LATEST NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

SHAPING UP THE TARIFF.

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

committee in the framing of the new tariff iaw. 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 become immediately 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 atorage for them pending their sale. The other device for limiting importations is to get the bill upon the startute book as quickly as possible.

as possible.

So far there has been no material increase in importations in anticipation of the new duties. The customs receipts for January do not promise to reach \$12,000,000. This is considerably below the normal amount in these of house executions.

considerably below the normal amount in times of business activity.

The rates on chemicals will range a trifle below the McKinley tariff in most cases, but will be higher than the existing rates. Among the new items recommended for separate duties are bleaching powder, nitrate of soda and the saits. The chinaware schedule will be similar to that of the McKinley law, but will range a little lawr upon come articles.

be similar to that of the McKinley law, but 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 substantially 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 hoslery has been referred to a sub-committee. These duties will be made specific and will vary according to value.

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 2. It is expected that the growers will then propose a uniform rate of 8 cents a pound upon all imported wool. This 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. These 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 im-

on the cheaper wools.

The question of revenue will play an important part in the determination of the duties on wines and tobacco. The duty on champagne which has remained the same champagne which has remained the same for some years, may be advanced \$1 per dozen bottles. It is believed that the art-ele will bear this increase without sectionsly affecting the price or reducing importations. Still wines will probably remain at about the present rate. Some of the California growers have written that the existing rates are sufficiently high. The duty on unstemmed Sumatra wrapper tobbacco will probably no 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.

FOREIGN NOTES.

More Trouble For Spain.

A Madrid dispatch says that snow and rain storms threaten serious floods in Spain. Harrowing distress prevails in Andalusia. At Jaen the people are plundering the bread 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.

While the Vienna newspapers continue to declare that the czar's head is seriously affected and that the skuil needs trepanning on account of the effects from the blow on the head he received from a Japanese fanatic, and while they aliege that he is preparing for a regency, the English "Court Circular" announced that the czar is enjoying excellent health and that the reports of his ill-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 com-menced about a year ago, but were only re-jumed when it was announced that the Anglo-American treaty had been definitely concluded.

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, somo of them fatally. The dead are:
Peter Houses, a German, whose eyes were blown out, and who died soon after he was removed from the mines.
Charles McQuister, who died early Wednes-

John Mitchell was blown 60 feet and sustained injuries that will result fatally. Antirew Honzabad, a Pole, Michael Horanacan Halvotian, John Augustin and Michael Henneck were removed to the Connellsville bospital. They are thought to be fatally inured. John Gillis and his son were also invered, but not deargrouply.

d. John Gillis and his son were also in-d, but not deagerously. he explosion occurred at 5 o'clock p. m., resulted from the igniting of gas by a fail of coal. The mine is located in the tengahels vein, which is not gaseous and high the men work with open lamps. A days ago Mine Inspector Connor visited to works and pronounced them safe, as was no gas except in very inconsidera-quantities.

ELECTED A POPULIST.

Meitfelt, the New Senator from Idaho Speaks Imperfect English.

senatorial contest in the Idaho State sure terminated on the 28th by the nof Heary Heitfelt, a Populist, to a Senator Dubois. The ballot was as Heitfelt, 89; Dubois, Bilver, 30; Democrat, 25. Twenty-five Popu-Democrats and I Republican voted successful candidate. Heitfelt is of a birth, with a limited command of alth language. He is 60 years old. can bloth, with a limited command of English language. He is 50 years old as farmer in Nes Perces county. He everal times represented his county in intelligication, and is at present a ber of the Hatts senate, but has never income to make a speech. He has only limitation advention.

TWO WILL DIE

racon on Green river, near racon on Green river, near racon on Green river, near racon on the control of the fred, eight of which took ef-betants were Eogene Carrier, betants were Eogene Luther

DISTRESS IN BIJAPUR.

A Correspondent Finds Famine and Bick ness Southeast of Bombay.

A special correspondent to the Associated Press, who is visiting the distressed provin-ces of India, has arrived at Bijapur, about

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, capecially 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 sout together white awaiting the brighter state of affairs which recent rains are expected to provide later in the year.

