MANY VALUABLE RECORDS BURNED.

FIRE IN THE CAPITOL.

A Gas Explosion Wrecks the United States Supreme Court Room—Papers Cannot be Replaced—Enormous Damage Done.

The United States Supreme Court room in the capitol at Washington was wrecked last Sunday afternoon. Many valuable records were destroyed. The damage which will amount to $20,000 was caused by a gas explosion beneath the court room.

The entire central eastern part of the great marble pile from the main floor to the subterranean basement practically is a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones of the outer walls, just east of the point where the explosion occurred, were bulged out nearly two inches, windows in all that part of the building were blown out and locked doors were forced from their hinges quite 150 feet from the scene of it.

Fire followed the explosion so quickly as to seem practically simultaneous with it. It occurred in a small room tightly enclosed by heavy stone walls in the subterranean basement immediately below the main entrance to the old capitol building. In this room was a 500-light gas meter, which was fed by a four-inch main. The meter itself was wrecked, and the gas pouring from the main caught fire. The flames originating from the explosion darted up the shaft of the elevator, which had been completely destroyed by the force of the explosion, and communicated with the record room of the supreme court, the office of the marshal of the court and the supreme court library.

Before the flames could be subdued the priceless documents in the record room had been almost totally destroyed.

A majority of the people in London have been convinced that war between Great Britain and France is inevitable sooner or later, and many expressions of regret were heard at the military and other clubs that the conflict apparently is not to take place in the near future, as it is the general belief that the army and navy are in a perfect state of preparedness.

The library of the supreme court, located immediately beneath the supreme court room, was badly damaged by fire, smoke and water; water practically destroying the great collection of law reference books. The library contains about 20,000 volumes, and was used not only by the justices of the supreme court, but by members of congress and lawyers practicing before the supreme court.

Mr. Justice Harlan said that the library was very valuable. Many of the works it contained would, he thought, be difficult to replace.

The most serious damages, in the opinion of the justices of the supreme court, is to the records stored in the sub-basement. These included all of the records of the supreme court from 1792 to 1832. The room contains records of cases and opinions rendered by the fathers of the judiciary of the government. Apparently the documents in this room are either totally destroyed or so badly damaged by fire and water as to be useless. Justice Harlan said that, while the loss of the records was irreparable, it was fortunate that the later records of the court, which are kept in the office of the clerk on the main floor, were not injured. As documents for reference at this time and later Justice Harlan thought these were of far greater value than the records destroyed.

Within a few minutes after the arrival of the fire department the flames were under control, although as a precautionary measure streams were pouring into the marshal's office, the library and the subterranean basement for two hours.

The loss on the library and records can be scarcely estimated in dollars and cents. A million dollars could not replace them because of many of them no duplicates are in existence.

Arrangements were made by Librarian Clark of the supreme court and Col. Richard Bright, sergeant-at arms of the senate, by which the sittings of the supreme court will not be interrupted. The court will convene in the room of the senate committee on the District of Columbia, one of the most spacious rooms in the capitol.

TO CURB THE SPANIARDS.

Larger Army Than Was First Intended Will be Sent to Cuba.

The war department is preparing for an important shifting about of troops. It has been decided to largely increase the size of the Cuban army of occupation, and 50,000 men, instead of but 20,000, as at first intended, will be sent to the island. In addition to General Lee's corps an entire new one is to be detailed for this work.

It is not known what reasons brought about the change in the plan of the department, but it is thought that the hostile attitude of the Spanish element in Havana and other large cities not controlled by the American military authorities is responsible for it. Reports received from Major General Wade, of the Cuban Commission, indicate that the Spanish officials are still in an ugly frame of mind and are averse to yielding up that territory.

Discouraging Southern Colonels.

