herr Lueders may return to Hayti and there sojourn without danger of any kind. A letter to the German government in which Hayti will express apology for the proceedings toward the German government in the whole transaction. That the president of Hayti shall graciously receive the German charge d'affaires at Port au Prince.

It is this fourth demand which the most serious exception has been taken by the Haytian government, as affecting Hayti's honor and involving a deep humiliation, for it was Count Scherwin, the German charge d'affaires at Port au Prince, who went before President Simon Sam and rudely submitted the demand for indemnity and apology.

ANOTHER GERMAN INVASION.

Sailors and Marines Take Possession of Kiao-Chau's Walls and Gates.

London, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Shanghai says a telegram has been received there from Chinan-Fu asserting that 200 hundred German marines and sailors, with two machine guns, on Friday last (Dec. 2) entered the city of Kiao-Chau, 15 miles from the bay, and took possession of the city walls and gates. They were not molested, the Chinese troops retreating as the Germans advanced.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times believes that Germany has proposed to China to take a lease, at a nominal sum, of Kiao-Chau bay and adjacent territory for a "long period."

Mother McKinley Dying.

Canton, O., Dec. 6.—Mrs. McKinley, the mother of the president, now nearly 89 years old, was stricken with paralysis last Thursday morning, and has since been unconscious most of the time. She rallied for a short time today, and recognized those about her, but is gradually sinking away, and her death may be announced at any time. The president arrived at his mother's bedside on Saturday morning, but was obliged to return to Washington again in the evening, owing to the opening of congress today. He left Washington for Canton again tonight.

Bryan on the Message.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 7.—William Jennings Bryan reached here yesterday and left with a party of friends for Lake Surprise to hunt for ducks. Mr. Bryan expressed himself as follows on the president's message: "The message indicates an intention on the part of the president to aid in turning the issue of paper money over to the national banks, and in the meantime a purpose to give gold a further superiority over silver as money."

Declined a Pension.

Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 7.—The Rev. L. J. Keith, of this city, has written a letter to the commissioner of pensions absolutely refusing a pension from the government, and has made full restitution of all the money received by him, amounting in the aggregate to \$485.88. Mr. Keith served four years and six months in the civil war, and has a good record. He says the pension allowed him was not well based.

No Liquor in the Senate Wing.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The senate committee on rules has instructed the sergeant-at-arms of the senate to enforce the rules of the senate prohibiting the sale of liquor in the senate wing of the capitol. There was no liquor on sale in the senate restaurant during the day.

OUTLAWS RUN DOWN.

Five Members of the Jennings Gang Behind the Bars.

AL JENNINGS WITH THE CAPTIVES

He and His Brother Frank Were Trying to Escape Into Arkansas in a Covered Wagon When They Were Surprised by a Marshal's Posse.

Muskogee, I. T., Dec. 7.—Four members of the Jennings gang of outlaws were lodged in jail here last night. Al and Frank Jennings, the reputed leaders of the band, are among the prisoners. The two Jennings brothers and Tom O'Malley were captured by four of United States Marshal Bennett's men while traveling in a covered wagon toward the Arkansas line. The deputies surprised them on the road, and they surrendered without firing a shot. The deputies then went to a house near Bond Switch and captured



ALBERT JENNINGS.

Morris O'Malley, catching him in bed. Since last Tuesday the deputies had been close upon the trail of the bandits, for whom there are standing rewards aggregating \$8,000. On Tuesday last Marshal Bennett's men encountered the gang at a house in the western part of the Cherokee nation. The deputies then succeeded in arresting John O'Malley, but the others made their escape at that time and had evidently satisfied themselves that the officers had been eluded, as they were not prepared to resist when surprised.

The Jennings boys and their followers are charged with several crimes, but were particularly wanted for the hold up of a Rock Island passenger train in broad daylight several months ago near Chickasaw, I. T. They are also accused of having stolen 400 head of cattle from the Chickasaw nation. Al Jennings has been a leader in Oklahoma politics. He was at one time county attorney of Canadian county, and is a lawyer of considerable ability, and both Al and Frank are graduates of the University of Virginia. Another brother was killed by Temple Houston, of Texas, during a saloon row about two years ago. Al Jennings was shot in the arm during the same affair. The brothers come of a highly respected family. Their father is probate judge of Woodward county, O. T. Harvey Martin, who is believed to be a member of the Jennings train riding gang, was captured in the Creek county, O. T., yesterday.

For Postal Savings Banks.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The establishment and regulation of a postal savings bank system is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Lortimer, of Illinois. Under his scheme money order offices selected by the postmaster general are to be made branch postal savings banks, with an office in the department to be called the central bank. Any person may become a depositor under this act, including married women and minors above 12 years. Deposits are limited to a dollar and its multiples and not exceeding \$500 each, and deposits accumulating above \$1,000 will not draw interest. Deposits will not be liable to seizure or detention under any legal process.

