

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Joint Resolution Yesterday Introduced in Congress for Annexation.

If the Bill Passes the State to be Called Hawaii.

The New State to be Formed Subject to the Adjustment by This Government of All Boundary or Jurisdiction That May Arise With Other Governments of Former Governments of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The following joint resolution relating to the Hawaiian Islands, offered by Representative Spaulding (Rep.) of Michigan, was read in the House to-day and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included with it and rightfully belonging to the Government of Hawaii, and commonly known as the Sandwich Islands, may be elected into a new State, to be called the State of Hawaii, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Government of Hawaii by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Further, that the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit: First—Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary or jurisdiction that may arise with other Governments or former Governments of Hawaii; and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the Government of Hawaii, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action on or before January 1, 1898.

Second—Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public property and means belonging to the Government of Hawaii, shall retain all public funds of every kind which may belong to or be due said Government, and also all vacant and unpopulated land lying within its limits, to be applied to the payments of the debts of said State, and the residue of said lands to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no case are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the United States.

Further, that if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Government of Hawaii as an overture on the part of the United States for admission to negotiate with that Government, then

Resolved, That a State to be formed out of the present Government of Hawaii, with one Representative in Congress, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this Act as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Hawaii and the United States, and that \$100,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations either by treaty or articles as the President may direct.

STARS AND STRIPES.

Will be Unfurled in Canada, in Spite of Protest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—One of E. E. Rice's productions is called "1492," and it is thoroughly American. Queen Isabella of Spain in "1492" wears 1893 costumes of Fifth-avenue style, and Columbus, wrapped in the stars and stripes, lands in Madison Square on an up-to-date voyage of discovery.

There is a Columbian march in another act where pretty girls wear stars and stripes of about the dimensions usually used to decorate patriotic Christmas trees. Mr. Rice sent his show to Canada last week. It took all of its flags with it. Everything went well until Monday night, when a week's engagement was begun in the Academy of Music in Montreal.

There Mr. Rice expected to do a profitable business. His amazement therefore knew no bounds that night when he received in his Broadway office the following telegram: "Great uproar caused to-night by Columbian march. Big audience hissed and jeered the American flag and Goddess of Liberty, and refused to allow the performance to be continued until the American emblems were removed from the stage. What shall I do?" "GEO. WADLEY, Manager."

The following was flashed back: "Give them American flag or no show, E. E. Rice." Early this morning Mr. Rice rushed down to the office of Lawyer Hess. He was determined to make an international issue of it. He instructed Mr. Hess to draw up an appeal to the State Department and Mr. Hess did it. Mr. Rice next went out and bought several gross of American flags, together with the finest silk Old Glory he could find. These he packed into his trunk and at 6 p. m. he boarded the New York Central train for Montreal.

COLORADO'S GOLD OUTPUT.

The Story That It Will be Controlled by a Syndicate Not Confirmed. DENVER (Col.), Jan. 8.—The story that the bond syndicate has secured control of the gold output of Colorado is most indefinite. Gold obtained by sluicing and from stamp-mills is sold to the branch mint in this city. The gold-bearing ores are sold to the smelters, who in turn sell the bullion product to the Philadelphia Mint, or to brokers and refiners in several cities of the East. One smelter of Denver has contracted to deliver its gold bullion in Chicago to an Aurora, Ill., refiner at the mint price; another sells at a slight premium to a New York City refiner; a third ships its product to New Orleans.

The gold, after refining, is sold on the open market, and the only way the bond

syndicate can get a corner in gold is to purchase all the gold offered on the daily market. It is impossible to contract a delivery of gold in advance of smelter treatment, as it is not a fixed quantity in any shipment, nor can the smelter managers in advance calculate upon their receipts. A smelter manager here stated to-day that it is not impossible nor especially difficult for a syndicate to buy up all the gold in the daily offerings.

SUPREME COURT.

Yesterday Occupied in Cases in Which the United States is a Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Litigation to which the United States is a party occupied the attention of the Supreme Court to-day exclusively.