It is estimated that fully one-tenth of the eattle in this district have already perished from lack of fedder and the less 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 carcases of animals being devoured by vultures. There are many gangs of robbers engaged in pillaging grain stores, whenever an opportunity arises and the prisons are full of thieves who have been creptured while stealing grain or in attempting to do so. Among the masses there are many cases of liliness, arising from lack of proper nourishment and emeciation, and it is regarded as certain that cholern will reach this district seener 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 fornight of the time they cuter a hospital.

Beyond doubt, the utmost resources of the

hospital.

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.

VERY COLD IN THE SOUTH

Florida is Frost-Bitten and Much Damage Done.

Banaria from the South Atlantic State 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, Roanoko 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

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 their ser-

vice, Throughout Georgia and North and South

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, Fis., 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 thermometer ranged generally from 20 to 24 degrees, going here and there as low as 17. Frost in lesser degree was felt as far south as Tilusville on the east cost and Tampa on the west. Reports from the districts devoted to the orange culture indicate that, except in the more exportance in the more exposition. ture Indicate that, except in the more expos-ed situations, little injury has been done. Not sufficient sap was in the wood to cause material damage.

VISIT FROM QUEEN LIL

President Cleveland Receives the Deposed Monarch.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani visited President Cleveland Monday, Joseph Helelue, agent and secretary of Liliuokalan', and Julius N. and secretary of Liminganen, and Julius N. Palmer, of Boston, her American friend, went to the White House with an autograph note from the ex-queen addressed to the President. She asked that he receive her informally in a private capacity, busing the request on the ground it was a custom in her country for the head of the government to receive foreign visitors of distinction. The President sent a reply appointing 3 o'clock as the hour at which he would be pleased to have her call.

At the appointed time Liliuokalani, Miss At the appointed time Liliuokalani, Miss Kia Nahaoleleus, her companion in wniting; Mr. Heleiue and Mr. Palmer drove to the White House and were shown to the blue room. The ex-queen was tastefully dressed. The greeting between the President and former queen was extremely cordial. Mr. Cleveland, as he grasped the hand of Lilinokalani, exclaimed heartily: "I am very glad you thought of calling on me." They taked about the death of Minister Willis, and the ex-queen spoke of him in words of praise.

"Yes," answered Mr. Cleveland, "he al-ways filled whatever official position he occu-pled with credit to himself and his country." There was nothing said about restoration, but Liliuokalani took occasion to thank the President for his withdrawal of the treaty of Harrison four years ago.

MILLIONS STOLEN.

Defaloations and Emberziements of the Last Year.

A record of fiduciary misconduct during the great year of 1896 has been compiled by the insurance companies writing this special the insurance companies writing this special kind of hazard, and shows the defaleations aggregate the tremendous total of \$9,465. 921. This is less, however, than in 1895, when the stealings footed up \$10,423,405. The state of New York was the source of largest loss, with \$2,388,816. Delaware was the smallest, with \$1,100. Out of \$40 reported cases of embezziemeni 116 stole more than \$50,000, 20 more than \$100,000, one more than \$500,000, and one more than \$1,000,000.

The lesses are distributed as follows: City and county officials. \$1,393,975; from banks, \$3,996,970; by agents, \$1,04,877; forgeries, \$341,500; by postmasters, \$32,615; miscellaneous, \$2,178,782.

SLAUGHTERED BY A TRAIN.

Five Workmen Bun Down and Killed in

The eastbound Coionial express on the Consolidated road struck and killed five men Consolidated road struck and killed five men at East Norwalk, Conn. Wednesday afternoon. The men had been working on the track and stepped out of the way of one train directly in front of snother. At that point there are four tracks, and the train the men desired to avoid and the one which killed them were both moving in the same direction. The killed were: James Powers, section foreman; Daniel Gilbert, James Slik, John Shea, Salavatore Spina.

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

Three Burnet to Death.

The house of A. E. Vandawater, three miles from Believille, Mich., caught fire from a defective chimney, and Mrs. Vandawater, two children. a boy of 8 and a girl of 16, Miss Anna Vandawater, a sister of the father and husband, perished in the fismes. Their bodies were burned beyond recognition.

The other inmates of the house escaped by jumping from a second story window. They waiked in their night robes and bare footed through the snow, ten inches deep, to the house of a neighbor, a mile away. Their feet and hands were frozen and they are in a very critical condition. The father, it is feared will less the mind.

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 Feb runry 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 per-

insurrection to the present time 74 such persons have been arrested, while of these seven have been tried. They are Julio Sangully, Louis Somellian, Aifred Laborde, William Gildea, Ona Melton, Charles Barnet and William Leavitt.

