BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

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NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Butler's wealth is estimated at $7,000,000.

The Indiana legislature is fairly overwhelmed with new bills.

The ice is so thick in New York harbor that vessels are unable to get through the narrows.

Otto Faulkenboro, the noted whitecap of Perry county was captured at Cannelton, Ind.

The Montmorency falls near Quebec, are frozen solid. This has never been known to occur before.

There are 353 women students in the University of Michigan, distributed throughout all the departments.

As a mark of respect to the late Gen. Butler, the Massachusetts legislature Friday afternoon adjourned until Tuesday.

Some New Orleans citizens want Mayor Fitzpatrick impeached because he is so easy toward Sunday law violators.

The New Mary Houston, sunk at Cincinnati by the ice, was raised Wednesday, not much the worse for her mishap.

Mr. Eckstein Norton, former resident of Louisville & Nashville railroad, died suddenly of heart disease, at his home in St. George, S. I.

Sam Wallace, a St. Louis (Mo.) carpenter, declares his wife tried to force him to commit suicide so she could draw $200 from a carpenters union at Cairo, Ill.

H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, recently appointed first assistant postmaster general, arrived in Washington Thursday morning and immediately entered upon his duties.

Roy, the infant son of David Dewitt, was burned to death at Syracuse, Ind. The child set fire to his clothing with some matches he had found, and was frightfully burned.

The grain blockade at St. Louis continues as bad as ever. The elevators are full to the roofs, and it is estimated that 1,500 car loads of grain are blockaded in the railroad yards.

Constable Starnes properly refused an offer of $5,000 to aid the escape of James Lansberg of Atlanta, Ga., sentenced to ninety-two years in the penitentiary for kidnapping a young girl.

Henry Hoffman, a wealthy young German of Parkersburg, W. Va., was killed by cars near Little Hocking while on his way to marry the daughter of Jacob Schwader, of the latter place.

At Bucyrus, O., a committee consisting of a banker, a minister, a newspaper man and a grocer, has raised a fund to be loaned to worthy and needy inebriates who are desirous of having the Keely treatment.

[illegible] east of Denison, Tex., in the new yards of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, two men named George Hampton and Jerry Mylie were killed and two other laborers seriously injured.

The weather is very severe at Aurora, Ind., the mercury registering five degrees below zero, causing much distress. A small child of John Casshaw was found frozen in bed. When taken to the fire it revived somewhat, but soon died.

A fall on the slippery pavement at Terre Haute, Ind., caused the death of Wm. Parks, aged 74, Friday. He slipped on the icy walk and falling to the ground ruptured a blood vessel. The remains were taken to Vincennes, Ind., for burial.

Information brought down from Alaska by passengers on the steamer Ismanube, says that natives cut off the heads of three whites and an Indian near Cape Barry, which the murderers then stuck upon poles and danced around in their savagery.

President-elect Cleveland left Washington Friday morning for Lakewood, N. J., where he will remain until a special train conveys him to Washington for his inauguration. He was accompanied to Lakewood by Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth.

Gov. Peck's message was read to the Wisconsin legislature Thursday. The legislature adjourned till Tuesday, when the senatorship fight will begin in earnest. It begins to have the appearance of a long struggle, with the possibility of a deadlock.

At Lafayette, Ind., an action was begun by G. H. McIntyre against Train A. Coe. The defendant is a prominent farmer and a local politician of some note. He is charged with alienating the affections of McIntyre's wife, and $10,000 is demanded of him.

A reception to the American colony was given at the U. S. legation, Paris, Wednesday evening. The guests were received by the U. S. minister and Mrs. Coolidge. The rooms were profusely decorated with flowers, and were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights.

While working in the debris of the Jaccard fire, Kansas City, Mo., one of the walls fell, burying seven men. Chas. Ferris received internal injuries that may prove fatal. John Crane had his left arm broken and was badly bruised. Wm. O'Brien, Joe McArdle and Matt Birmingham were also hurt, but not seriously.

Among the recent arrivals at the Ohio penitentiary is George W. Thornton, a federal prisoner from southern Florida, who never saw ice or snow before. He is nearly frozen all the time in this climate, and has been given a place in the kitchen in order to ease his sufferings. He is to stay eighteen months for violating the postal laws.

"It beats looking up a rope, anyway," was the laconic remark of Green Cole, the murderer of Conrad Kellinger. Cole was sentenced at Chattanooga Friday morning by Judge Moon to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary for his part in the killing of an old man in business in a suburb of that city.