Governor Candler of Georgia has inflicted a severe blow upon the local military industry by reducing the number of Colonels on his military staff from 104 to 26. For years the ambitions of the fashionable young men of the State have been to get a place upon the Governor's staff, with which goes a gorgeous uniform, $200 a year and the title of Colonel, which, according to Georgia custom, when once applied clings to a man through all adversities. No military experience was necessary, a potent pull with the executive being the sole requisite. Every man named was one of importance and good reputation in the State.

British War Preparations.

The dispatch from Wei-Hai-Wei, China, announcing the war preparations of the British naval authorities there is regarded as being of grave importance, coupled with the Anglo-French war preparations. It is surmised that Russia, profiting by the present strained relations between Great Britain and France, has decided to push forward her aims in the far east by forcibly seizing the valuable treaty port of New-Chwang, which Great Britain cannot permit, it is said.

Military Sanitarium Presented.

Mrs. Russell Sage will contribute $300,000 for the building of a military sanitarium at Citronelle, some miles from Mobile, Ala., on the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. General Joseph Wheeler, under instructions from the War Department, inspected the site, and it is understood will report favorably on it.

NEWS ITEMS.

Alger will ask congress for a standing army of 100,000 men.

The state of Ohio is continuing its war against the Standard Oil Trust.

The inhalation of gas killed 15-year-old Belle Blaine of Washington last Wednesday.

Prominent officials say that the senate will not ratify the treaty acquiring all the Philippine islands.

Franklin Ranson has returned to Cleveland with $18,000 gold after a year in Terra del Fuego.

The great sugar refineries of the Havemeyers may be transferred from Brooklyn to Virginia.

Minneapolis is said to be taking the place of Chicago as the leading wheat market in this country.

Andrew Carnegie last week presented to Homestead, Pa., a library building costing $300,000.

A "Parkhurst" crusade in Chicago has resulted in the indictment of 50 violators of city ordinances.

Hebrew and Chinese laundrymen have effected a combination in New York to raise prices and wages.

David Ames Wells, the political economist, died at his home in Norwich, Conn., last week, aged 70 years.

Oars to the number of 250,000 were destroyed by fire at Chattanooga, Tenn., a few days ago. Loss, $30,000.

President McKinley arrived in Canton, O., last Tuesday morning. After voting he took the first train back to Washington.

Judge Seaman, in the United States district court at Milwaukee, decided wooden rims for bicycles are not a patentable article.

The Fifth Ohio will be mustered out, the war department finding unfounded the assertion that 1,000 men desired to remain in service.

Frank Homputah, a soldier was refused a furlough. He then deserted in order to get married. He is now under arrest at Evansville, Ind.

Red Cross nurses and wives of officers at Manila are not allowed to depart from San Francisco for the Philippines on government transports.

A cousin of Prince Hohenlohe, chancellor of the German empire, committed suicide a few days ago at Detroit. Her name was Emilia Sonnabend.

Colonel William J. Bryan left Savannah, Ga., for his home at Lincoln, Neb., having been granted a 15-day furlough to recuperate from his recent sickness.

Charles Barnes, Fred White, Hugh Hooker and his two sisters were drowned Sunday from a sailboat between Kingsville and Pelee Island, Ont.

Lieut. Peary's Arctic expedition must remain north this winter as there is not the slightest chance of escape. The entire ocean in his vicinity is blocked with ice floes.

A son shot and killed his father, George Diefenbach, for coming home drunk and abusing his sister. The tragedy occurred at Louisville, Ky., a few days ago.

The constitution of the State of Texas prevented her volunteer soldiers from voting last Tuesday. This in spite of a law passed by congress permitting the volunteers to vote.

Geo. S. Lieber, 30 years old, a traveling salesman for Watson & Co., wholesale liquor dealers of Maysville, Ky., killed himself in New York by inhaling illuminating gas.

Seven men were killed and three fatally injured by three cars falling down a 360-foot shaft in the Exeter colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at West Pittston, Pa., last week.

George Hanborn, cashier of the Lafayette bank, at Silver Lake, Ind., eloped the other night with Georgia Carleton, daughter of the bank's president. The latter says he will not pursue them.