In the cases of Sangully and Somellian hesays appeals 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 baseless. Eighteen have been expelled from the island after periods of confinement lasting from a few days to a year, while 17 cases are still pending. The charges against 14 of these are as follows:

to a year, while 17 cases are still pending. The charges against 14 of these are as follows:

Sedition and rebellion—Caspar A. Betancourt, Joseph L. Cepero.

Rebellion—Geo, W. Aguirre.

Rebellion with arms in hand—Manuel Fernandez Chaquello, Oscar Cespedes, Frank Agremant and Thos. Julio Sainz.

Furchase and concealment of arms and ammunition—Antonio Suarez Delviliar.

Disorderly conduct and insuits to Spain—Theodore L. Vives.

Landing arms—The five of the Competitor crew 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 demand that it they not be at once formulated and communicated, the prisoners be released. The Secretary adds that in addition to the 74 cases nine correspondents of various newspapeas in the United States have been expelled from Cuba by the Spanish authorities after temporary detention by the military. He also says that no American citizen has been sentenced to or is confined in Centa and closes with the statement that demands have been made upon the Spanish Government in every case where trial seems to be unreasonably delayed, that it go forward at once or that the prisoner to 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 romen and children and an indescribable

women and children and an indescribable diminutive reptile.

These bitter words were incident to Mr. Turpie's speech of two hours on the Cameron Cuban resolutions and ereated a stir in the galieries. The speech did not develop the criticism of the secretary of state which had been foreshadowed by Mr. Turpie's remarks inst week, as the secutor confined himself largely to a careful analysis of the constitutional sights of congress, his conclusion being that congress, as representing the people, had primary and paramount authority over recognizing new governments.

paramount authority over recognizing new governments.

Mr. Turple frequently turned aside in his argument to pay a glowing tribute to the insurgent government and its leaders. Gen. Macco was culorized as a hero whose memory would be honored by the people of Cuba libre af the American people honored the heroes of revolution ary days. In connection with Gen. Macco's death the senator referred with bitter denunciation to Gen. Weyler. Mr. Turple did not conclude his speech, glving way to the general order, the culogies on Crisp.

A DISAPPOINTING MONTH.

The Big Gain Looked for in January Did Not Come.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade

Agreed price.

Failures for the week have been 331 in the
United states, against 404 last year.

BODIES BLOWN TO SHREDS.

Two Men Killed By a Mitro-Glycerine 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 viotims were W. J. Morrison, of Toledo, field superintendent of the Ohlo 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 believed to be serious.

It is not known positively how the exparticle of either having been found. The

lieved to be serious.

It is not known positively how the explosion was caused, as Morrison and Densison 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 dropped a can.

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

Spread of the Pingue

The officials of the Japanese legat Petersburg confirmed the report the

TOO MUCH SPECULATION.

Comptroller Cokies Say the Money Prob-lem 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

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. Eckles said the public was disposed to attribute too much of the existing troubles to the lack of monetary legislation. 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. 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 cause of distress.

The current redemption of the demand obligations of the government was the chief problem of the treasury. The funding 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 contraction of the currency was concerned, Mr. Eckles did not think it would follow gradual retirement of the greenback, provided credit was reasonably stable. Banks would supply the needed currency or gold would come from abroad. The pursuance of Secretary McCulloch a policy would have disposof the question. Mr. Eckles added: "Any business man who constantly redeems his notes without retiring them, and keeps them 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 can do this."

Hanks conducted on practical business principles instead of as speculative enterprises, Mr. Eckles and, could satisfy the currency of provided to take from the government the issue of cr

MANY SENATORS CHOSEN.

William A. Harris, Populist, was gleeted

William A. Harris, Populist, was gleeted United States Senstor by the Kansas Legislature to succeed William Poffer, Joseph H. Earle was unnnimously elected United States Senator by both branches of the South Carolina Legislature.

In the joint legislature assembly of Wisconsin. John C. Spooner was elected United States Senator to nucceed William F. Vilns, He received every Republican vote. The gold Democrats voted for Gen. Bragg and silver Democrats for W. C. Sliverthore, their late candidate for Governor.

The Populist in the Idaho Legislature returned their first choice for Senator and were joined by four Democrats in voting for Claggett. Two ballots were taken without result.