An execution for the sale of the Witherow iron plant at New Castle, Pa., was issued Wednesday in behalf of the Totten & Hogg Iron and Steel Co., of Pittsburgh. Mr. Witherow has failed to raise money to operate the plant as was expected, and creditors will wait no longer. The liabilities of the firm are said to exceed $500,000.

The celebrated stallion Ormonde, which was recently sold to William McDonough, of San Francisco, who, it is said, paid $150,000 for him, arrived at Southampton, Eng., Thursday, from Buenos Ayres. Porter, Ormonde's old trainer, took charge of him on his arrival.

The Indiana legislature will be asked to make an appropriation of $100,000 toward building the soldiers' home, the site of which is located four miles north of Indianapolis, and upon which a large force of men have been at work for days [illegible] the ground for the foundation [illegible] report that it will be impossible to be ready by that time.

THE NIAGARA ICE BRIDGE.

Foolhardy Adventures of a State Clerk—Some Damage Looked for When the Break Comes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The ice bridge at Niagara Falls is one of the most unique and substantial seen for years. The steady zero weather of the past week has filled the upper river with ice, which is pouring over the falls in vast quantities and adding each hour to the pier which is called the "bridge." The process of formation thus goes on, the latest arrival of ice being arrested under that which is stationary and gradually raising the whole up higher and higher. The heavy fall of snow and the clouds of mist from the falls which settle on the top, freezing as fast as they fall, form a natural cement.

Many people of tourists visited Niagara within the past few days to view the ice bridge and its attendant scenery. Some of them have had perilous experiences in their foolhardy endeavors to get close to the foot of the falls by venturing on the ice. Young Sargent, a local clerk here, eclipsed all exploits by crossing a smaller ice bridge that had formed abreast of Goat Island and extended toward the Canadian shore, under the Horseshoe falls, near the table rock. On his return he stated that the grandeur of the scene he witnessed along the shore well repaid him for the danger he encountered.

To give an idea of the real danger Sargent passed through, some of the ice floated off the main section in which he stood and went whirling down until it reached the large ice bridge, when it disappeared under the ice and came out on the other side. Had the young man been caught on one of these pieces his death would have been certain. Three hours after he returned to the shore, all the stationary ice which he had traversed broke away and was sucked under the ice bridge and went down stream. A party of New Yorkers wanted Sargent to take them out on the route he made, but when they reached Prospect Point they found instead of the ice, a swift rushing river.

The present ice bridge is one of the largest ever recorded at the falls, and will continue now to grow until a long thaw breaks it up. When that time comes, many of the owners of inclined railways and stairways at the foot of the bluffs along the gorge have reason to fear that their slender structures may be swept away.

The formation of an ice bridge is an interesting sight. There must be severe cold weather for a week or two to form ice of a certain thickness in the river above the falls and on Lake Erie. When the time comes the ice breaks up and is carried down over the falls and forms a jam in the gorge. It has generally been the rule that a bridge would not stand unless it began just above swift water above the whirlpool rapids and builded up toward the falls. The present bridge, however, is formed of the smaller pieces of ice and extends from a point below the portal of the big tunnel up to the edge of the American falls. It is compactly built and frozen hard. It is thought by old residents that it will stand. The last bridge was in 1888. Never since the winter of 1855, has there been such a bridge.

TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

The People Dissatisfied With the Administration of President Hippolyte.

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 17.—A long threatened uprising against Prince Hippolyte's government is on. A battle was fought Monday in the village of Lanse de Nean, near here. The president issued orders for troops to be sent to the place at once. Presently a little army of 300 soldiers and twenty commanding officers were on the way.

While fighting was in progress at this point news was received at Port au Prince of another uprising near St. Michael. Troops were under orders to leave Monday night to suppress the rebellion, and they will be hastened with all the speed the limited facilities of the republic afford.

Notwithstanding the encouraging terms in a manifesto of the president, he is undoubtedly fearful of a general uprising, and is in terror of his life. The guards about his house have been doubled, and other precautions taken to insure his personal safety.

The discontent against the president is spreading all through the Republic. Many of his former adherents in the north have abandoned his support and like desertions are reported from the south. In the elections which were held Saturday Hippolyte's friends and relatives were chosen deputies, but their success is due to a display of force at the polls which terrorized the voters. Armed troops were stationed at the polling places and at the point of the bayonet leaflets were objected to be cast for friends of Hippolyte.

Government to Aid in Russia.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—Director Kerbedez of the Uzali-Kavkaz railway has bought for the government 72,000,000 pounds of grain, which will be distributed among the starving poor of Tcola, Voronesh and Rozazan, where tens of thousands are famine-stricken. In Petrozvodsk and Archangel near one-third of the population are wandering from place to place, begging and robbing.

