# NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## ELECTION IS COMPLETE.

**Final Function Performed by Congress in Joint Session.**

For the twenty-seventh time the two Houses of Congress met in joint session on the 10th to declare the vote for President and Vice President. The session was held in the hall of the House of Representatives. The capitol was crowded, the galleries of the House having been reserved for ticket holders. The members of the Senate, with Vice President Stevenson at their head, entered the House at 1 o'clock and occupied the first four rows of seats on the right of the Vice President, who presided over the convention and was seated beside Speaker Reed. With the Senators came two capitol police bearing the mahogany box in which the electoral certificates of the States were deposited. The tellers for the Senate were Messrs. Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Blackburn, of Kentucky, and for the House Messrs. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Richardson, of Tennessee. Mr. Stevenson unlocked the box and took out the certificates, and as each was opened the vote of the State was announced and tally was kept by the tellers.

The call of the States having been completed, the Vice President said the tellers would announce the result of the vote. This was done by Senator Lodge and delivered to the Vice President.

The Vice President said: "The state of the vote for President of the United States as delivered by the tellers to the President of the Senate is as follows: The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 447, of which a majority is 224. William McKinley, of the State of Ohio, has received for President of the United States 271 votes. William Jennings Bryan, of the State of Nebraska, has received 176 votes. The vote for Vice President of the United States is as follows: The whole number of electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 447 Garret A. Hobart, of the State of New Jersey has received 271 votes. Arthur Sewall, of the State of Maine, has received 149 votes. Thomas E. Watson, of the State of Georgia, has received 27 votes.

"The announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate is by law a sufficient declaration that William McKinley, of the State of Ohio, is elected President of the United States and that Garrett A. Hobart, of the State of New Jersey, is elected Vice President of the United States each for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and will be entered together with a list of the votes on the journals of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The count of the electoral vote having been announced and the result declared, the joint convention is dissolved and the Senate will now return to its chambers."

The statement of the Vice President was followed by applause on the floor and in the galleries. As the Senators filed out of the hall, the Representatives arose and remained standing until they had all left the apartment. While they were going out the galleries emptied themselves, and the whole function having occupied just 56 minutes.

## LIVING SKELETONS.

**Sad Cases of Indian Famine Sufferers—Plague Increasing.**

On his way to Jubbulpoor the special representative of the Associated Press, who is examining into the famine situation in India, visited the poor-houses of Bilaspur and Katni. The inmates were found to be in a deplorable condition, the buildings were overcrowded and medical attendance was lacking. A man outside one of them was dead and another was dying. A girl 5 years old weighed only 10 pounds, and several adults were under 56 pounds in weight. The skin in all cases was drawn over the face, showing the outlines of the skulls, and the limbs and joints had the appearance of those of articulated skeletons. There is an immense migration to the Assan tea gardens, 1,600 persons going there weekly, deserting their wives and families.

Jubbulpoor is the worst of any part of central India. It is estimated that the present famine is the greatest of the century, and will greatly surpass that of 1870 both in area and severity. The famine belt extends to Rewalpindi and Bellary, and is 1,300 miles long and 400 miles wide. This is apart from the scattered districts.

In the rice districts there is no chance of a food supply until September. The government will thus be forced to support nearly all the population for six months, and many of them for eight months. Whole villages are deserted. The government's policy at first was rather to ignore the famines. It is, however, now alive to the famine, and strenuous efforts are made to avert horrible disaster.

But it will have to recover lost time, and owing to the scarcity of the previous three years the people will easily succumb. Out of the 750,000 inhabitants of Jubbulpoor about 120,000 are now receiving relief. By the month of May this number will be doubled.

The correspondent has just heard that the Kural poor-houses in the western part of the district have been burned. Twenty-five persons perished. Cholera is reported to have broken out in the Madrid district relief works.

The viceroy of India, the Earl of Elgin, has given his sanction to Madras being made a port of departure for the pilgrims en route for Mecca. The citizens of Madras, however, have entered a vigorous protest. The plague is increasing in Bombay, at Karachi and at Poona.

Denials is made in Madrid of the report emanating from Bombay that cases of the plague have appeared among the Hindoo devotees from Poona. Madras and Southern India are officially declared to be free from the plague.