Mr. and Mrs. Bahl, an aged couple of Manitonoc, Wis., were slain the other day with an ax. Ernest Messman, a tramp, is charged with the crime. The couple were supposed to have money.

A wealthy bachelor has left $50,000 for the benefit of Chicago newsboys. A Methodist church will take charge of the funds. The bachelor, whose name is not known, was a newsboy in New York City years ago.

Lieut. Niblack, formerly in charge of the naval militia branch of the navy department, and just detached from the command of the torpedo boat Winslow, has been assigned to duty on Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia.

Maj. Pilcher of the regular army and C. C. Robertson of Jacksonville, Fla., came to blows over the rent of a building leased to the government. The soldier received the worst of the affair and his assailant has been placed under arrest.

A Chicago story is that the National Linseed Oil Company will be reorganized, and with the new concerns that will come in will control the business. The preferred stock is to be $17,500,000, and the common stock will be heard of later.

Secretary of the Navy Long, in view of the loss of the Maria Teresa, is considering the advisability of making an attempt to raise at least one of the other Spanish vessels sunk off Santiago. Lieut. Hobson is confident that the Christobal Colon can be raised.

Chaplain P. Fitzsimmons, of the First Alabama regiment was hanged in effigy the other night at Birmingham. The chaplain sided with the officers who were in favor of remaining in service when the question of mustering out was considered some weeks ago.

The troops ordered to Cuba will be removed from Knoxville and Lexington and Middletown to the Southern camps soon. It is believed that the transfer will be beneficial. It will be nearly two months before all the troops designated for Cuba are sent to the island.

While a fast train was speeding toward Kansas City the other night, fireman John Varndell spoke to engineer R. A. House. Receiving no answer he then saw that the engineer was dead, the glazed eyes fixed straight ahead on the track. The cause of death is not known.

Word was received at Traverse City, Mich., a few days ago, of the accidental death of Judge Roscoe L. Corbett, of the Thirteenth Judicial district. His death was caused by an accidental discharge of a gun held by his son. Father and son were on a deer hunting expedition at Trout Lake.

The last has been a week of gales, floods and storms in all parts of Great Britain. The English district has been visited by the heaviest flood known in 30 years. Derwent, Water and Bassenthwait both well known to American tourists, became one vast lake. All the intervening meadow land was covered with water.

Maximilian Harden, editor and publisher of Die Zukunft at Berlin has been sentenced to six months detension in a fortress for lese majeste. He wrote several articles about the emperor, in one of which he compared the ruler to a poodle Prince. The circulation Die Zukunft since the prosecutions has increased threefold.

RESCUED SPANISH CRUISER LOST.

THE MARIA TERESA.

The Temporarily Patched up Vessel Could Not Withstand a Gale and Went Down—The Entire Crew Rescued.

Admiral Schley's destruction of Cervera's squadron last July was well nigh complete. The United States had hoped to save at least one of the cruisers and through Lieut. Hobson's efforts Cervera's former flagship, the Maria Teresa was last week righted and towed to the United States. Last week word was received that the cruiser had foundered in a gale.

The cruiser left Caimanera, Cuba, on the morning of October 30 in tow for New York. She had already passed Cape Maysi and started northeast around the Bahamas. A furious storm warning of which had already been sent out, overtook her and in her condition she was unable to weather the gale. The strain opened rents in her hull which had been patched to enable her to make the journey and she began to fill rapidly. The Merritt took off Captain Harris and the crew from the sinking ship and she soon went down. The tug Merritt brought the captain and 136 men to Charleston, S. C., who proceeded north by rail. No lives were lost so far as known.

The survivors lost all clothing and personal effects and were supplied scantily. The Teresa sank thirty miles off Walling island at midnight Tuesday after battling with the gale six hours. She met the storm Tuesday morning and the vessel began to strain in the high seas. Parts of the hull thought to be safe became weakened, the rivets broke and the water made rapidly in the hold.