New Jersey's Next Senator.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—The joint democratic caucus held here Monday night nominated James Smith, jr., for senator. Gov. Abbett withdrew at the last moment.

Exciting Two Houses.

TOPEKA, KAS., Jan. 17.—For the first time since the legislature convened a week ago, the rival organizations of the lower house Monday met in peace. Both sides have become weary at the prolonged squabble, and an honest effort was made Monday to arrive at some understanding by which the dual house may be made one.

Dowie Wants His Wealth.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—It is stated that Mme. Joseph Reinach has, with the consent of her husband, the deputy, renounced all claim to the fortune accruing to her under the will of the late baron.

Reid Going Abroad.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 17.—Whitelaw Reid and family, so it is announced at his old home eight miles south, will leave shortly for a three years' trip around the world. Special attention will be given to India, Japan and the Orient.

Showing Barnum's Monument.

BRIDGEPORT, CT., Jan. 17.—Barnum's monument will not be unveiled on Washington's birthday as desired by his executors, because the jackstaff committee report that it will be impossible to be ready by that time.

IN THE DRAGNET.

A Royalist Editor Implicated in the Panama Scandal.

Charles De Lesseps Charges Arthur Meyer, Editor of the Gaulois, With Receiving 100,000 Francs from the Panama Co.—Baihaut's Conviction Likely.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—There was profound relief in opportunist circles Saturday over the statement of Charles de Lesseps implicating Arthur Meyer, editor of the Gaulois, as having received 100,000 francs from the Panama Co. This at last brings the royalists into the dragnet, and shows what the friends of the republic have claimed from the beginning of the scandal, that republican officials and journalists did not have a monopoly of Panama corruption.

The fact that four Boulangist deputies are said to be put under strong suspicion by evidence before M. Franqueville is also considered to strengthening the cause of the republic, by showing the hypocrisy of those who assail it in the pretended interest of better government.

The government has also been considerably strengthened by the speech of Chancellor von Caprivi on the army bill. This has, in a large degree, diverted attention from Panama affairs, and aroused a deeper interest in the foreign concerns of France and in the necessity of Frenchmen standing together against their enemies abroad. The situation to-day is therefore improved, and although the Figaro publishes a sensational article, signed by the editor-in-chief, M. Magnard, urging immediate interests of the republic to resign, very little is heard of adverse criticism upon the president.

The Figaro's attempt to arouse public feeling against Carnot has fallen flat, and men who vehemently denounced the president Friday were comparatively moderate Saturday. It is generally believed that the worst is known regarding Panama, and that no developments adverse to Carnot are possible. The discredit thrown on the Gaulois has aided greatly in relieving M. Carnot. It will be remembered that the staff of that paper was active in endeavoring, before the Panama commission of the chamber, to connect M. Carnot's name with the Panama corruption, but when charged had declined, on alleged professional grounds, to give authority for statements made.

Ex-Minister of Commerce Jules Roche is also said to be vindicated from the charge that he had shared in the Panama bribery. When first accused M. Roche had answered in a manner that made a most favorable impression in the chamber. He is a man of rather short stature, and of a slight delicate frame, but his whole appearance wore an air of determination and energy, and he was fairly successful in mastering his emotion, as in clear and firm tones he declared that he could not imagine what machination or denunciation had reduced him to this position, or with what enemy he had to deal, but he could declare that his conscience was perfectly at ease. He would give an emphatic contradiction to all the charges brought against him, adding that these accusations were all the more absurd, seeing that he had not voted on the Panama bill.

The denial then given by M. Roche has been verified to the satisfaction of Magistrate Franqueville, who finds that the initials "J. R.," made by the late Baron Reinach on the counterfoil of a check, do not apply to Roche, who will, therefore, be released from accusation of complicity in the Panama corruption. It had been alleged on the strength of these initials that M. Roche had received 30,000 francs from M. Reinach. The evidence against others who have been accused is said to be no stronger than that against M. Roche.

The evidence against ex-Minister of Public Works Baihaut continues, according to report, to grow stronger. Baihaut, says the Siecle, admitted that he had received 455,000 francs for supporting the Panama lottery bill. Baihaut, it is said, will make no defense to the charges against him. He is deserted by nearly all his friends, although his wife adheres to him with pathetic devotion. There seems a disposition to lay upon Baihaut the chief responsibility for the disgrace and loss to the republic resulting from the Panama lottery bill, and the prosecution of the ex-minister will be vigorously pushed.