## BRITISH IRON MEN

**Frightened Over The Steady Importation of American Pig.**

United States Consul Parker, at Birmingham, England, has supplied the State Department at Washington with extracts from loca papers showing that British iron makers are disquieted over the receipt at Birmingham of large consignments of American pig iron at 4 pounds 5 shillings per ton, or fully 10 shillings under the English minimum. There were also reports of negotiations in Philadelphia for the sale to European buyers of 20,000 tons of billets at 3 pounds 15 shillings per ton delivered.

British iron men generally ascribe this phenomenal movement to the trade depression in the United States, which causes forced sales abroad; but others point to the steady continuance of the American shipments as evidence that they must be made at a profit, and hold that superior natural advantages and improved processes of manufacture have turned the scale.

## WHAT THE BALL COST.

**Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin Spent $30,000 and About $150,000 Changed Hands.**

Careful computation makes the cost of the Bradley-Martin ball at the Hotel Waldorf Wednesday night $150,000. The ball, so far as careful estimates can be made, cost Mrs. Martin about $30,000. The remainder of the total which has been mentioned was spent by her guests in costumes, in preliminary dinners, and in the various expenses which were incidental to their preparation. The money, however, was very widely distributed and includes in its distribution almost every class of working people.

# TRADE REVIEW.

**Important Struggle Between Two Great Ore-Producing Concerns.**

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

No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel rail pool. In two days after it a greater tonnage of rails was probably purchased than than the entire production last year, reported as 800,000 tons, and instead of $28 in December, and $25 in January, $17 is now the price at which works East and West are seaking orders, the Carnegie Company even selling at $17, Chicago delivery. These sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important decrease in the cost of track-laying or renewals to railroads.

Even more important is the result that reconstruction of the billet pool will be impossible so long as the contest over rails continues, and the manufacture of structural forms, bars, rods, wire nails, tin plates and many products has a chance to secure cheap material in the near future.

Also important is the struggle between the two great companies producing Mesaba iron ore, one allied with the Illinois Steel and the other with the Carnegie Company, which is expected to bring about lower prices for ore, and to push many mines to their utmost capacity. But in the war of rival interests wages are already reduced by some large concerns.

Another event of influence is the purchase of 750,000 pieces of print cloths by M. C. D. Borden at 2.56 cents, which has already caused an advance to 2.69 cents with a stronger tone for prints and other cotton goods. The moral influence of such a purchase, manifesting confidence in the future, is apt to be great. The woolen industry also meets an increased demand for the low and medium goods, and a dozen more mills have started, against three stopping for various reasons.

Except in steel rails changes in iron products have been slight, with advance in gray forge, wire and cut nails. Competition reduces American tin plates to $3.20, against $3.90 for foreign. Tin and copper are steady but lead stronger at 32 7-16.

Failures for the past week have been 267 in the United States against 321 last year, and 61 in Canada, against 67 last year.

## EIGHT PERSONS INJURED.

**Wreck On the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad.**

North-bound passenger train No. 2 on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad was wrecked shortly before noon Friday at Barnum, W. V., about 35 miles south of Cumberland, by a wheel on the rear truck of the last coach bursting. The train was moving at the rate of 18 miles an hour, and the coach was thrown violently over an embankment. It cleared the track so suddenly that the latter was not the least torn. The injured are:

Daniel Lecklider, of Elkins, W. Va., conductor, bruised about the hips, shoulder and back, and hurt internally.

W. D. Holmes, of Elkins, W. Va., brakeman, bruised and cut by glass.

D. A. Aycox, colored, of Thomas, W. Va., seriously cut on the throat and head by glass.

Blakeley Parsons, a one-armed lawyer, of Bayard, W. Va., cut about face and head.

Sidney Murphy, of Schell, W. Va., shoulder bruised.

P. J. Rafferty, of Shaw, W. Va., cut and bruised.

G. W. Housenknecht, of Williamsport, Pa., cut on the head. He was compelled to remain at Barnum.

The name of the eighth person could not be ascertained. All the passengers were badly shaken up.

## OUR APPLE EXPORTS.

**The German Market for Them of Vast Proportions.**

Reports coming to the State Department from Europe show that the American apple made an enormous market for itself there last year. Frank Mason, U. S. consul at Frankfort, declares that the victory has been one of superior quality rather than mere cheapness and says that the agricultural papers in Germany make the astonishing statement that no less than 6,000,000 double centners of our apples—more than twenty times the import of any previous season—came into Germany last year. The consul-general thinks this gain of a great market may be made permanent if certain precautions which he notes are observed by American shippers.