The boilers began to give way and finally the water extinguished the fires in the engine room. The pumps would not work. The whole vessel showed signs of collapse and the men stood stripped awaiting orders to quit the ship. The Vulcan was towing the Teresa while the Merritt rescued the crew made up of volunteers from the Cincinnati, Newark and Vulcan. The ropes were then cut and the Teresa rapidly filled. The Vulcan and Leonidas deserted the Merritt which put into Charleston with the rescued.

The greatest regret was expressed in official circles regarding the loss of the Maria Teresa. Secretary of State Hay said that he was indeed sorry to hear that it had been found impossible to bring the vessel to the United States, when everybody was so much interested in her. He expressed gratification that no loss of life was reported in consequence of the disaster.

SATISFACTION IN MANILA.

Residents Favor Annexation to the United States.

The greatest interest is manifested at Manila among all parties in the developments of the Paris peace negotiations. Dispatches indicating the determination of the Washington administration to annex the entire Philippine group are satisfactory to all classes of business men.

The insurgents are watching the situation with concern. Many leaders heartily favor annexation. A considerable faction, however, opposes anything further than a protectorate and Aguinaldo favors this faction. A few days ago Aguinaldo said to an Englishman: "We have fought always for our independence and we will always fight for it until our last man is dead."

This is undoubtedly largely bluff. It indicates, however, Aguinaldo's increasing self-esteem and also his increasing unwillingness to surrender his present royal style of living, which surrender, he recognizes, would be a necessary concomitant of annexation. The best students of the complex Filipino character are steadily becoming more convinced that a conflict with the insurgents is ultimately unavoidable.

MAY LIBERATE DREYFUS.

The Government Fears the Exposure of a Trial in the Celebrated Case.

The French military authorities may after all balk the Court of Cassation inquiry into the Dreyfus case. The scheme is to refuse to furnish the secret dossier to the court.

In that event, the military authorities have been advised, the court would immediately proceed to annul the trial of 1894, quash the conviction and liberate Dreyfus without ordering a new trial, as no fresh evidence would have been produced.

The military party would thus evade a disclosure of the secret dossier (package of documents), which is known to be worthless as evidence against Dreyfus in a civil trial and would prevent Dreyfus from vindicating his character by a public trial.

In order to get rid of the Dreyfus trouble the government may connive, it is believed, at this sinister plan to deny him justice and leave the stigma of suspicion on his name.

Advised to Carry Revolvers.

The London Daily Chronicle says Wednesday morning: "We have received information from a reliable quarter of a well-organized plot in Paris, in the event of the inquiry before the Court of Cassation proving favorable to Dreyfus, to foment a riotous outburst in the French capital, to attempt to overthrow the civil power and to assassinate the leading champions of Dreyfus.

"These reports are confirmed by interviews had with M. Trarieux, former Minister of Justice, and M. de Pressensse, foreign editor of the Temps, as well as others. The police have warned those friends of Dreyfus to change their residence temporarily, or at least to carry revolvers."

Eight Victims of the Sea.

The bodies of eight of the passengers on the lost Atlantic liner Mohegan, wrecked October 14 on the southwest coast of England, arrived at New York Tuesday in hermetically sealed coffins on the steamship Menominee, from London. The remains are those of Mrs. T. W. King of Nantucket, Mass., and one of her sons; Mrs. Weller, mother of Mrs. King, also of Nantucket; L. N. Luke and wife, of Kingston, N. Y.; Mrs. A. B. Grumbrecht of Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. L. S. Grandin, mother of Miss Maude Rondebush, the opera singer, of Meadville, Pa., and Mrs. Sophia C. Crane of California.

Her Wish Was Granted.

A death due to religious excitement occurred under remarkable circumstances in the Goodway mission at Kansas City Sunday. Services were being held, and among others Mrs. Jennie Walker rose to bear testimony saying: "I'm homesick to see Jesus. I'm ready to go to-day, this hour, this minute if necessary. Praise the Lord!" Scarcely had the words passed her lips, when Mrs. Walker fell dead.