Banqueting Explorer Peary.

London, Dec. 7.—Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, was tendered a banquet last evening by the Geographical club, Sir Clements R. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical society, presiding. Afterward Lieutenant Peary lectured in the theater of the University of London under the auspices of the Royal Geographical society. A large audience received him and Mrs. Peary with the warmest applause.

Teacher Stabbed by a Pupil.

Blackshear, Ga., Dec. 7.—Rev. S. A. Hearne, the principal of the Pierce county high school, was seriously stabbed yesterday by Harry Harper, a 16-year-old pupil. Mr. Hearne was pushing Lattimer Harper, a younger brother, when Harry arose from his seat and slipped up behind and stabbed him three times. Harper, immediately after the stabbing, went home, and securing a gun left town.

Ex-Bank Cashier Arrested.

Waverly, N. Y., Dec. 7.—C. T. Hull, for many years cashier of the First National bank of Athens, N. Y., was arrested yesterday by the United States marshal, charged with embezzlement and making false entries in the books of the bank. He pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in \$2,000 for his appearance on Dec. 28 for examination. Hull left the bank's employ about two years ago.

Death From Drinking Wood Alcohol.

Exeter, N. H., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Annie Fitzsimmons, Edwin W. Quinby, and his wife were poisoned by drinking wood alcohol. The Fitzsimmons woman died during the night and the other two died at the hospital. The victims had been heavy drinkers.

Victims of the Prague Riots.

Vienna, Dec. 7.—It is officially stated that since the beginning of the disorders at Prague there have been 600 arrests, 300 people have been injured by the swords of the police and troops, and 80 policemen and 20 soldiers injured by the stones of the mob.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Premier Baderi, of Austria, tendered his resignation, and Baron Gautsch succeeds him.

The decision of the United States supreme court against the Frankfort Lottery company ended a legal fight that was begun more than 20 years ago.

Senor Cuestes, acting president of Uruguay, has exiled Dr. Miguel Herrera y Obes and two others. The former was Cuestes' rival for the presidency.

Judge Mark H. Wood, of Barrington, R. I., whose wife has sued him for non-support, is said to have admitted beating her because she was possessed of a demon.

Thursday, Dec. 2.

A medal of honor has been granted to a Union veteran on the affidavits of several Confederate soldiers.

Consul O'Hara reports that the stories of the rich gold finds in Nicaragua are "pure imagination."

Minister to Turkey Angelil has renewed his demand for indemnity for the pillage of American missions in Armenia.

The Margate (England) life saving crew started for a wreck off Mayland Rock. The boat capsized and ten drowned.

Friday, Dec. 3.

B. K. Bruce, the colored ex-senator from Mississippi, has been appointed register of the treasury.

Four men were seriously and two fatally hurt by the explosion of a "Binky" engine at Titusville, Pa.

The postoffice department will apply the lottery law to "missing letter" and "missing word" contests.

The United States court at Portland, Ore., decided that there was no violation of the law in labeling whisky as catsup, as it had not been sent to Alaska.

Saturday, Dec. 4.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill declares that he has no intention of seeking to succeed Senator Murphy.

Emporia, Kan., is suffering from a water famine, not a drop flowing in either the Neosho or Cottonwood rivers.

Virginia's Democratic legislative caucus last night nominated John W. Daniels to succeed himself in the United States senate.

Martin Thorn, for the murder of Guldensuppe, was sentenced at Long Island City to be electrocuted the week beginning Jan. 10.

George R. Blodgett, head of the law department of the General Electric company at Schenectady, N. Y., was fatally shot by a burglar.

Sunday, Dec. 5.

Residents of Tehuantepec, Mex., were alarmed by an earthquake shock early on Friday morning.

The Italian cabinet has resigned, and Premier Di Rudini has been invited to construct a new one.

The National Live Stock Feeders' and Breeders' convention will meet at St. Paul on Jan. 11 next.

William J. Bryan has started from Lincoln, Neb., for his trip to Mexico, and will make speeches en route.

Governor John W. Griggs will succeed Mr. McKenna as attorney general when the latter goes to the supreme court bench.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Mayor Strong is endeavoring to arrange a greater New York celebration.

A bill introduced in congress by Mr. Adamson, of Georgia, proposes to make every postoffice a money order office.

Albert Giles, a prominent farmer of Van Buren county, Ark., was murdered from ambush by moonshiners.

Dr. W. B. Geary is under arrest at Oaktown, Ind., charged with wife poisoning.

Secretary Dagg's estimates for the next year will for 1882-83, which is about \$12,000,000 in excess of that for 1898. The postal deficiency is estimated at \$6,948,112.

TERRIFIC MINE GAS EXPLOSION.