The first case under argument was that of the city of Santa Fe, N. M., against the United States, appealed by the latter from the Court of Private Claims. The city of Santa Fe brought suit before that tribunal to have confirmed to it a tract of land of four square leagues, the center of which was the public plaza. The claim of the city was founded upon both direct grant from the Spanish Government and the operation of law, the papers of the grant having been destroyed in the Indian insurrection of 1680. About 1,500 heads of families are living upon the land claimed by the city, and hold title under the grant to the municipality. A number of private parties were made defendants to the suit of the city, who, it is alleged, claimed lands in the limit of the grant, and answers were put in when setting up their claims. The court held adversely to them, and they have taken no appeal in this case.

The brief for the city of Santa Fe says: "The case is here on appeal of the United States alone which insists upon the court taking notice of the evidence and claims of the other defendants who have not appealed, based on alleged Spanish and Mexican grants, thus not presuming any grant in Santa Fe."

Argument in the case was made by Assistant Attorney-General J. M. Dickinson and Matt. Reynolds, special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, and by T. D. Catron, who formerly was Delegate to Congress from New Mexico, for the city of Santa Fe.

That argument having been concluded, the somewhat famous case of the United States against a certain tract of land in Cumberland, Adams County, Pa., involving the effort of the War Department officials, acting under an Act of Congress, to secure possession by condemnation for use as a part of the Gettysburg National Park of certain portions of the battle-field over which run the tracks of the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company. Two tracts were sought to be obtained, one of 7.02 acres, for which the jury assessed the damages of the railway company at \$30,000, and the other of 3.12 acres. The petition to condemn this lower court ordered to be quashed, and from the judgments in both cases the United States appealed. For the Government Assistant Attorney-General Conrad appeared, and for the railway company Thomas Hart, Jr.

COAST DEFENSE VESSELS.

Miantonomah, Terror and Monadnock Soon to be in Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Before Secretary Herbert left this morning for New York he set on foot inquiries as to how quickly the coast-defense monitors Miantonomah, Terror and Monadnock could be prepared for service. Statements furnished by the bureau concerned show that the Miantonomah, recently placed out of commission at League Island, could be recommissioned within two weeks; that the Monadnock can be finished by the 1st of February, and that the completion of the Terror within sixty days is assured. The Monadnock is at Mare Island, Cal., and the Terror at Brooklyn. The reason for the request made by the Secretary cannot be ascertained.

DISABLED STEAMSHIP.

Lost All the Blades of Her Propeller—Trying to Reach Port by Sail.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The steamship Yurumuri (Norwegian), Captain Engertsen, arrived to-day from Port Mouton, Jamaica, and reports that at daylight yesterday morning she fell in with the German tank steamship Bayonne of Bremen, Captain Von Hugo, from Venice, December 11th, via Gibraltar, December 20th, for Philadelphia, with loss of all the blades of her propeller. She was under sail. Captain Von Hugo requested to be towed to New York, but as the Yurumuri had scarcely coal enough to enable her to reach port and had a perishable cargo aboard, the latter was unable to render assistance. When the Yurumuri left the disabled steamship she was about 110 miles off South Shoal Lightship.

MORE MEN FOR THE NAVY.

Important Bill Reported by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A very important bill urged by the Secretary of the Navy was favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day. It authorizes the Secretary to add 1,000 additional men for the use of the regular navy, this number, the lowest estimate, being needed for the new ships that have been placed in commission. The bill also gives the Secretary authority in any emergency that may arise to enlist the service of the militia of the several States for manning the auxiliary cruisers, and if this should be not sufficient to enlist as many more as may be sufficient for the purpose. The bill carries an appropriation of \$308,000 for 1,000 men added to the regular navy.

Chess Tournament.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 8.—There was only one game played at the local club yesterday, which completed the first sitting in the fourth round of the international chess tournament. The result was as follows: Tschigorin (white) beat Steinitz after twenty-five moves. The record up to date is: Lasker, won 6½; Pillsbury, won 6½; Steinitz, won 4½; lost 5½; Tschigorin, won 2½; lost 7½.