Dead or Alive.

The Japanese government is taking steps to determine whether or not the Emperor of China is alive.

SPAIN DOES NOT CONSENT.

Says America Has No Right to the Philippines—Arguments Given.

The most important proposition made by the American peace commissioners to the representatives of Spain at Paris has met with a decided opposition.

The Spanish commissioners Friday flatly refused to accept last week's proposition by the Americans to take the entire Philippine group and to reimburse Spain for her "pacific" expenditures there.

In this statement the Spaniards held that the United States had no ultimate rights in the Philippine islands and could have none save by the consent of Spain in these negotiations, and upon terms satisfactory to her.

According to the Spanish contention in the formal statement, the United States entertained no thought of annexing the Philippines when the protocol was signed, or it would have been expressed in the protocol as clearly as the conditions regarding the cession of territory in the Antilles and the Orient.

It was further held by Senor Rios and his colleagues that the capitulation of Manila, having occurred after the signing of the protocol and thus after the suspension of hostilities, was invalid.

With all this for a ground-work, the Spaniards made their first positive move against the Americans, and it constituted their counter proposition. They charged upon the United States a wrongful appropriation of public moneys belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila, and they formally demanded the return of these moneys, in the sum of nearly a million dollars.

On the same premises the United States was declared to have made and held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law, because done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol. A further charge was that by the imprisonment of the Spanish troops at Manila, the United States had prevented Spain from quelling the insurrection and had thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities.

The Spanish presentment also cited the refusal of the Americans to consider the Cuban debt, on the ground that it was not sanctioned in the protocol, and demanded an adherence to this as a precedent in the discussion of the Philippines, regarding a cession of which the Spanish commissioners held the protocol to make no mention.

The American reply is being formulated and will be presented to the Spanish commission in a few days.

THEATRE ROOF COLLAPSED.

Eleven Men Killed While Working on a Theatre At Detroit.

Without warning the roof on the new Wonderland theater in course of construction at Detroit collapsed last Saturday. Eleven men were killed. Three victims were Sunday dug from the ruins of the theater building. This makes the death list so far eleven. The bodies recovered were identified as Peter Pfeifle, carpenter; Frank Wolf, tinner, Max Pett, who was Wolf's helper, August Sallach, laborer; Geo. W. White, tinner, Theodore Mertens, laborer; Martin Shafer, painter; Cornelius Marron, lather; James Gegerschke, lather; August Januschowski, lather; John Creszelski, lather. Seventeen were injured.

Citizens have subscribed $1,000 for a relief fund. Thirty-five men were at work when the roof collapsed.

The top gallery was crushed down upon the lower gallery, carrying along a struggling company of men into the pit below. The work of rescuing the injured and taking out the dead was rushed and good progress made until the upper portion of the east wall fell. The money loss is said to be $102,000.

AID FOR THE NEGRO.

More Than $300,000 Expended on His Education.

The Freedmen's Aid and Education Society held a meeting in Boston a few days ago. The disbursements for the fiscal year exceed those of the previous year more than $500,000, according to reports read. There was an increase in the total benevolences of the conferences for 1897 over 1896 of $8,393, among the white people $5,150, and among the black people $3,023. The schools themselves have contributed to their own maintenance $140,294. Forty-two schools were opened during the year, 491 teachers being employed and 9,098 students enrolled. The total receipts of the society and schools for the year ending June 30, 1898 were $368,161, as compared with expenditures of $308,111. The total indebtedness is $262,807.

Burned a Murderer.

Arthur Williams, a negro under arrest for the murder of Miss Elina Ogden at Wellborn, Fla., on Friday, made a confession Sunday night implicating two other negroes, Buck James and Monroe Leggitt. At night the constable and his guards were overpowered by a crowd of incensed citizens and Williams was taken from their custody riddled with bullets and a fire built upon his body. James and Leggitt are now under arrest.

Home Cursed by Morphine.