Consul Monoghan, at Chemnitz, says the whole German empire is alarmed at the great apple imports. The keeping qualities of the best American winter apples are subjects of astonishment to German growers, who expressed incredulity when told a Baldwin would easily keep six months.

## STEAMBOAT WRECKED.

**Struck Hard—Her Stacks and Rigging Went Overboard.**

The steamer Natchez met with a serious accident at 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning, 20 miles below Vicksburg, Miss. Captain Leathers and First Clerk Morris reached Vicksburg at 1 o'clock from the scene of the accident. Captain Leathers states that while making a landing the boat struck the bank. The great chimneys and stacks and rigging all went down with a crash. One stack went over board and is under the boat. One of the chimneys fell directly across the captain's room in which he and his wife were sitting, but fortunately it did not crush in the room as the bulkheads were double thickness. The other stack struck one corner of the pilot house and crashed on through the decks. The shock opened many of the forward butts, but struck no timbers as far as could be seen, but caused the hull to take considerable water. The tug Joe Seay went down with a barge to bring up the freight. The Natchez will return to New Orleans and be docked for repairs.

**Church Disestablishment**

Mr. Samuel Smith, Liberal member for Flintshire and formerly president of the Liverpool chamber of commerce, moved in the house of commons the disestablishment and disendowment of the church of England. He contended that established churches were inimical to popular rights. Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader, described the motion as a shame and as wasting the time of the house. It was rejected by a vote of 204 to 86. Mr. Smith is the author of a work entitled "The Credibility of the Christian Religion.

**Armor at $400 Per Ton.**

The Senate committe on naval affairs declined to recommend that the secretary of the navy be authorized not to pay more than $400 per ton for armor plate.

Should the manufacturers refuse to furnish armor at this price the committee recommends that congress appropriate $1,500,000 for the establishment of a plant to manufacture plates. The Carnegie and Bethlehem representatives declare that they cannot manufacture armor plate at less than $450 per ton.

**Guards Were Traitors.**

News of a daring robbery of a burro train loaded with $30,000 worth of silver bullion has reached Durango, Mex. The burros were driven off, and no trace can be found of them or their precious burden. The silver was being sent from Sombrerte to Sanfelipe, on the railroad, for shipment to market. It was the product of the Julio mine. The burro train was accompanied by an armed guard, but when the robbers made their attack but little restistance was offered, several members of the guard even assisting in making the capture and robbery.

# THE LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## THE CAPTURE OF BIDA.

**Five Hundred British Troops Surrounded by Twenty Thousand Fulahs.**

A dispatch from Bida, dated January 27, gives additional details concerning the Royal Niger Company's expedition against the Emir of Nupe. The fighting in the vicinity of Bida, the Fulah capital, which was stopped by darkness on the evening of January 26, was resumed at daylight on the morning of January 27.

Half of the British forces, which consisted of 500 troops, six Maxims, 26 mounted officers and 900 carriers, were ordered to cross a ravine. As they crossed it was noticed that the Fulah scouts were watching. The troops accordingly formed in a half square, the guns following. The rear half of the force then closed on the front half, forming a complete square. The British forces advanced steadily, halting every 200 yards for the purpose of allowing the guns to keep pace.

The massed forces of the enemy soon appeared, even covering the surrounding slopes, constituting a spleddid panorama, their eastern or semi-barbarous costumes in the sunlight recalling Scott's tales of the crusaders. The square of the Niger Company's forces was completely surrounded by 20,000 cavalry and footmen.

The troops continued to advance slowly until they reached a ridge commanding Bida. Their forces were constantly harrassed by the Fulah sharpshooters, who daringly advanced within 100 yards of the square. Swarms of the enemy's cavalry charged, but were badly shattered, owing to the effective use of the Maxim guns. At 10:30 the artillery began bombarding the town, six Maxim guns playing on the gradually retiring masses of the enemy. At noon the advance company of the troops entered Bida, which is a town three miles square. Bombarding of a portion of the town was resumed, however, lasting until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when one-half of the Hausa troops took possession of the town. Only 15 of the Hausa troops were wounded.