Victor Mine Disaster.

COLORADO SPRINGS (Col.), Jan. 8.—The rescue gangs at the Anna Lee mine at Victor have been working hard since Saturday, but no bodies have yet been recovered. The air in the shaft is very foul, owing to the decomposition of the buried bodies, and the shifts have to be changed every fifteen minutes. It is expected that the first of the eight bodies will be reached within the next two hours.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

The Question May Cause a Deadlock in the Senate Finance Committee.

Jones Holding Out for the Increase Provided by the House.

Teller of Colorado Throws a Bomb Into the Republican Caucus by Insisting That He Proposed to Place a Free Coinage Amendment on Every Tariff Bill Until Such a Measure Becomes a Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—If the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee on Finance act in accordance with the vote of the Republican caucus this afternoon, and Jones persists in his intention to demand that raw sugar shall be given the 15 per cent. of an increase provided by the House in every other schedule, there will probably be a deadlock in the committee and the bill cannot be reported. There is a general belief, however, that Jones will relent, and act with the Republicans.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Quay, declaring it to be the sense of the caucus that the Republicans should report the tariff bill from the committee as it came from the House, passed the caucus this afternoon, after an hour and a half of debate, without division, and by a practically unanimous vote.

The chief point in the discussion was the probable attitude of the silver Republicans. Many of these were outspoken in their desire to have the tariff bill pass, and declared that it would be unwise to place a free coinage rider thereon, especially in view of the fact that such a bill was now before the Senate, and would be passed before action was had on the tariff bill. Teller of Colorado threw a bomb among his associates when he made a vigorous speech, and said that for one he proposed to assist in placing a free coinage amendment on every tariff bill until such a measure became a law. He would not only vote to put in this bill, but he declared it to be his intention to endeavor to assist in having such an amendment placed on a tariff bill in the next Congress, if the Republicans controlled both the House and the Senate and the executive. The statement embarrassed the Republicans greatly. Teller did not say that he would offer such an amendment, but stated positively that if offered, he would vote for it. Other silver men expressed the intention of being satisfied with the free coinage substitute to the bond bill. Conservative silver men not join him in this vote, and the vote of the sound money men on the other side of the chamber are counted upon to defeat such a proposition.

Just as the caucus was about to adjourn Pettigrew asked when the Republicans proposed to consider the question of the reorganization of the elective officers of the Senate, and suggested that this would be as good a time as any to discuss, Mitchell made a motion to adjourn, and it was carried. This left the silver and the new Senators in the lurch. They are the ones who have been urging reorganization, and they were somewhat angered to think that the adjournment had been carried on the motion of one of their own men.

Immediately a request was circulated for Sherman, Chairman of the caucus, to issue a call for another caucus, and it was generally signed, the names attached to it including Eastern men as well as Western and silver men. This caucus will be called probably to-morrow, and will deal with the subject of the further reorganization of the Senate.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Spanish Troops Meet and Defeat Insurgent Forces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The following cablegram was received from the Spanish Legation late this afternoon: "The column of General Navarro yesterday had an engagement lasting three hours with the main bands of Maceo and Gomez in Ceiba del Agua, dispersing them. Twenty dead have been found and buried by our soldiers. The Spanish loss was slight, four officers wounded and twenty casualties among the men, either killed or badly wounded. "The troops captured numbers of horses, arms and ammunition. The column is reconnoitering the scene and columns are following the insurgents. The army is in high spirits and Havana is completely quiet."

Minister Dupuy de Lome also received a long cablegram from the Government at Madrid to-day giving a summary of the latest official reports received there from the Commander-in-Chief in Cuba. These reports show that it is exceedingly difficult to get a fight with the band of marauders which are continually galloping about burning and pillaging the defenseless plantations and small villages. General Echagua, who is in the rear of the insurgents, has twice succeeded in overtaking a few of the bands and capturing some prisoners.