For four years Charles E. Kirkham of Chicago and his two daughters fought the morphine habit to which the wife and mother of the family was enslaved. Their efforts were useless. Disappointed, the husband some time ago committed suicide by swallowing morphine, then the daughter took her life by the same means. Monday the second daughter, after one more pathetic appeal to her mother took the fatal drug and died.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

It is believed in London that Spain will sign the peace treaty under protest.

Gen. Gomez trusts that the United States will do the proper thing and has advised the Cubans to be patient.

A dispatch from Gen. Brooke at San Juan announces the death of Sister Mary Larkins, contract nurse, of typhoid.

It is said $20,000,000 await a permanent stable government for investment at Santiago. There is a great lack of reliable labor.

In his coming report on the Santiago campaign the Cubans will receive from Gen. Miles more praise and consideration than has hitherto been bestowed upon them.

Thomas Hannan of San Francisco, a private, and a Honolulu cabman were killed by an electric wire on October 22, and Private Gertz of San Francisco was badly shocked.

The naval bureau chiefs will permit the Merritt Wrecking Company to continue the effort to raise the Colon if it will agree to do so at its own risk, to be paid only in case of success.

WHAT IT COST TO SET CUBA FREE.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The Navy and War Departments Consume $425,932,238 in Fighting Spain—Condition of the Treasury and Available Assets.

The treasurer of the United States, Ellis H. Roberts, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the annual report on the transactions and condition of the Treasury for the past fiscal year.

The net ordinary revenues of the Government were $405,321,336, an increase of $57,597,639 over those of the previous year, while the net ordinary expenditures were $443,368,583, an increase of $77,047,247. The resulting deficiency of $38,047,247 exceeds that of the preceding year by $19,994,793.

In the receipts are included $64,751,223 paid into the Treasury on account of the sale of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads. Out of them were paid $29,850,962 of the bonds issued for the construction of the Pacific railroads, which went to increase the expenditures.

Up to the close of the fiscal year the increase of the expenditures on account of the war with Spain was $42,641,732 for the War Department, and $24,262,483 for the Navy Department. For the four months, July, August, September and October, 1898, the expenditures of the War Department were $107,520,368, being $81,611,139 greater than for the same months in 1897.

For the same months this year the Navy Department expended $27,459,577, which was $16,014,926 more than it spent in the like period in 1897. Up to October 31 the war with Spain added to the disbursements of these two departments the sum of $164,932,238.

Independently of the prospect of revenue or expenditure the Treasurer regards the Treasury as having been stronger at the close than at the opening of the fiscal year, the insignificant shrinkage in the amount of the assets having been more than compensated for in the improvement which took place in their character. Against a net loss of $7,500,000 in the total holdings available for the fiscal operations of the Government, there was a gain of upward of $26,000,000 in free gold coupled with an increase of nearly $25,000,000 in absolutely secured deposits with banks, and these changes were effected at no greater cost than the loss of so much in silver and Treasury notes.

The total available assets were $874,764,377 on June 30, 1897, and $839,606,734 a year later. By the addition of the unavailable assets carried by the department, these totals are swelled to $904,411,576 and $869,202,941 respectively. On June 30, 1898, the Treasurer's liability to the general Treasury fund was $775,751,368, with one of $66,465,160, sustained in his capacity as the depositary of public officers, and one of $26,986,413 for moneys paid into his hands but not yet covered by warrant into the general account.

Gideon W. Marsh, the ex-President of the Keystone Bank, Philadelphia, fugitive from justice for many long years, has returned to that city and voluntarily surrendered himself to the United States authorities.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE LEARNS.

Water At Chickamauga Was Contaminated by Sewage.