Fifty Persons Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Paul de Loanda says: "A train crowded with Europeans and natives was hauled on the Congo railway, near Matadi, recently, and the engine was detached to join a wagon loaded with fifty-four boxes of dynamite and eighty-two casks of gunpowder. The engine moved down grade with great speed and collided with the wagon, exploding the dynamite. Fifty persons were killed, including M. Lequene, head of the Society Anonyme Belge.

Mr. Blaine Surprises His Friends.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The return of Sunday was looked for with some apprehension in connection with the illness of Mr. Blaine, for the severe relapses which he has recently experienced have occurred on that day. There was no development, however, other than favorable, and when Dr. Johnston left the house at 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening he said he should not return during the night unless especially summoned.

Dead New York Millionaires.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Many millions of dollars were left by twelve New Yorkers who died in 1892, whose families have divided among them $1,000,000 or more each. The death list is as follows: Wm. Astor, real estate, $75,000,000; Gould, railroads, $72,000,000; H. W. Hunt, railroads, $5,000,000; Benjamin Richardson, real estate, $2,000,000; A. Bradish Johnson, $1,750,000; Wm. G. Vermilye, banker, $1,500,000; Gen. George W. Cullom, $1,200,000; E. S. Jeffray, merchant, $1,000,000; Jacob Halstead, importer, $1,000,000; Augustus Kountze, banker, $1,000,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., $1,000,000.

Senator Carlisle Accepts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A special dispatch to the Sun from Washington says: Before leaving Washington for Kentucky Mr. Carlisle mailed Mr. Cleveland a letter accepting the secretaryship of the treasury. It is said that Mr. Carlisle accepted the portfolio on the condition that he should have the solid support of the administration in his candidacy for the presidential nomination in 1896. Mr. Carlisle is said to have received assurances of good will from Tom Bay. He strongly favored Mr. Vilas for senator, and urged Mr. [illegible] to oppose the latter's [illegible]

A MYSTERY.

James G. Blaine's Disease Known Only to His Physicians and Family.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Shortly after 9 o'clock Monday night Dr. Johnston made a brief call at the Blaine mansion. When he left the house he told a reporter that Mr. Blaine was somewhat stronger than he was Monday morning. His condition was about the same as Sunday. Mr. Blaine's disease remains a mystery to all but the family and the attending physicians. The latter decline, without the express authority of the family, to divulge the nature of the complaint which has now kept their patient continuously in bed for four or five weeks, with constantly diminishing strength and frequent "sinking spell," threatening immediate dissolution.

It was hoped Monday, when the physicians announced that at a specified hour they would be prepared to issue a fuller statement than had hitherto been given that some facts would be allowed to transpire which would satisfy the natural desire of the public to ascertain the truth in regard to the illness of one of its most distinguished citizens, and at the same time stop the crop of contradictory and sensational rumors now prevailing.

This anticipation was not realized. There was a delay in the issue of the promised bulletin, and when it did appear it contained nothing but what had previously been made known.

Mr. Blaine has at various times in recent years been treated by physicians other than those in immediate attendance upon him at the present time. In the last are Dr. N. S. Lincoln, one of the most popular consulting physicians of Washington; Dr. G. S. Magruder, a Washington physician of large practice; Dr. Dennis of New York and Bar Harbor, and others. Not one of these gentlemen is able to state the nature of Mr. Blaine's organic disease. One of them, however, said to-day that he had once proposed an intelligible bulletin as to Mr. Blaine's condition, but was peremptorily requested to withhold it from publication. He added: "The real nature of Mr. Blaine's illness will probably only be made known when the certificate of the health officer is made public, and I fear that will occur before long."

IN THE COFFEE.

Cook Gallagher Tells How He Poisoned the Men—He Was Hired to Put Powders in the Food by Dempsey.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 17.—Interest in the Homestead poisoning case increases day by day, and Monday morning, before court began, the room was crowded. The principal witness of the morning was Patrick Gallagher, the cook, upon whose confession the charges of poisoning were made. Gallagher's testimony did not materially differ from his previous story, which implicated the cooks Beatty and Davidson, and the defendant, Hugh Dempsey, master workman of the Knights of Labor.

The witness said that Dempsey gave him powders to place in the coffee and tea that were given to the non-unionists. Dempsey said the strike of the State Street Car Co., of Chicago, had been broken in three days by the use of these powders. They would make the men sick, he said, but would not endanger life.

Eight or ten witnesses who worked at the mill during the strike, and who are victims of the mysterious disease, were examined at the morning session, but nothing was elicited. The symptoms in each case were the same, and several of the witnesses had not fully recovered from the severe attacks.