The losses of the Fulah forces were enormous. The brother of the Emir of Nupe and many of the princes were severely wounded by a shell which exploded among the members of the staff of the Emir, killing two men who were standing within a foot of him. All of the Fulah princes fled in the direction of Sokota.

## THOUSAND REBELS KILLED.

**Spanish Reports From Philippine Islands Tell of Gory Battles.**

The steamer Pelican, which arrived at Tacoma, Wash., from China, brings news from the Philippine islands sent by the Spanish consul up to January 6. General Galbis, with 200 men, supported by columns under Serrandi and Albert, at Taging, routed 400 rebels from Cavite, commanded by General Aquinaldo, taking several trenches, one large gun, several small guns and military effects. Many rebels were killed, 32 being counted. The Spanish lost 10 killed and 18 wounded.

On January 1 Spanish troops at Cacaronge Belsa and Bulucan took six trenches, the manufactory of cartridges, seven guns, many rifles and other weapons. The rebels had 1,100 killed. Spanish casualities were 24 killed and 68 wounded.

## M'KINLEY'S INAUGURATION BIBLE.

**Will be the Gift of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.**

Bishop Arnett, of the African Methodist Episcopal church is in Washington arranging for the entertainment of the members of the committee appointed to present Major McKinley a Bible for use in the inaugural ceremonies.

"The Bible upon which Major McKinley will take his oath of office on the 4th of March as President of the United States will be a very fine and elegant volume," said Bishop Arnett. The book will be donated to Major McKinley for this purpose as the gift of the African Methodist Episcopal church. It is now being printed in Cincinnati by the Methodist book publishing house. It will be handsomely bound and lined front and back with silk, with a suitable dedicatory inscription upon the inside. On the outside there will be a beautiful gold plate in the form of a shield, on which the name of the President, the date and the name of the donors will be handsomely engraved. The Bible will be inclosed in a handsome box made of native Ohio wood and gold mounted.

## A REMARKABLE CAR

**To Be Used by President-Elect McKinley on His Trip to Washington.**

President-elect McKinley will go from Canton to Washington in a remarkable car. It is a private car without a name, save that it is know all over the Pan Handle system as "No. 38." The walls of it are white oak planked solid instead of the usual studding. If it should roll down an embankment, the sides would not break and it would resist almost any kind of a shock in a collision. The top is a double framework of steel and the ceiling is thoroughly cushioned. The floors are four thicknesses of white oak. The entire car is a huge safety box. The chief luxury of the interior is the perfect arrangement of everything pertaining to human comfort. It has an old-fashioned log fire-place and two palatial bed room apartments and a bath opening from each chamber. There is a magnificent sliver service and a large collection of rare china.

## BIG SWINDLERS CONVICTED.

**Operations of Over $2,000,000 Alleged Against Them.**

A. L. Spencer and Thomas Aubrey of Scranton, Pa., representing the Phoenix Contract Company, were convicted of conspiracy in having obtained from C. W. Koons of Audenried $10,000 worth of goods which they afterwards disposed of at one-half their face value and divided the money between them.

The defendants, it is alleged in the indictment found against them, were the agents of an organized syndicate with headquarters in New York, but operated at various points throughout the United States.

It is claimed that they floated $2,000 000 worth of stocks and bonds, but in reality they had but a few hundred dollars of capital.

**Poisoned by Wholesale.**

A remarkable poisoning affair has come to light at Szebely, in Hungary, where it appears that 18 wives murdered their husbands by poison. The women have been arrested, and the enormous sensation which the affair has caused is likely to be increased when further details are known.

## TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Alexander Terrell, colored, pleaded guilty at Houston, Tex., of assaulting Miss Jackson, and was sentenced to death.

In the United States court at Chicago Judge Showalter decided that the Watson telephone switch was not an original invention and that the Western Telephone Construction company had not infringed upon a patent.

The house of Stephen Roguiski, near Detroit, was destroyed by fire. A 2-year-old child was burden to death, and Mary Roguiski, aged 11, will die from her injuries. Five other members of the family were more or less seriously burned.