Claggetf. Two ballots were taken without result.

Twelve ballots 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 Nevalla Legislature, both houses voting separately.

Ever since the legislative reunion and banquet at Columbus, Oblo, 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 the senate.

CHARITY SHOULD BE FIRST.

Maj. McKinley Asks That the Inauguration Ball Be Omitted.

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

"Canton, Jan. 23, 1897.
"Inaugural Committee, Washington, D. C.:
"Gentlemen—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
ceremonial of such magnitude, allow me to
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 Ref. 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 yet to bring them profit. Yet during the past week the record shows that 10 from works have started, and only two have stopped.

The decline in wheat was over 6c. In January 7,848,127 bushels of corn have gone abroard from Atlantic exports of wheat and flour have been 7,355,154 bushels, against 5,403,765 bushels last year, while Atlantic exports of wheat and flour have been 7,355,154 bushels, against 5,403,765 bushels last year, while Atlantic exports of wheat and flour have been 7,355,154 bushels, against 5,403,765 bushels 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 1805 and 1892. The price has remained about steady.

Ton and steel show little gain, production having increased so heavily before, and the grandal enlargyment of demand for flaished products has not overtaken that increase. Lower prices result for Beassener pig, for gray force, for southern from 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 a for bars on account of much car-building. Tin and the grandal enlargyment of demand for flaished products has not overtaken that increase. Lower prices result for Beassener pig, for gray force, for southern from at Chicago, for angle and for cut nails, and the grandal enlargyment of demand for flaished products has not overtaken that increase. Lower prices result for Beassener pig, for gray force, for southern from their flainting the products has not overtaken that increase.

he scene of a disastrous fire Thursday morning. The blaze originated in the engine room of the Herman Goepper & Comait house, on Commerce street, and spread rapidly to the cordage establishment of Overman & Beroder, and the commission house of W. W. Blair & Co. and Meilon, Brown & Co. These buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$200,000. The buildings adjoining were damaged by water only.

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

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

This company, composed of members of the Mennonites, a strange religious sect, incorporated 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 selling railroad ties; but things went from bad 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 \$16,005 against the Ohio Lumber and Mining company, and the principal stockholders of the company. The latter, it now appears, has made application to the Bearstery of State for receivers.

MILLIONS DESTROYED BY FIRE

PHILADELPHIA'S LOSS.

Wangmaker's Store Damaged-Other Towns Euffer.

The most disastrous fire that has visited Philadelphia in recent years broke out shortly before 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, in the rear of the basement of the big grocery store of Hanseom Brothers, 1317 Market street, and before the flames were gotten under control, property amounting in value to \$2,500,000 or more and been destroyed. It broke out in Dennett's cafe, on Market street, above Thirteenth street. It extended into Hirsch's umbreila factory, thence to Hanscom's grocery store, and finally to Thirteenth street, taking in the Hotel Vendig.

dig.
It then crossed Market street to Wana-It then crossed Market street to Wana-maker's grand depot, the northern tower of which soon was enveloped in flames. Over a'score of buildings have been burned to the ground, and the lesses will amount to mil-lions. Wanamaker's was saved. The large carpet store of John & James Dolson, at 909 and 911 Chestnut street narrowity escaped destruction by fire Tuesday morning. The loss will aggregate upward of \$100,000.

FourPerish n Flames.

At Curvensylle, Pa., a fire broke out in a dwelling house owned by the Elk Tanning company occupied by Moses Watson and John Webb, both colored, with their families. Mrs. Webb had gone to the store and left hor four children in the house, their ages being 6, 4.2, and a baby. All were burned to death. The firemen did effective work, and when the fire was quenched a search was made for the bedies. They were found, but were burned almost beyond recognition. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is the first instance in the village in which human life has been lost by fire.

Fire During the Blizzard

At Syracuse, N.Y., fire destroyed the Dillaye block and part of the Butler block and damaged the Keller block. The following stores were burned out: W. W. Kimball Company, planes and organs; New York cloak house, l'alme's milinery store, The total loss is about \$100,000, mostly insured.

A Costly Fire in New York

A first Tuesday morning in the six-story buildings Nos. 27 and 29 Pearl street, occupied by Percy Kent, a dealer in burlaps and twines, and Waiton & Co., I quor merchants, caused a loss to the occupants and buildings aggregating from \$46,660 to \$50,600. One of the firemen was badly cut on his face by failing glass,

An Iowa Town Burned.