When court resumed in the afternoon Gallagher, the Homestead cook, again took the stand. He stated that in all he got eighteen powders from Dempsey. He used the powder in the soup and he got some of it himself. It made him sick and gave him the diarrhea.

GEORGE GRAHAM,

The Great Magazine Publisher, Dying in Poverty in a Hospital.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 17.—George R. Graham, the founder of Graham's Magazine, is ill at the Memorial hospital at Orange, and his death is expected at any moment. Mr. Graham has been an inmate of the hospital for several years, his board being paid by George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger.

At one time Mr. Graham was worth between $200,000 and $300,000, but lost his money in wild speculation. For many years previous to his present illness he earned a precarious living with his pen. He is 81 years old.

Graham's Magazine was the leading magazine of America 30 years ago, and in its pages Whittier, Longfellow, Hawthorne and other great writers made their first appearance. Graham was the friend and intimate of them all and was as rich, for that day, as any of the great magazine publishers of to-day.

Lizard Skin Trade Booming.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—A City of Mexico dispatch says: According to statistics just received by the general government from the state of Tabasco, 500,000 lizard skins were shipped to the United States from that state last year. This peculiar industry is carried on by hundreds of natives, who capture the wild tropical lizard without difficulty. Thousands of the skins are marketed in Mexico, while large quantities are exported to European countries. It is estimated that fully 5,000,000 lizards were slaughtered for their skins in the state of Tabasco alone last year. The industry is very profitable and is growing rapidly.

Narrow Escape from Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Fifty young women attending the fashionable Kenwood institute had narrow escapes from death by fire Monday morning and experienced a freezing temperature which they will not soon forget. Fire broke out in the institute building while they were asleep, and, though there was time for them to dress, they became panic stricken and ran out into the freezing air clad only in their night robes. A number were quite severely frost bitten before being gathered in by neighboring residents. The institute, a three-story and basement brick building, was destroyed.

Sullivan's Fighting Career Ended.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 17.—John L. Sullivan, who has been playing an engagement here, in an interview said: "My career, so far as pugilism is concerned, closed with my fight with Corbett. I have retired from the ring and will not under any circumstances enter it again. What I want to see is if any of the others can hold the championship as long as I did. As for Goddard, when I meet him I will show him that I am no third rate fighter, and there will be no articles of agreement either. I feel kindly towards Corbett, and am satisfied he will whip Mitchell if a fight is arranged.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—SENATE—The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the secretary of the treasury and the Marine hospital service was passed by the senate to-day. An important amendment was adopted to the section giving the president power to suspend immigration from infected countries, and now the section gives to the president power not to suspend immigration, but to prohibit in whole or in part the introduction of persons and property. Section 7 of the quarantine bill as passed by the senate, in its amended form, is as follows: Section 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the president that, by reason of existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in a foreign country, there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense, this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country, that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of public health, the president shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate, and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

HOUSE—The house passed a bill granting the Norfolk and Western railroad an entrance into the city of Washington at Three Sisters, which is just on the outskirts of Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—SENATE—The senate met this morning but soon adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia.

HOUSE—The Sunday opening hearing was resumed today by the national committee of the house on World's Columbian exposition. Elliot F. Shepard addressed the committee in favor of the gates being kept closed on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Ramsdell, of Washington, argued that Sunday opening would lead to a loss of a million dollars to the exposition. It was a slander to say that with the fair closed on Sunday the saloons would be crowded. The churches would be crowded, and Chicago would see a religious movement, and would have a moral uplift such as it had never had before. Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook, of Boston; Dr. Mott, of the Dutch Presbyterian church, of New Jersey; Rev. Dr. Tyerley, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Crafts, Sabbath society, and Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Washington; Dr. Hoover, of the Christian Endeavor society, and Rev. Dr. Harris, of Pittsburgh, Dr. Hoover, of the Christian Endeavor society, earnestly opposed Sunday opening. The report of the minority of the house banking and currency committee to repeal the Sherman silver bullion purchase act was made to the house by Representative Townsend, of Colorado. It is an argument in opposition to the bill, which, it is charged, is intended to be a final step towards an absolute gold standard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Both branches of congress attended the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, in the senate chamber to-day and no business was transacted in either house.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—SENATE—The senate to-day, after an explanation by Mr. Sherman, passed a bill to extend to the North Pacific ocean the provisions of the statutes for the protection of fur seals [illegible] bearing animals. The [illegible] consideration for bill [illegible] speech against it by Mr. [illegible] Monday. The anti-option [illegible] up, and Mr. White's pending [illegible] the second section was defeated [illegible] offered by Mr. Vilas, which [illegible] sweep of speculating the operations of [illegible] "gambling transactions," was debated [illegible] rest of the day, and went over without action.