# FAREWELL TO MR. BAYARD.

**Leading Men of Great Britain Eulogize Him—All For Arbitration.**

The archbishop of Canterbury, the marquis of Lorne, Lord Chief Justice Russell, Dean Hole and Canon Wilberforce were among the guests at the farewell dinner given by the Royal Societies club to Ambassador Bayard in London. A feature of the speeches was the extreme cordiality with which all references to the United States were received. Sir Clement Markham, president of the club, and of the Royal Geographical society, proposed the toast to Mr. Bayard, and in it recalled with pleasure his meeting with John C. Fremont in California.

Mr. Bayard in responding spoke directly of the arbitration treaty, saying: "It cannot be permanently obstructed. It may be delayed, but it connot be defeated."

Continuing, Mr. Bayard said: "I leave you in peace, and I hope to learn that you are always at peace with the world. I have labored for a better understanding between the well-meaning men of both countries. I do not pretend to speak for others, for I am glad to say that I am not their accredited agent. I have always worn my colors in my cap. No one can doubt, then, if plain speaking can make them believe, that the real heart of the American people, for which I alone pretend to speak, is for a manly trust between the people of both countries."

After the cheers subsided, the arch-bishop of Canterbury, in responding to Mr. Bayard's address, said:

"Ambassador Bayard has won the strongest regard of the people of England. He represents the side of the American character most like our own. Nobody desires the prosperity of the United States of America more than the people of England. We love the nation which is becoming so powerful before all mankind, and we shall always treasure Mr. Bayard among our recollection of America and Americans."

Lord Chief Justice Russell eulogized Ambassador Bayard as "one who truly came as a messenger of peace; one who while he has in no way lessened the rights and position of a great republic has found it consistent with the loftiest patriotism to bring two great nations close together."

In conclusion Lord Chief Justice Russell said: "There is not to-day and I cannot see how there ever will be just cause for quarrel between the United States and Great Britain. Both nations being governed by the same principles, they ought not to allow any interests to divide them in their work for humanity."

Prof. James Bryce, former president of the board of trade, also paid a similar high eulogy to Ambassador Bayard.

## DEMOLISHED THE STILL.

**Two Brave Women Accomplished What Revenue Agents Could Not.**

United States Marshal Wells' force of deputies and the revenue department special agents will be very sore when they find that two women have accomplished in a short time what they have failed to accomplish in years. These women made the biggest capture of the season. On a creek in Raleigh county, W. Va., Noah Addair and Giles Compton have been running an illicit still for some time.

They managed to conceal their whereabouts pretty well for a while, but the women of the community began to notice that when their husbands and sons went hunting they invariably went toward a secluded and desolute mountain hollow, and that when they came back they showed unmistakable signs of having had more booze than beasts or birds. As wild bees are located by "lining" them to their trees, so Mrs. Louis Riffe and Miss Dacey Mullins noticed the course persued by the errant youths of the county, and shrewdly guessing the cause, they equipped themselves with axes and did a little hunting on their own account.

Just after dark they came up with the "shiners," who were making merry on the product of their illicit chemistry. When the women marched in the moonshiners fled in terror, evidently thinking that Uncle Sam's agents were upon them. The heroines then proceeded to demolish the still and to smash up tubs and barrels of mash and make a general wreck of things. Having completed their work, they quietly went home, and now are receiving the praise of all the good citizens of the community.

## WOOL GROWERS' WISHES.

**National Association Conferring in Washington—Figures Desired.**

The National Wool Growers' association met in Washington, February 9, with 36 members present, representing practically all of the wool-growing states and territories. A resolution was adopted calling on Congress for such a protective tariff on Merino wool as will give the growers east of the Missouri river 20 cents per pound, farm value, for unwashed merino, and 25 cents, farm value, for washed. For sections west of the Missouri river 16 cents is demanded, farm value, for unwashed.

A committee of seven was appointed, with President Lawrence as chairman, to confer with representatives of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and with representatives of the Manufacturers' club, of Philadelphia, with a view to an agreement as to the pending wool and woolen tariff schedule, with a reservation, however, to the effect that the growers would not agree to any proposition not in full accord with their views.

## LIVELY RIOTING IN HAMBURG.

**Residents Pour Boiling Water on Police and Stone Them.**

A dispatch from Hamburg says the riots resulting from the recent collapse of the deckers' strike were renewed Monday night. The police finally charged with swords on the crowds and several persons were injured. During the rioting a mob overturned the gas lamps on streets and alleys in the vicinity of the Schaarmarket.