Pire destroyed the business portion of Pacific Junction, a small town in Iowa, Twenty buildings, including five stores, were burned. The total loss will exceed \$50,000;

Fire broke out in the basement of the one-story brick building at 246-243 Randolph street, Chicago, occupied by the Main Beiting Co., and A. Mangus & Co., dealers in mil-supplies, and destroyed the building and contents. The loss is between \$25,000 and \$30,000, covered by insurance. Most of the loss was on the stock of the Main Beiting company, a Philadelphia concern. The Hall-Lansing block, in Lincola, Neb., was destroyed by fire. The block was given

was destroyed by fire. The block was given up to rhomers, and a number had narrow escapes. Loss, \$75,900.

ALGER ACCEPTS.

The Michigan General to be Secretary of WAT.

Friday was Maj. McKinley's birthday and he celebrated it by tendering the portfolio of War to Gen. Bussell A. Alger, of Michigan,

PARTIAL PEACE RESTORED.

According to the Reports Sent Out by Spanich Minteters.

The almost complete pacification of Havana and Matanzas provinces in the western part of the island of Cuba is announced in the following dispatch received at the Spanish legation in Washington, from the Spanish minister of foreign affairs:

"Weyler at the head of 14 battalions has repeatedly traversed the provinces of Havana and Matanzas obliging the principal rebei leaders to fly to Las Villas. Weyler considers that now in Havana and Matanzas there remains no nucleus of rebels or organized bands to disperse and that both provinces may be considered as almost completely pacified. The sugar growers in these provinces are now grinding case without molestation."

The officials of the legation regard the achievements of General Weyler and the announcement of the foreign affairs office as of great impertance. The center part of the island they say has been in a state of pacification and now that the western pert has been brought to a similar state, the rebels it is stated are confined in their movements to some of the eastern provinces.

Following close on this announcement it is expected Fremier Canovas will promulgate the reforms for Cuba voted by the Cortes in 1895, but witheld until the island shall have been regarded as pacified to a degree warranting their application. "Weyler at the head of 14 battalions has

CAPITAL NOTES.

The supporters of the railroad pooling bill in the house committee on commerce have concluded there is no chance of passing the bill in this congress.

The state department has been informed of the critical illness at Cairo, Egypt, of Judge Walher Fears, the American representative on the occur of first lealance of the internal call tribunal of Egypt.

MR. GAGE APPOINTED.

Tendered the Treasury Portfolio and is Willing to Berve.

Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was offered the treasury portfolio by Major McKinley, and he accepted it. Mr. Gage went to Canton on Major McKinley's invitation.

Lyman J. Gage was born at Deruyter, Madison county, N. Y., June 28, 1836. His parents, who were both born in the State of New York, were of English stock. When Lyman S. Gage was 10 yours of age his parents moved to Rome, N. Y., where he entered the Rome A-vademy. He remained there four years. The term he spent in that school practically constituted his entire school education.

He went to Chicago in the fall of 1855 and was engaged as a bookkeeper by a lumber firm. His duties as bookkeeper, however, comprised the driving of one of the teams belonging to the firm and loading and unloading lumber. He also served for a time as night watchman. While he was thus engaged he was offered the position of bookkeeper of the Merchants' Savings, Lonn and Trust Company, and this was the actual beginning of his career as a banker.

In the spring of 1890, he had worked his way up to the position of assistant cashier, and later to that of eashier, which he held until 1863, when he left the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company to accept a similar position with the Pirst National Bank, with which institution he has been identified until the present.

The old charter of the bank expired in 1882, and upon its reorganization he was chosen Vice President and General Mannger. About this time, his financial ability was paid a high compliment by his election to the Presidency of the American Bankers' Association.

On January 24, 1891, he was elected president of the First National Bank and still

a high compliment by his election to the Presidency of the American Bankers' Association.

On January 24, 1891, he was elected president of the First National Bank, and still holds that position.

Mr. Gage has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah Sheridan, of Little Falls, N. Y. whom he married in 1894. She died in 1874, and in 1887 he married Cornella Gage, of Denver.