General Campos says the rebels never stop long enough to be overtaken in any considerable numbers. In the invasion of Pinar del Rio by the insurgents small bands of bandits preceded the main forces of the insurgents and caused more damage than Maceo and Gomez.

Yesterday 1,000 men were sent by sea to Colaba, the port of Pinar del Rio, to reinforce the troops there. In the rest of the entire island of Cuba nothing of a revolutionary character is occurring.

Minister Dupuy de Lome expresses his full confidence that these dispatches give an exactly truthful statement of affairs, and he courts the comparison of these dispatches with news from other sources which secure publicity from day to day in several newspapers which have been proved so unreliable recently.

HEAVY SIEGE GUNS.

HAVANA, Dec. 31 (via Tampa (Fla.), Jan. 5).—Four heavy siege guns have just been disembarked at La Machina in this harbor. They will complete the seven forts and sea batteries of this city. They are the heaviest and most destructive guns in the West Indies. A temporary railway with which to transport them to their several positions was

laid. Some days will be necessary to get them in position.

Their extreme length is 37 feet, circumference at breech 9 feet, diameter of bore 13 inches, muzzle 3 feet. They are of steel and rifled, having 68 grooves. The weight of each gun is 106,773 pounds, or over 50 tons. Their projectiles are of two kinds, both shells, one having a bursting charge of 13 pounds, the other 48 pounds. The guns are breech-loading. The weight of the projectiles is 1,013 pounds, height of shot 35 to 46 inches, and range nine miles.

REPORTED BATTLE.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—It is reported here this evening that a great battle has been fought near Artemus, a town near Guanajay, the base of operations of the rebels. The report has it that the insurgents were surrounded by Spanish troops under Generals Suarez Valdez, Madan and Navarro, and it is believed they met with a complete defeat. No details of the fight can be obtained. It is said that the rebel leader Nunez was killed in yesterday's battle with General Navarro's forces, and that the rebels lost 200 men.

INSURGENTS DISPERSED.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—After an engagement lasting three hours the Spanish troops under Generals Garcia and Navarro yesterday dispersed the rebels at Guanajay, forty-five miles from Havana, which place was chosen by the insurgents as the center of operations. Another battle took place late in the evening at Ceiba del Agua between the rebel bands, under command of the leaders Gomez, Maceo and Saracac and Generals Garcia and Navarro's forces. The insurgents were again defeated and dispersed, but the direction in which they fled is unknown. Their loss was 232 killed, and one taken prisoner. The Spanish forces captured seventeen Remington rifles and a number of machettes, besides a number of the rebel horses. Their loss was four officers and one soldier wounded.

TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

Great Britain Will Maintain Her Rights at All Costs.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Central News is authority for the statement that Lord Salisbury has notified the German Government that Great Britain will maintain her rights in the Transvaal under the convention of 1884 at all costs. The generosity shown by President Krueger is admitted everywhere.

At the clubs here it is a matter of speculation as to what terms will be made by Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony. The consensus of opinion is that President Krueger will expel the leading agitators in the Rand of whose participation in the conspiracy against the Transvaal Government he possesses proofs, and that the British Government will punish the other participants.

It is also believed that the British South Africa Company will be obliged to pay a heavy indemnity, and will lose its administrative rights in the adjoining territory.

THE CAPTURED RELEASED.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Cape Town received to-night says Dr. Jameson and those of his followers who were taken prisoners by the Boers have been released and handed over to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Cape Colony. A Pretoria dispatch says it is reported there that the Transvaal Government demanded the banishment from the country of Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson and the payment of a large indemnity by the British South Africa Company. Nothing is known of this report in official quarters, and it is not believed.

DOINGS ON THE TURF.

Last Day for a Time of Races at the Bay District Track.

To-day the Ingleside Course Will be Thrown Open to the Public for Two Weeks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The racing closed at the Bay District track to-day with the Palo Alto stakes, worth \$1,500 to the winner, as the feature of the card. The starters, although three-year-olds, carried two-year-old weights, as the race should have been run in 1895. Tod Sloan, on Crescendo, the favorite, took matters easy until reaching the stretch, when he assumed the lead and won with ease. Only a fair crowd was in attendance. Favorites were successful in but two of the six events on the card. To-morrow Ingleside track will re-open, where the racing will continue for the following two weeks.