The war investigating committee met Monday at the Auditorium hotel in Chicago. Surgeon F. W. Hinsdley, of the First Ohio last week testified to stopping the forced march from Chickamauga to Ringold, in which one soldier was overcome by heat, and became insane. The water was bad at all their camps. At Fernandina he had been notified by wire of the shipment of a full equipment for a 200-bed hospital, but it never reached him, and he does not know why. Dr. Cameron testified to analyzing water at Chickamauga, and finding sewage contamination. Corporal James Wentzer testified to neglect at the Fernandina hospital. Thomas Reed, of Covington, Ky., testified to finding his son in a crowded hospital at Chickamauga. Some patients were on blankets on the ground. He transferred his son to the Sternberg, where he died two days afterward.

Because She Married a Hebrew.

Mrs. Kate Munday, who set fire to herself Tuesday at New York with suicidal intent, died of her injuries Wednesday night. She chose this terrible mode of suicide, as an expiation. Mrs. Munday was a catholic and had married a Hebrew. She was herself a devoted Catholic.

After her marriage her family upbraided her for having yoked herself with an unbeliever. Gradually the idea became a terror to the woman and she believed herself lost. She spoke of expiation and gaining absolution from the church.

Tuesday she sent one of her children for kerosene and anointed herself as for a sacrifice with the oil before little ones' eyes. She was praying when she applied the match.

Fighting Smallpox.

Gen. Wood, commanding at Santiago de Cuba, has sent a cable dispatch to the Central Cuban Relief association, which reads:

"I find in Holguin district, just evacuated by Spaniards, long standing smallpox scattered throughout the district, and am making every effort to stamp it out. Dr. Woodson of the army is in charge of the work. Please send him to Gibara by first government transport 1,000 cots and 200 half-ounce bottles of vaccine lymph."

Penniless Cubans in New York.

Sixteen Cubans, who were recently released by the Spanish government from the prison at Ceuta, and who arrived in this country last week on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., were Tuesday released and allowed to go, penniless and homeless, into the streets of New York, the Cuban junta saying it had no funds. It will ask the state department to care for the men.

Mangled by the Cars.

Thomas Port, president of the Port Glass Manufacturing Company of Muncie, Ind., was killed by a Big Four passenger train the other morning. John Port, one of his sons, is prominently identified with the fruit jar manufacturers of the United States, and is secretary of the company of which his father was president. Port was one of the wealthiest men in the gas belt.

An Innocent Man Hung.

Eight years ago Tom Woolstock of Macon, Ga., was hanged for killing eight members of the Woolstock family. He died protesting his innocence. A memorandum book, belonging to a negro recently lynched has just been found in which the negro admits having killed the members of the Woolstock family.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.		
WHEAT—No. 1 red	68@	69
No. 2 red	63	64
CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear	39	40
No. 2 yellow, shelled	39	40
Mixed ear	37	38
OATS—No. 2 white	30	31
No. 3 white	29	30
RYE—No. 1	59	60
FLOUR—Winter patents	3 90	4 00
Fancy straight winter	3 40	3 50
Rye flour	3 10	3 20
HAY—No. 1 timothy	8 75	9 00
Clover, No. 1	7 50	8 00
FEED—No. 1 white mid., ton	17 00	17 50
Brown middlings	13 50	14 00
Bran, bulk	13 00	13 50
STRAW—Wheat	5 25	5 50
Oat	5 25	5 50
SEEDS—Clover, 60 lbs	2 50	3 00
Timothy, prime	1 20	1 40
Dairy Products.		
BUTTER—Elgin creamery	24@	25
Ohio creamery	22	23
Fancy country roll	17	18
CHEESE—Ohio, new	9	10
New York, new	9	10
Fruits and Vegetables.		
BEANS—Lima ⅌ qt	18@	20
POTATOES—Fancy White, ⅌ bu	50	55
CABBAGE—Per bbl	60	65
ONIONS—Choice yellow, ⅌ bu	25	30
Poultry, Etc.		
CHICKENS—Per pair, small	50@	55
TURKEYS—Per ⅌	15	16
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	17	18

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	$ 3 10@	3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	..	67
RYE—No. 2	..	57
CORN—Mixed	..	36
OATS	..	27
EGGS	..	15
BUTTER—Ohio creamery	..	20

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR	$ 3 60@	3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	71	72
CORN—No. 2 mixed	37	38
OATS—No. 2 white	30	31
BUTTER—Creamery, extra		23
EGGS—Pennsylvania firsts	20	21

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Patents	$ 3 35@	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red		75
CORN—No. 2	..	39
OATS—White Western		29
BUTTER—Creamery	15	23
EGGS—State of Penn	19	20

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.