HOUSE—Mr. Ibarra (pop., Kansas), introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver, and making it unlawful for any person to make any contract, note, draft or bill payable in any specified coin or currency. A bill to pay claims of 12,000 for cotton destroyed by order of Gen. Grant was before the house, and Representative Storer opposed it. Some $6,000 had already been paid of this amount, and the bill did not take that into consideration, so Mr. Storer opposed it and made a strong speech against it. The bill was not passed. The republicans in the house filibustered all day against the consideration of the private war claims bill with the result that nothing was accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—SENATE—The bill granting certain rights to the Cincinnati and Covington Rapid Transit Co. in the matter of the sixth bridge, was laid before the senate for its consideration to-day. Senator Sherman presented a petition of the American Cotton Oil Co., of Cincinnati, for the establishment of a department of roads, and for a road exhibit at the World's fair, signed by W. H. Field, vice president and petitions for the stopping of the purchase of silver. Mr. Caffery, the new senator from Louisiana, took the oath of office to-day, and exercised twice his right to vote—each time in antagonism to the anti-option bill. That measure came up late in the afternoon, but was antagonized by two motions, on neither of which was there a quorum voting. Stimulated, however, by a hint from Mr. Sherman that a measure was blocking up all important business, Mr. Washburn gave notice that he would ask the senate to remain in session next Wednesday, until a final vote on the anti-option bill was reached. Most of to-day's session was occupied by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, on the Nicaragua canal bill.

HOUSE—A resolution was favorably reported on requesting the secretary of the interior to inform the house whether or not manufacturers and sugar refiners had refused such questions and furnish such information as had been requested by the census bureau relative to their business. It has been alleged that the American Sugar Refining Co., or the Sugar Trust, has refused to furnish this information. Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio, to-day addressed the house committee on banking and currency, in advocacy of his bill to provide for the frequent redemption of national bank and treasury notes, and their exchange at the government's expense for new notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—SENATE—After a quorum was procured, as the result of a call of the senate, some considerable progress was made on the anti-option bill. An amendment was agreed to fixing the 1st of July, 1893, as the time when the bill is to go into effect. The resolution offered on Saturday by Mr. Wolcott (rep., Col.), instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire as to the expenditures in and about the construction of the Nicaragua canal since the accounts of the expenditures rendered two years ago was agreed to. At the afternoon session the anti-option bill again came up. Mr. Call (dem., Fla.) read an argument in favor of the bill. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) intended to confine the penal provisions of the bill to purely speculative transactions, a short argument was made in favor of it by Mr. White (Dem., La.) and then the vote was taken. The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 12; nays, 33. Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) was paired with Mr. Irby (Dem., S. C.) Otherwise he would have voted for the amendment. The amendment offered by Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) to strike out Section 10 was defeated—yeas, 18; nays, 32.

HOUSE—For almost an hour this morning the time of the house was consumed in the consideration of a resolution, to which there was not the slightest opposition in any quarter, and which was finally adopted without objection. It was one calling upon the executive departments for information as to the number and amount of war claims allowed or disallowed by such departments. The motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to settle the claims of Arkansas and other states, under the swamp land grants, failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote, and was, therefore, defeated.

Pittsburgh Merchants Expect a Flood.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—Merchants along the river front are moving their goods from the first floors of their houses in anticipation of a great flood when the cold snap breaks. In the past these houses have been badly damaged by the high water and the action of the merchants shows that they intend to profit by their experience.

Dehanded by a Coal Mine Cage.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 17.—Wm. Coleman, a topman, met with a horrible death at the Trentop coal mine Monday. A descending cage cut off his head and it fell to the bottom of the shaft.

Broken Shaft Wrecks an Engine.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 17.—A shaft on a "double header" on the Grand Trunk railroad, pulling a special at the speed of 45 miles an hour, broke a few miles out of this city, literally tearing the engine to pieces. Engineer Splann was caught by the released shaft and probably fatally injured.