Five furlongs, selling, La Mascota (4 to 1) won, Pearson (2½ to 1) second, Myrtle H. (15 to 1) third. Time—1:01. Don Pedro, Governor Budd, Jack Atten, El Primero, San Marco also ran.

Seven furlongs, selling, Bueno (even) won, Hanford (10 to 1) second, Adam (9 to 5) third. Time—1:28. Gussie, Two Cheers, Monterey, Ike L. Tortoli, Miss Ruth, Raindrop and Regan also ran.

About six furlongs, handicap, two-year-olds (in 1895), the Palo Alto stakes, \$1,500 to winner, Crescendo (7 to 10) won, Mount McGregor II. (20 to 1) second, Argentina (12 to 1) third. Time—1:13½. Miss Maxim, Ferris Hartman, Joe K. Grady and Kamsin also ran.

About one and a half miles, handicap, short course steeplechase, Gold Dust (20 to 1) won, Colonel Weightman (2 to 1) second, Mestor (6 to 5) third. Time—3:29½. Rob Roy, Lonnie B., The Lark, Special and Malo Diablo also ran.

One mile and a sixteenth, all ages, Imp. Miss Brummel (2 to 1) won, Logan (11 to 10) second, Fred Gardner (15 to 1) third. Time—1:47¼. Claudius, Uncle Giles and Del Norte also ran.

About six furlongs, selling, Hymn (12 to 1) won, Hiram Argo (8 to 1) second, Emma D. (6 to 5) third. Time—1:13. Don Garra, Empress of Norfolk, Peru, Ginger, Rey Alta, Model and Last Chance also ran.

Woman's Bicycle Race.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The women's six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden was continued this afternoon and evening. The record at midnight was: Frankie Nelson, 226 miles; Helen Baldwin, 226; Ada Steiner, 226; Mrs. Brown, 225; Mary Allen, 224; Freda Rose, 217; Ruth Dennis, 207; Grace Fisher, 205; Katherine Flanagan, 197; Florence Brockway, 187; C. L. Stevenson, 162; Kitty Staples, 132.

LOOTED THE SAFE.

The Bank of Fayette, Ohio, Entered by Burglars Tuesday Night.

Every Cent of Cash and a Number of Valuable Papers Stolen.

A Red-Hot Fight in Oklahoma Territory Over the Question of Statehood Between the Rival Cities Which Aspire to be Selected as the Seat of Government—The Convention for Furthering Statehood Now in Session at Oklahoma City.

FAYETTE (O.), Jan. 8.—The Bank of Fayette, a private financial institution, was entered by burglars last night, and every cent of cash in the safe and a number of valuable papers were stolen. The robbery was not discovered until this morning.

The value of money and papers taken is not definitely known, but it is believed to amount to between \$8,000 and \$15,000. The robbers pried open a window, and gaining an entrance to the bank, opened the safe with powder. The door of the safe was completely torn off by the concussion. There is no clue to the thieves.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

The Statehood Convention Convened Yesterday.

OKLAHOMA CITY (O. T.), Jan. 8.—The Statehood Convention, which was called to order here to-day, promises to be the warmest gathering ever held in the Territory. Nearly all of the delegates are in favor of Statehood for Oklahoma, but there are almost as many schemes for attaining it as there are delegates.

Ever since Oklahoma was first opened to settlement there has been an intense rivalry between the different towns. Congress provided that the first Legislature of Oklahoma should meet at Guthrie and fix the Territorial Capital. Then began a fight of the bitterest kind between the different towns. The Legislature voted the capital three times to Oklahoma City and once to Kingfisher, but Governor Steele vetoed it every time, and the capital remains at Guthrie.