Mr. Gage is not a wealthy man, as is popularly supposed. His whole fortune is not over \$300,000. He was a leading member of the late Prof. Swing's church in Chicago, which has a wider reputation for liberality than orthodoxy. Mr. Gage is a good speaker. He is prominent in all that pertains to Chicago's interest. He was one of the leading spirits of the World's Fair movement, has been president of the National Bankers' Association, and is at present the head of the Civic Federation of Chicago, which has fights object the purification of politics. He has never held an office of any kind, but was considered very seriously by Mr. Cieveland for Secretary of the Treasury at one time.

DYNAMITED BY CUBARS.

A Spanish Troop Train Wrecked and Soidiers Killed.

Advices from Havana state that in flat Advices from Havana state that in flat contradiction of all rumors lately circulated that the robels are demoralized and ready to surrender, especially in Pinar del Rio province, where Weyler made the assertion that only 500 remained in straggling banda, word reached Havana Friday that the insurgents had dynamited a train, causing great loss of life. On the morning of the 28th, as a military train was crossing a culvert at a place named Ocegoara between Candelaria and Mangos, tremendous dynamite explosions occurred, ditching the engine and tender. The forward car was wrecked and other cars were damaged. The engineer, fireman and 12 soldiers were killed. The surgeon, 20 soldiers, conductor and a brakeman were wounded.

This is not the sole instance of rebel activity in that province. The official reports daily announce numerous encounters in different sections of the country. In order to diminish their importance they are always reported as skirmishes, with considerable rebel losses and trifling losses on the Spanish side. When the affair assumes undue proportions, as Meiguizo's recent defeat, the whole details are suppressed. ontradiction of all rumors lately circulated

Society at the Capital.

Friday was Ma). McKinley'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 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 Conquerer.

When he was II 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 the bar.

In 1861 Alger enlisted in the Second Michigan cavairy, and was made captain of Company C. He was wounded in the battle of Boonville, Miss. Owing to his part in this engagement he was promoted to the rank of major. In 1865 he became licutemant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, and so was made coloned of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, his ragiment being in Custer's famous brigade. In 1864 his health induced him to retire from the service. Ho was brevetted brigadies and major-general "for galiant and met torious serv ces," and was on private service in 1863-64, receiving orders persongly from President Lincoln.

In 1855 he removed to Dutroit, where he has shous been extensively engaged in lumber and pine land business. General Alger was elected governor of Michigan in 1884. In 1855 he removed to Outroit, where he has shous been extensively engaged in jumber and pine land business. General Alger was elected governor of Michigan in 1884. In 1856 he was one of the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for president. General Alger served one term as commandership to the first because of the Second S

Burned to Death.

Hoboken, N. J., was visited by two disastrous fires between 11 o'clock Saturday night and 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Seven persons were burned to death and thirty families made homeiess. The Saturday night fire started in the three-story building at 319 Newark street. Here six persons lost their lives. They were Mrs. Nellie Schroeder, aged 40: Henry Schroeder, 11 years; Maggie Schroeder, 7 years; Kate Schroeder, 9 years; John Schroeder, 7 years; Willie Schroeder, 3 months old. The father of the family, Charles Schroeder, was in a nearby saloon playing eards white his wife and children were dying.

playing eards while his wife and children were dying.

The second fire Started Sunday morning in the five-story double-deck tenement at 157 Fourteenth street. In this fire three tene-ments, Nos. 155, 157 and 159 were entirely wrecked and No. 153 was damaged badly by water. One child was burned to death on the fourth floor at No. 157. She was Mabei Mangles, 8 years old.

CONDENSED ITEMS.

Mrs Amelia R. Post, one of the leading woman's suffragist of Wyoming, is dead. It was mainly through Mrs. Post's influence that the first territorial legislature of Wyoming passed a law grantleg woman suffrage in 1868.

While Mary Battie, the 6-year-old daughter of a citizen of 8x-Mile, Bibb county, Ala., was going from her home to that of a neighbor, she was attacked by Jim Jackson, a negro farm laborer. Two hours later the assailant was lynched.

The Canadian express from Halifax to Montreal went down an em-ankment. Two persons were killed and six injured.

The Tomboy mine, of Colorado, was formally bought by the Bothchilds, of London. The price given was \$1,500,000. The purchasing agent was the Exploration Company of London, which is the name of the mining branch of the Rothchild investment bureau. Governor Sadler, of Nevada, has sign the glove contest bill and sports are has Telegrams were received from governor many other states imploring him act to a it, and also telegrams from noted ministration and the sign of t