It Rocks Blocks of Houses and Fatally Injures Three Men.

Pittston, Pa., Dec. 7.—A terrific explosion of gas in the Clear Spring mine will cost three men their lives. The remarkable escape of seven others from a living tomb forms a thrilling incident of the accident. The injured men are Adam Donavitch, Peter Donavitch and Alexander Dorbrastoy.

How the accident occurred is not clear, for the men who figured in it are all foreigners, and unable to tell a coherent story. The Clear Spring mine is located across the river from this town. The first indication of a mishap was when the earth violently shook and caused whole blocks of houses to sway as though an earthquake was in progress. The explosion blew brattices to pieces, and great masses of coal and rock obstructed the work of the rescuers. The seven entombed men escaped bodily harm and were rescued after several hours' work. One of the men who escaped said a runaway car had knocked over a prop. This fell, and with it caved in a mass of rock, the deadly gas escaping from the opening thus caused. The mine is badly damaged.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—George E. Haas, assistant superintendent of the S. S. White Dental works in Frankfort, who was shot by Alexis Hurckoff, a discharged employe, died of his wounds Saturday evening in the Episcopal hospital. Hurckoff is a Russian nihilist.

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 4.—John Long, aged 18 years, of Natalie, accidentally stabbed his 5-year-old sister Mary in the eye yesterday. He was moving his mother how one of her arms and another in a play. The knife blades entered Mary's eye and grazed her brain. She cannot see.

Hazleton, Pa., Dec. 4.—An attempt to blow up the house of A. P. Platt with dynamite was made early in the morning. Two sticks of dynamite were put on the window sill by unknown men, who were preparing a trap when they were scared off. Platt was one of the sheriff's deputies who fired on the latter-day mob. He is under indictment for murder.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—The Leader publishes the details of the proposed wire trust. The combination will have a capital of \$5,000,000, and is headed by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., of New York. It will take in every wire, wire rod and wire nail plant in the United States, and besides these two vast furnaces, one of which has its own ore supply, and three steel plants will be included in the deal. Appraisers are now at work fixing the value of the different plants which are to be bought up.

Norristown, Pa., Dec. 4.—James A. Clemmer was formally and unmistakably identified on Saturday in connection with the murder of Mrs. Emma Kaiser on the Gulf Mills road, in October, 1896. After an examination of many witnesses Clemmer was committed to the Montgomery county prison, there to remain until Dec. 21, when all the testimony in the hands of the prosecutor will be brought to show that he it was who did the unfortunate woman to death in connection with the wretched husband, now awaiting the halter in the same jail.

Seranton, Pa., Dec. 4.—While intending to his father preach in the First German Methodist church here last night Charles Handberg, 17 years old, was summoned to the bar and arrested by the police for possession of six live coal stoves within the gas law months. Early in evening Hans McLain, 18 years old, was hauled in on a store by a watchman. He had a suspension, who created. At the police station he said the producer's son was his pal. Later the two youths admitted that they had purchased six recent stoves.

Proposed Postoffice Changes.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Mail carriers in the postal system are under fire in a bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Adamson, of Georgia. He proposes adjusting every postoffice a money order office, keeping every railway postoffice open at all times for reception of mail, and that a new postoffice shall be established at any point on a public road outside the limit of an incorporated community, whenever approved by 25 citizens, residing in the neighborhood of the proposed office, or within two miles of an existing office.

The Water Company Responsible.

Spokane Falls, Wn., Dec. 4.—The jury in the case of Julia L. Green, as administratrix, against the Ashland Water company brought in a special verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$5,000 in the circuit court. The grounds of recovery were the alleged negligence of the Ashland Water company in furnishing impure and poisonous water, containing sulphuric acid, to the plaintiff's husband, being officers of which he died. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

Englishmen Murkred by Troops.

London, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail reports that a party of Englishmen, including Robert Barr, the socialist, were being the Mediterranean, were seized by Turkish soldiers at Soudan, a point of arrival in Nov. 21 last. They were detained 24 hours in prison, and subsequently all their belongings were seized. The Daily Mail says that the government has disavowed a "serious mistreatment" in Turkey.

A Broom With Death.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Two men, contemplating the view of the steamer Chicago W. Murphy had a race with death on Lake Michigan last evening. One broke out in the hold of the vessel, seven miles from Evanston. All steam was crowded on, the safety valves were tied down, and with the men working like Trojans in the blowing smoke the run was commenced. As the steamer hurt north from the cabin had been reached, and the crew was saved.

Met Death Playing Santa Claus.

Trenton, Dec. 7.—Josephine Warder died last night from burns sustained while playing Santa Claus. Miss Warder enveloped herself in a cloak stuffed with cotton. This caught fire, and despite the efforts of her friends, she was fatally burned.