The occupants of the houses on the adjacent streets poured boiling water from the upper windows of the buildings upon the heads of the authorities and pelted the police with hot ashes, bottles and stones, compelling the officials to retreat and secure reinforcements. The policemen and several civilians were severely injured in the conflict.

## SPAIN'S OTHER TROUBLE.

**How Recruits Rushed off to the Philippire Islands.**

Advices from the Philippine Islands say that the Spanish troops are pouring into Manila from Europe at the rate of about 1,200 by each steamer. The fighting has been chiefly in the province of Bulacan, and nothing but Spanish successes is heard of. Since the arrival of Gov. Gen. Polavieja some 40 or 50 rebels have been shot at Manila including Dr. Rizel. The latter died very bravely, dressing himself in his best for the occasion. He expressed a wish to die with his face toward the firing party, but this was not allowed. He refused, however, to kneel down. A column of 300 Spanish troops were recently completely annihilated, being ambushed by rebels. The new troops arriving from Spain are a poor looking lot, evidently fresh from the plough, and many seem never to have handled a weapon before.

**Earthquake in Mexico.**

A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning in the state of Vera Cruz in the direction of southwest to east. The shock lasted six seconds. Various shocks were felt on the isthmus and Tehuantepec and other points.

# A TURKO-GREGIAN WAR PROBABLE.

## GREECE READY TO FIGHT.

**She Notifies all Europe of Her Interest in Crete.**

The government at Athens has notified the powers that Greece cannot remain a mere spectator of the events taking place in Crete and the ties of religion and race compel her to intervene in behalf of the oppressed and outraged Christians on that island. In the chamber of deputies Wednesday evening, Premier Delyannis said that either the Porte would be prevented by the powers from sending reinforcements to Crete or would persist in sending them there. In either case, the Premier declared, the Greek government had decided to take action promptly and decisively. When Crete demanded a union with the mother country, he said, Greece could not remain indifferent.

The leader of the opposition assured the Premier that the government would have the heartiest support of the opposition, an announcement that evoked prolonged cheers. The Cretan committee are making preparations on a large scale to land men and munitions of war upon the shores of Crete, and the first installment of 600 men sailed on the 10th.

## MEANING OF THE CRETAN REVOLT.

**Turkish Rulers Have Bled the Island as Spain Has Bled Cuba.**

The present revolt in Crete, like that which lasted from 1866 to 1869, has been caused by the terrible misgovernment of the Turks. The policy of the Sultan's deputies in the island has been similar to that of Spain's governors in Cuba. The only object of the Pashas was to enrich themselves by every possible means. For instance, Mustapha, a ferocious Albanian, a parvenu like Weyler, accumulated a fortune of 20,000,000 pounds sterling during his administration. He compelled the inhabitants to bring to him all their oil, the principal product of the island, and he paid for it a sum which did not represent more than the cost of transportation. Then he sold it at the regular market price and pocketed the difference.

The administrations of Mustapha and of Omar Pasha resulted in the almost complete ruin of Crete. It was only after the Crimean war that the people took heart. They knew that they could not hope for anything from the Sultan's promises, but they did rely on the guarantee of reform given by France, England and Russia. This reliance was not justified by the event.

The one cause of the present, as of the other great outbreak, was the brutal misgovernment of the Turk. While Greece did not urge the Cretans to rebellion, she could not help sympathizing with them. So once the people took to armed resistance, they were sustained in an effectual way by the Government of King George. The present step in the direction of giving actual and open aid is the final outcome of Greek impatience exasperation.

The rebellion of 1866 began with an appeal by the Cretans to the Sultan and the great European powers. The Cretans declared that the promises of reform which had been made to them had been broken. The Sultan replied by overrunning the island with savage troops, who burned the villages, destroyed crops and orchards, tortured and massacred the men and childred and ravished the women. The only answer the powers gave the Cretan appeal was to call the Paris Conference. The result of the latter was a demand that the victims should submit. The decision of the powers brought the rebellion to the end, for the Cretans found it impossible to withstand alone the 20,000 Turkish troops in the island. Many of the inhabitants went into exile and carried fresh hatred of the Turk into the entire Greek world.