The location of the future capital of the State will depend largely on the boundary lines of the new State. If a State is made with its present boundaries, Kingfisher or El Reno would be near the center, and would stand better chances for the capital than either Perry, Guthrie or Oklahoma City on the extreme eastern edge of the State. So Kingfisher and El Reno favor immediately Statehood of Oklahoma with its present boundaries, and the Perry, Guthrie and Oklahoma City people are against it.

When the body met to-day the war was opened over the selection of a Committee on Credentials and the admission of the delegates from the Chickasaw Nation. The latter were finally admitted, and then adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

TALK ON NEW BONDS.

Impression Growing That New York Bankers Will Get the Issue.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—In Wall street there is no change of importance so far as the popular loan is concerned. In fact, the situation may be described as a waiting one, and matters have quieted down considerably. The impression is growing that the New York banks, with J. Pierpont Morgan at their head, will eventually get the bulk of the new issue, and little reliance is placed in the theory that the gold can be obtained from any other source. Of course, this is the Wall-street view of it.

A report which had a reassuring effect had been reached between the syndicate and the Administration, whereby the former intends to strengthen the gold reserve in case of further raids. The explanation of the withdrawal of \$550,000 by a Liberty-street broker syndicate is said to be that the broker's principals held bills of exchange drawn on E. S. Smithers & Co. of this city, and payable in gold coin. The firm not being in the habit of carrying gold in large quantities, gave the broker the necessary funds to obtain the gold at the Treasury. The gold was taken to the bank of the State of New York.

There is still a demand in the outside market for gold, and bullion dealers this morning said that the metal commands a small premium. The report that John A. Stuart of the United States Trust Company intended forming an opposition syndicate was again revived and again denied by Mr. Stuart to-day, who said that he desired to see the popular issue.

REFUSED TO DO ROAD DUTY.

A Young Englishman Lodged in Jail at Starke, Florida.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), Jan. 8.—Charles E. Eyre, a young Englishman, is likely to cause considerable correspondence between the British foreign office and the United States Department of State. Eyre has been residing at Lawley, in Bradford County, for about eighteen months. A week ago he was summoned to do road duty. He claimed that he was not a naturalized citizen, and tore up the summons. He was immediately arrested and lodged in jail at Starke, Fla., where he now is. He is very bitter over his imprisonment, and says he proposes to sue that the British Government secure indemnity for him. A Starke lawyer was here to-day to see the British Vice-Consul in the interest of Eyre, and it is understood the matter will be laid before Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington.

LYNCH LAW IN TENNESSEE.

Incensed Citizens Put to Death Two Negro Fleds.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), Jan. 8.—Harrison Fuller and Frank Simpson, two negroes, were to have been placed on trial at Lexington, Tenn., to-day for an outrage upon Mrs. Pomeroy and her sixteen-year-old daughter (white). A number of incensed citizens took the law into their own hands.

The outrage upon Mrs. Pomeroy and daughter occurred last August and was thoroughly atrocious. Fuller and Simp-

son were arrested shortly after and their victims positively identified them.

The prisoners were confined in the jail at Lexington, and attempts were at once and frequently made by a mob to take them out for summary vengeance. They were quietly spirited away to Nashville by the Sheriff, where they remained until yesterday morning.

The authorities suppressing excitement at Lexington had subsided from the danger point, had the trial set for to-day, and the prisoners were accordingly returned. When the train arrived at Lexington it was met by a strong mob, the Sheriff was overpowered and the prisoners secured. They were hustled into the woods some distance from town, where some fifty shots were fired into the bodies of each.

Prior to the outrage upon Mrs. Pomeroy and daughter, Fuller and Simpson were guilty of a similar crime upon another white woman.

DOUBLE HANGING.

Execution Witnessed by Three Thousand People.

HATTIESBURG (Miss.), Jan. 8.—F. D. Hathorn, white, and Thompson Wade, colored, were hanged at Augusta, twenty miles inland, at 12 o'clock to-day, both men dropping simultaneously from the same scaffold. The execution was witnessed by at least 3,000 people, many of whom walked for twenty miles and a few as far as thirty-five miles. This was the first legal execution in the county for twenty years.