Automatic Couplers.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—The senate committee on railroads will meet Wednesday evening, and will give the railroad men a chance to be heard on the bill requiring the placing of automatic couplers on freight trains.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11.—SENATE—Judge Lindsay reported from the committee on general statutes an elaborate opinion as to what constitutes the final passage of a bill, in accordance with the late decision of the court of appeals. The committee is of the opinion that the amendment, as adopted, to a measure, the bill must be voted upon as an entirety and amendment included, and results in a majority of all the members elected to each, and that a requisite number of votes to the last amendment does constitute the final passage of the bill. Senator McCann, of Trimble, introduced a bill providing for the establishment of three state training schools for teachers to be designated as the eastern, western, and central, and authorizing a tax of half a cent on the $100 for the support and maintenance of the schools. The bill was referred to the committee on education.

HOUSE—The bill amending the provisions of the Harper law relieving merchants and druggists who sell spirits of the necessity of publishing notice of application for license, went over until to-morrow. The bill providing for the retention of the present police force of Newport had its second reading. The house took up the public road measures. The following amendments were sent back to the committee on judiciary, on account of several legal phases arising: The private corporation bill, which has been knocked about in the legislature and by the governor for a year, came up as a special order, but, inasmuch as it had not been printed properly, it was recommitted to the committee on corporations. The house passed the bill relating to land surveys.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 12.—The World's fair bill was reported, and had its first reading. A poll of the senate shows that the bill has an excellent chance for passage. Only the absence of a number of senators will defeat it. An action concerning the property rights of husband and wife was reported from the Revisory Commission.

HOUSE—Dr. Woods, of Warren, introduced a resolution providing for a test case in the taxation of private corporate franchises by authorizing suit to be brought against any organization refusing to be assessed. The Committee on Circuit courts reported the original bill with the expression of opinion that it should pass. The same committee reported Revisory Commission Chapter on gaming with the recommendation that it should pass. The bill re-establishes all of the chief penal provisions now on the statute books. The committee on charitable institutions reported favorably. There was a sharp skirmish over the consideration of the bill, and it was finally postponed until February 7. The committee on geological survey reported favorably a senate bill providing for the pay of employes, and it had its first reading. The warehouse bill was called up as a special order. An amendment to strike out the penitentiary penalty was adopted by a vote of 43 to 42. Several sections of the bill were adopted after earnest debate, and the house adjourned with the bill pending.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 13.—SENATE—Senator Downer, from the conference committee on the militia bill, reported the inability of the committee to agree, and on motion his committee was discharged and the president was authorized to appoint another conference committee, and he named Messrs. Mosham, Wall and May. Senator Smith, general statutes committee, reported favorably a bill which goes into the orders of the day, and which provides all the officers of the commonwealth receiving pay when absent from their offices. The Hutchinson World's fair bill, carrying an appropriation of [illegible] was withdrawn to give way to the house bill appropriating 100,000. The senate discussed [illegible] with the revisory commission relating to [illegible] husband and wife.

HOUSE—[illegible] of Knox, offered a resolution [illegible] calling upon the [illegible] not received [illegible] in accordance with [illegible] appeals of the World's fair [illegible] Roberts, coupled [illegible] resolution [illegible] books had been improperly [illegible] courts because it is not [illegible] Among these are the bills apportioning [illegible] magisterial districts, the [illegible] and other important measures. The [illegible] detained by this statement [illegible] passed the way out of the situation for [illegible] hour. At last it was conducted to appoint committee of five to look into the merits of all the bills enumerated and report what should be done in the premises. Speaker Moore appointed Representatives Hughes, Johnson, O'Meara, Bushaw and Kreiger.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 16.—SENATE—The senate gave the World's fair bill its second reading Saturday morning, and it will become a special order for Tuesday. A long argument grew out of a report on a senate bill concerning jailers, which had been returned from the house with an amendment. The report came from the judiciary committee and recommended that the report be concurred in and the bill as amended be then passed. Made special order for next Tuesday. The senate committee on municipalities will take up the charter bill for consideration on February 1, first-class cities being first given a hearing. The committee will hold daily sessions until the entire subject of municipal charters have been canvassed, and then will be prepared to report the bill for final action by the senate.

HOUSE—The regular proceedings began with a resumption of unfinished business, the consideration of senate bill No. 161, to regulate private corporations. Mr. Potts presented an amendment to section 109 of the bill, relative to railroads, and providing for the sale of tickets, and other lines. The previous question shut off further amendments, and the bill was put upon its passage, and was adopted—Yeas, 4; nays, 4. The warehouse bill came up next, an amendment, as usual, was debated. Several important amendments were adopted without opposition. An amendment offered by Mr. Botts, to take the election of a grain inspector from the board of trade and make that office an appointive one by the governor, subject to the senate's consent, was next debated.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—SENATE—The senate reminded its session only half an hour Monday. Senator Gates introduced a bill to cure the defects of a recently enacted law relating to circuit court terms, entered printed. The printing committee reported a bill regulating the printing and distribution of laws enacted by the general assembly. The president of the senate presented the annual report of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Co. for 1892, as required by law, which was ordered spread upon the journal.