## CLARA BARTON TO GO TO CUBA.

**Spain Accepts the Offer of the American Red Cross Society.**

Knowing from authentic sources of the destitution existing in Cuba, the American Red Cross Society offered its services as an organization. Some international flaw presenting itself, Miss Barton immediately offered herself and her officers for individual service in Cuba, providing Spain acceded and the American people desired to place their contributions of money or materials in the hands of Miss Barton and her officers.

The following communication from the Spanish Minister explains itself, and Miss Barton and her officers announce that they are ready to go to Cuba, provided people desire to place in Miss Barton's hands a sum sufficient to relieve the necessities of that island

"SPANISH LEGATION,
"Washington, Feb. 11, 1897.

"Miss Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Miss Barton—I duly communicated to my government the proposition made by you to go to Cuba with the view of conveying the aid of the American people to the sufferers in consequence of the war. I have just received a cablegram from the Duke of Tetuan informing me that the government of H. M. the King of Spain, after consulting the commander-in-chief, accepts your benevolent offer. I am instructed in the same cablegram to convey to you the thanks of H. M., the queen and the Spanish government for your gracious intentions and views.

"Believe me, very respectfully yours,
"E. DUPUY DE LOME."

## DEFENDED THE EXPRESS CAR.

**One Train Robber Shot Dead by the Messenger.**

About 8:30 o'clock Monday evening two robbers attempted to hold up the west-bound passenger train on the Santa Fe line, sixty miles east of Kingman, A. T. After stopping the train they made the fireman get off the engine and uncouple the express and mail cars. Messenger Sommers told his assistant to get off the car on one side with a shotgun, while he got off on the other side with a revolver. One of the robbers was standing near the engine and the messenger shot him dead. The other robber then compelled the fireman to get on the engine again and run the engine and express and mail cars up the road, where they were stopped, and the robber made an unsuccessful attempt to get into the express car. The mail car was entered and several packages taken. The robber disappeared in the darkness.

## IRON AND STEEL SCHEDULE.

**Members of the Ways and Means Committee Deal With it.**

The Republican members of the ways and means committee dealt with the iron and steel schedule of the new tariff bill and made considerable progress. Tin plate was put at 1 5-10 cents a pound, which is a compromise rate, as the Wilson duty was 1 2-10c and the McKinley duty 2 2-10c.

Steel rails, iron ore and manufactured iron in some forms, including pig iron, bar iron, the committee decided to leave at the present rates. The senate placed these articles in the Wilson law at considerably higher rates than they were listed in the original bill, passed by the house, and the present duties have proven satisfactory to the manufacturers, few of whom have asked any increase.

Cotton ties, which the Wilson law placed on the free list, would be returned to the dutiable class. The committee decided to put a duty on them of 1-10c a pound in addition to the rate of the iron

# THE BRADLEY MARTIN BALL.

**The Most Elaborate and Expensive Social Function in New York's History.**

The most sumptuous, brilliant and costly social function that New York has over known was the fancy dress ball given by Mrs. Bradley-Martin at the Waldorf during Wednesday night. About 800 people were there, of whom more than 450 were women. The ball placed about $500,000 in circulation.

The ball began at midnight, and ended at 5 o'clock in the morning. Therefore its pleasures cost at the rate of $100,000 an hour. The cost to the hostess was about $125,000.

It was a superb spectacle. People came thousands of miles to attend it. There was a vast deal of display, very little originality, much stiffness and formality, and very little fun. It chiefly benefited many thousands of people who saw nothing of it. They are workers to whom the largest part of the money expended was paid.

The Bradley Martin fancy dress ball will go down in history as a riot of color and display. It will be classed with the Schermerhorn fancy dress ball of nearly half a century ago, the Prince of Wales' ball and the Vanderbilt ball of 1883. But it eclipsed all of these. It is the crowning glory of the social life of New York of this century. It may not be surpassed in another hundred years.

The decorations throughout the Waldorf were exquisite. American beauties, lilies and the rarest of imported blossoms, with vines and palms, were intertwined in a marvelously beautiful scheme. Never in New York has a greater floral display been at a ball. Tiny electric lights and mirrors were used in a bewildering and artistic manner, all combining to transform the hotel into an enchanting fairy house.