The men were hanged for the murder of Mrs. Hathorn on the evening of October 7th last, the negro shooting the woman at the instigation of the husband. Hathorn married with a young woman, Josephine Marriatt, with whom he was intimate for several months, and from the gallows to-day he declared that she suggested upon him the killing of his wife.

The father of the young woman was among the crowd to-day, and when Hathorn stated that he (Marriatt) knew of the relations with his daughter, he interrupted the statement with a demand for proof. Hathorn merely replied that Marriatt's actions led him to so believe. The two men indulged in a spat that caused much excitement.

Hathorn endeavored to prolong his harangue indefinitely, claiming that his par amour should be hanged with him, but Sheriff McCullum called time, adjusted the noose and black cap, and dropped the wretches. Both necks were broken, the white man dying in five minutes and the black in eight.

A Train Robber Killed.

HUNTINGTON (W. Va.), Jan. 8.—Four months ago a train was wrecked and robbed in Illinois and W. G. Hogan, formerly of this State, was alleged to be one of the robbers, and a reward was offered for his arrest. He returned to Lincoln County, this State, recently, and this morning Charles Berger and Harry Brumfield decided to arrest him. They found Hogan in the house of a friend. He refused to surrender, and began firing on Berger and Brumfield, who also opened fire and shot Hogan through and through, he falling instantly. Berger was shot in the arm and head by Hogan, but not fatally injured.

Charged With Grand Larceny.

DENVER, Jan. 8.—Henry E. Wiederech, a watchmaker at 1724 Larimer street, was arrested to-day by Constable Duggan upon a charge of grand larceny of bullion from the Omega and Grant smelter. The watchman had a bar of bullion in his possession when arrested which weighs 135 pounds, the value being mostly in lead. The smelting works have been missing considerable bullion of late, and it is hoped to develop from this arrest the extent of the robberies, as well as to locate the thieves.

Costly Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The five-story building at 596 Broadway was completely wrecked by fire to-night, and the three firms who occupy it jointly lost every atom of their stock. The losers are the United Shirt and Collar Company; Blumenthal & Steiner, flower and feather merchants, and M. Wasserman, flowers. Their joint loss and the damage done to the building will probably amount to \$150,000.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

LANCASTER (Pa.), Jan. 8.—An upright six-horse power boiler in the butcher shop of G. F. Fenton, in York City, exploded this afternoon, blowing to pieces the frame building in which it was located. G. F. Fenton, the owner, was fatally injured, and Christian Gingrich, an employe, is in a precarious condition. The loss to property is quite heavy.

Brutal Crime in Kansas.

HOLTON (Kas.), Jan. 8.—Unknown men called at the home of Ed Welch last night, blindfolded him, threw him to the floor, cut off his left hand with an ax and robbed him. The community was aroused by the outrage, and bloodhounds were put on the trail of his assailants, who took away the severed hand.

Fatal Mine Accident.

COLORADO SPRINGS (Col.), Jan. 8.—While drilling in an old hole on the Tinney-Winsay claim, near the C. O. D. mine, at Cripple Creek, this morning, an unexploded charge of dynamite was discharged. William Corbin was so horribly mangled that he cannot survive, and J. J. Lappin was seriously injured. Both men are married.

Uneasiness at Port-au-Prince.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Jan. 8.—Advice received here from Port-au-Prince state that there is an increased feeling of uneasiness throughout the Honduan Republic, and that the Government of President Hippolyte is breaking. The elections will begin on Friday, the 10th inst., when trouble is anticipated.

Cheap Fare for the Encampment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Western Passenger Association to-day practically agreed on the rate for the G. A. R. National Encampment, to be held in St. Paul next September. It will be on a basis of one cent a mile, with a very short limit, giving the people only a going and coming allowance.

Several Abyssinians Killed.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The Government has received advices from Abyssinia stating that the vanguard of the native army, under Ras Makonnen, has had a skirmish with the Italian forces, in which several Abyssinians were killed. The Italians had no men killed.

Resulted in a Draw.