HOUSE—The consideration of the warehouse bill, which was brought over from Saturday as unfinished business, was ruled. Representative Shouse offered a substitute for Section 13 of the bill, providing for the appointments by county courts, of public inspectors and weighers, and prescribing their duties and fees. The Botts amendment to Section 17 was then taken up and passed. Representative May offered an amendment making every warehouse a public warehouse under the provisions of the act, which was adopted. The orders of the day were then taken up and the bill of the revisory commission regulating salt and saltpetre works was passed, and was a bill relating to juror jurors, with amendments by Representative Pulse of Allen, providing that any qualified and competent shall be empowered to administer the oath to his co-jurors assessors. House bill 44, providing for the transfer of criminal cases, was passed, and revisory commission chapters relating to survival and contingency was passed on its reception from the senate. The contested "good time bill" was taken up with a senate amendment, extending the good time to convicts sentenced for a year, and was passed as amended, and the house adjourned.

ON the Louisville division of the Pan-Handle union men will not be discharged.

HATTIE ARLINGTON and Adela Gardner, scarlet woman of Lexington, have reformed, and will enter a Cincinnati convent.

KATIE KARTZ, aged 15, of Paducah, was standing before a grate, when her clothing caught fire, and she was so badly burned that her condition is precarious. Her mother was also badly burned in her effort to save her daughter.

MERCER county will have no fair this year, but may have a trotting meeting.

Printers Strike.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16.—The printers in the office of the Democrat here, about forty-five in membership, have left their cases, refusing to be bound by the scale of prices submitted. It was in the nature of a lock-out. The paper is issued as usual.

A Generous Newspaper.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—The Transcript Newspaper Co. has notified the [illegible] its reporter, Joseph F. Barr [illegible] in the Federal street fire, [illegible] will be continued to her [illegible]

BORDERS & STEWARTS,
"One Price Cash House,"
Louisa, Kentucky.

We realize that it takes low prices to make goods move at this season of the year and we have adjusted the prices on a moving basis.

Don't Lose Any Time.

You can spend time profitlessly as well as money. Unless you come and price our goods you won't be doing justice to yourself. It's a big chance. There's nothing to lose in seeing; there's a

good deal to lose in not. Just as sure as we'll be glad of the opportunity to show, so sure will you be glad of the opportunity to buy. You have done us many favors in the past; this time you will be doing yourself one.

Remember our offer of

$20 In Gold

To Some Customer Before February 1st.

BORDERS & STEWARTS,
"One Price Cash House,"
Louisa, Kentucky.

CURRENT TOPICS.

MASSACHUSETTS has a lady prison commissioner.

SOME of the best farm hands in Sweden are women.

ROUMANIA is the highest taxed country in the world.

MRS. SAMUEL LUTZ, of Wooster, Pa., has a three-winged goose.

A TOPEKA undertaker records a recent death from "piurase."

A MAN under arrest at Gorham, Me., has confessed to 500 burglaries.

THE secretary of state-elect in Kansas is a Congregational preacher.

GIRLS over twelve can make valid wills under the laws of Scotland.

J. M. MABTICK, of Traverse City, Mich., owns a clock 300 years old.

IT is said that Russia could put 4,556,000 men in the field in case of war.

FLASH light pictures of dinner parties are quite in order all along the line.

NOT a single law has been enacted by the Connecticut legislature for two years.

IT is a misdemeanor for baggage-smashers to smash baggage in Alabama.

THE fire department in Vienna was called out twenty-two times in one day recently.

SENATOR HOAR has been advised by his physicians that his eyesight is fully restored.

THE California orange crop is reported to be very heavy and unusually satisfactory.

THE population of Aurora, Nev., was once 5,000. It is now, it is said, but twenty-five.

UP to date the only thing that is not manufactured in silver for women's use is corset steels.

ICE made at zero temperature will last longer than that made at eighteen or twenty degrees.

PLACE 500 earths like ours side by side, yet Saturn's outermost ring could easily inclose them.

THE United States has a less percentage of blind people than any other country in the world.

THIRTY-SEVEN thousand women are employed as telegraph operator in this country, it is claimed.

THE hair of Nancy Garrison, colored, of Holly Springs, Miss., is said to measure eight feet in length.

ALTHOUGH many bacteria are killed by freezing, yet it is said that as many as