The arrangements for the ball were tested to their fullest, but with excellent good fortune they were equal to every emergency. Thousands of men and women crowded the streets around the hotel, but the police kept them moving, and no conflicts or excitement of any kind resulted. Detectives swarmed in and around the house to prevent trouble, but their presence was not needed.

The costumes were exquisite. All the great men and women of the last three centuries were represented. Arrayed, costly beyond the dream of the originals, were the men and women who appeared as ladies and gentlemen of the olden periods.

## WORK AND WAGES

**Of Men, Women and Children in the United States.**

The eleventh annual report of the department of labor, just transmitted to congress by Commissioner Wright, relates entirely to the work and wages of men, women and children. It shows that the proportion of women to the whole working class is increasing, while that of the children is decreasing.

The definite purpose of the investigation was to determine to what extent, if any, women were superseding the men; to show the conjugal condition of the women who were employed; to compare the relative efficiency of men and women, and finally to show the relative rates of wages received by each sex in each industry.

The commissioner takes occasion to call attention to the varied work now performed by his department. It now issues annual reports, special reports and a bi-monthly bulletin of something over 100 pages, giving the results of brief original inquiries and the like.

The department is now investigating the effects of machinery upon labor and the cost of production, a compilation of wage statistics in the leading countries of the world, an investigation of the liquor problem in its economic aspects, an inquiry in collaboration with the state labor bureaus, concerning the municipal ownership of gas, water and electric plants; an investigation concerning the economic conditions of Italians in Chicago, and a preliminary investigation of the economic progress of the negroes in this country.

## FOUR KILLED BY THE FUMES.

**Father, Mother and Two Sons Overcome By Deadly Gas.**

At North Branch, Minn., John Bonniman, his wife and two grown sons were killed in their potato pit. Bonniman had built a fire in the pit to guard against frost, and went with his oldest son to straighten up the place The father let himself down into the pit and dropped dead. The son went to his rescue and fell dead beside him. His screams brought his brother, a boy of 18 from the barn and a moment later the mother came running from the house followed by her youngest son, a lad of 14 years. The second son arrived first and dropped into the death trap, thinking to help his father and brother, but the fire damp killed him in a second. When the mother arrived she, too, jumped into the pit. She was immediately overpowered, but had strength enough to tell her remaining son not to come into the cellar.

## FOR ANNEXATION.

**Ex-Minister From Hawaii, Says the Islands are Ripe for It.**

Lorin A. Thurston, ex-Hawaiian minister to the United States arrived at San Francisco, from the islands. Mr. Thurston, as president of the annexation club of Honolulu, expects to accomplish considerable missionary work in aid of the annexation movement before his return home. His mission is not an official one, he says, and he has not been sent to San Francisco either by the government or by the annexation club. He says, however, if the opportunity presents itself he proposes to exert his best efforts to aid the annexation movement. He says the all-absorbing theme of discussion in the island just now is annexation. As the day for the inauguration of McKinley approaches, interest in the annexation question is becoming intensified and widespread. The natives are joining the movement with the idea that the United States is their only salvation from the Japanese, who are elbowing them in various fields of labor.

## TWENTY WERE EXECUTED.

**Half Were Shot and the Other Half Macheted by Spaniards.**

News was received at Tampa, Fla., of the wholesale killing of pacificos at Jubaco, Matanzas province, Cuba, last week, by one of Weyler's men named Marcos. He raided a small village expecting to find an insurgent hospital there. Being disappointed, he arrested 20 of the men and, putting them in line, had every other man shot, promising to spare the others. No sooner had these been dispatched than he had the others put to the matchete.

The Spanish troops during a number of skirmishes recently, in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas, have captured eight insurgent camps and have destroyed 80 huts. The enemy in these engagements left 28 men killed. The well-known insurgent leader Jose Manuel Delgado, has been killed in a skirmish at Jover.

Several trains on the Matanzas & Havana and the Matanzas & Bemba railroads have been wrecked in the past week and several soldiers killed.

**Hollidaysburg Bids for the Capitol.**

Maj. William Williams, a Mexican war veteran and one of the wealthiest residents of Hollidaysburg, Pa., authorized Blair county's representatives in the legislature to make an offer agreeing to donate the Holliday seminary and its spacious grounds, of which he is the owner, as a site for the state buildings, provided the capitol is removed to central Pennsylvania.