CATTLE.		
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs	$ 4 95@	5 15
Good, 1200 to 1300 lbs	4 70	4 90
Tidy, 1000 to 1150 lbs	4 40	4 65
Fair light steers, 800 to 1000 lbs	3 80	4 35
Common, 700 to 900 lbs	3 50	3 75
HOGS.		
Medium	....	3 65
Heavy	....	3 60
Roughs and stags	3 10	3 30
SHEEP.		
Prime, 95 to 105 lbs	3 50	4 65
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	3 30	4 40
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs	3 80	4 10
Common	3 00	3 60
Veal Calves	5 50	7 20
LAMBS.		
Springer, extra	5 35@	5 65
Springer, good to choice	5 10	5 35
Common to fair	3 50	5 10
Extra yearlings, light	4 65	4 75
Good to choice yearlings	4 40	4 65
Medium	4 00	4 40
Common	3 00	4 00

TRADE REVIEW.

Volume of Business Not Diminishing—Election Does Not Affect the Market.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade for last week reports as follows: Not even the election has disturbed business or industries on the financial side this week. The volume of business through clearing houses is 8.5 per cent larger than last year and 1.54 per cent. larger than in 1892. While political doubts may count for much they can only have prevented a growth of business which might have been much more than has been realized.

Failure returns for October are curiously puzzling, because, while the small failures compare remarkably well with those of previous years, and also the failures of $100,000 or more in about two-thirds of the business classes, there were large failures in a few branches, not generally due to present business conditions, which made the aggregate $14,000,000, but neither the Sawyer woolen failure, nor others, excepting perhaps, some in machinery and boots and shoes, and leather, indicate difficulties beyond those of the particular concerns failing.

Neither the volume of business nor the value of manufactured products diminishes. While bessemer pig is sold against the combination at Pittsburg 10 cents lower, with other iron there and elsewhere steady, the general demand crowds closely on the heels of production. Billets and steel bars, owing to prospects regarding combinations, are a shade lower and prices of steel rails have been withdrawn because reports promise a single corporation to handle all the rail reproduction, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons yearly; but plates are supported by heavy railway demands at Chicago and at Philadelphia for ship yards, the bar mills are crowded at all western works, with steel preferred to iron, in spite of the season new structural orders are very satisfactory, and pipe works at Chicago are far behind in deliveries, while sheets there are strong.

Wool holders at Boston have discovered the falsity of reports which they have long believed about the available stocks in this country, and have begun selling largely at concessions said to be "several cents" per pound. The week's sales at the three chief markets were 10,797,400 pounds, against 9,857,900 pounds last year, and 18,561,600 pounds in 1896, but only 8,275,900 pounds in 1892. The cheering fact is that the large manufacturers are now buying with confidence that at some reduction in the cost of material the business will pay.

Cotton is again at the lowest point ever known, 5.31 cents for spot, while Mr. Neill estimates a crop of 11,500,000 bales, besides large stocks brought over here and abroad.

Wheat exports continue very large, amounting to 4,898,576 bushels from Atlantic ports, flour included, against 3,287,538 bushels last year, and 1,029,828 bushels from Pacific ports, against 1,502,252 bushels last year, but the heavy exports have been much more than matched by western receipts of 9,490,092 bushels, against 7,600,993 bushels last year, and prices have not changed materially.

Corn goes abroad largely, 3,011,085 bushels during the week, against 1,812,843 bushels last year, and prices are well held.

Failures for the week have been 194 in the United States, against 278 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 30 last year.