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THE CRISIS ON THE NILE.

FRENCH HOPES DISAPPOINTED BY ABBAS'S SURRENDER TO ENGLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MAINTENANCE OF ENGLISH INTERESTS—LORD ROSEBERY'S ULTIMATUM —THE FRENCH VIEW OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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Paris, Jan. 18.—Once more have the hopes which the French based on Mr. Gladstone's accession to power risen high, and once more have they fallen flat. They thought yesterday that their hour had come in Egypt. They hailed the little coup d'etat of the Khedive as if it had sounded the knell of the English protectorate. They are sadly disappointed. The coup d'etat and the crisis which accompanied it have lasted hardly forty-eight hours. There are some things which even Mr. Gladstone cannot do, and one of them is to put French interests before English on the Nile, or to suffer England to be defied by the boy who is the nominal ruler of the Delta. The real ruler is Lord Cromer, still better known to the world as Sir Evelyn Baring. His brutality and clumsiness are well known, says the "Republique Francaise." He has shown his brutality by a constant care for the interests of the Egyptian fellaheen, and his clumsiness by successful resistance to French and Russian and Turkish intrigues, and the unbroken maintenance of English power in the face of open and secret opposition for more than ten years.

The Khedive, says the journal just quoted, writing before his surrender was known in Paris, had undertaken to resume the legitimate authority which his father had allowed to pass into English hands. That is the French interpretation of this crisis. I think that we may take it as authoritative. The dismissal of Mustapha Fehmi Pacha and the appointment of Fakhri Pacha as Prime Minister were really meant by the Khedive as a defiance of English authority. To what authority he intended to submit instead of the English is not clear. He must have had some authority and some support in view. Even Abbas, in the plenitude of his nineteen years' inexperience, cannot have imagined that he could stand alone. We may or may not hear what his programme was, or who were his backers. The authors of a conspiracy which fails are not usually eager to claim credit for their disaster.

It is not many days since there was in certain French journals of importance a flourish of trumpets over the retirement of M. Waddington from the Embassy in London, which he has administered with ability and discretion. Now, cried they, France will have an Ambassador who will soon make England understand that she must quit Egypt. It is possible to imagine a connection between these fanfares and the present escapade of Abbas. Be that as it may, it is clear that somebody had got hold of him; somebody had persuaded him that he could relieve himself from English tutelage. So confident was the young Khedive that the remonstrances of Lord Cromer were unavailing. It became necessary to refer the matter to London. That did not cause much delay. Lord Rosebery is sometimes said to have his own views of foreign policy. No doubt he has, and no doubt they differ widely from Mr. Gladstone's; but this crisis was thought important enough to lay before the Cabinet. A meeting of the Cabinet was summoned, and it was with the sanction of the Cabinet over which Mr. Gladstone presides that the ultimatum which Lord Rosebery proposed was sent to the Khedive. He was given twenty-four hours in which to decide whether he would dismiss his anti-English Ministers. He was able to make up his mind in less time than that. The alternative was deposition.

Europe, says a leading French journal which takes French interests in Egypt under its special protection—Europe is entitled to know once for all whether Mr. Gladstone holds himself bound by his former declarations, or whether Egypt is to be henceforth nothing more than an English dependency. Well, Europe has now had some light on those questions. The last intrigue, whoever it was, has failed as the others failed. The Khedive has, perhaps, learned his lesson. Why cannot France learn hers? In no sense is the English occupation of Egypt hostile to France. It was not in the beginning, it has never been since. It was brought about by the force of circumstances. The same force has continued it. There used to be in this country a disposition to recognize accomplished facts. There still is, when they do not conflict with sentiment. The English protectorate over Egypt is one of those accomplished facts. It has lasted since July, 1882. If she is to be driven out, it must be by war. Is there a French statesman ready to go to war for that end? Not one has ever ventured to say so, though there are writers in the press, and notably in the "Debats," who would say that, or anything. Their rhetoric avails little. The opposition of French agents, on the whole, has availed little. Dispatches to London and remonstrances have availed little, and M. Ribot himself must be secretly convinced that England is not to be dislodged by diplomacy.

Yet more than any other single issue does this Egyptian wrangle affect the relations between France and England. Those relations ought, in the interest of both countries, to be more friendly than they are. It is no fault of England that they are not more so, and they would speedily improve if France would relinquish her emotional views of Anglo-Egyptian affairs. The real interests of France in Egypt are financial, and the Frenchmen whose financial interests are largest are opposed to any disturbance of English control. That single fact is evidence enough that English control is beneficial to Egypt, and not hostile to France. That England has aims of her own in Egypt may be conceded. The difference between her and France is that France seems to consider no interests but her own, while England does promote those of Egypt and of the Egyptian people also. She has been supreme on the Nile not much more than ten years. During that short period she has suppressed a rebellion; she has restored order; she has restored the finances; she has created a Constitution; she has reduced taxation; she has abolished the lash; she has abolished forced labor; she has established justice; she has turned doubt and decay into security and prosperity. It is not a bad record. It is better still if you consider that every reform has been resisted; that she has had Paris and Constantinople to deal with at every step. Paris sees in each reform nothing but another proof of the hated British influence. The Sultan sees that, and sees his Empire slipping away also. Nothing is more certain than that the expulsion of the English from Egypt would mean the restoration of abuses, the return of the Pashas, the old reign of oppression and corruption.

We need not concern ourselves overmuch with the political side of the question, though that directly concerns at least three of the great Powers. But the human side of the question does concern us, as it concerns everybody; and so does the commercial and financial side. It is a work of civilization in which England is engaged in Egypt, and she is entitled, on that if on no other ground, to the sympathies of the civilized world.

G. W. S.

THE STRIKE IN THE SAAR MINES ENDED.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The strike of the miners in the Saar district has apparently come to a close. All the miners in Saarbruck and its neighborhood are at work and the protest meetings have been abandoned. Quiet prevails throughout the mining region.

ENGLAND'S GRASP ON EGYPT.

A PEREMPTORY ULTIMATUM PRESENTED TO THE KHEDIVE.

THE NEW MINISTRY DISMISSED AT THE DEMAND OF LORD CROMER—A STATEMENT FROM THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

Cairo, Jan. 18.—The flurry in Egyptian political affairs has ended in the complete withdrawal of the Khedive from the position taken by him, and henceforth, unless some untoward event occurs, Great Britain will have everything to say as to who shall fill the Egyptian Cabinet offices.

Yesterday an ultimatum from the British Government, demanding the dismissal of the newly appointed Ministry within twenty-four hours, was presented to the Khedive. The ultimatum left no doubt that Great Britain was seriously in earnest in her determination not to relax her hold upon the country, and that the Khedive's personal predilections would not be allowed to count for anything against what England believes to be her interests. He was told that his place was held only through the consent of Great Britain, and if that consent was withdrawn he would find himself in a precarious position.

Upon the expiration to-day of the twenty-four hours given in the ultimatum, Lord Cromer, the British Minister, went to the Abdin Palace and demanded to know what decision the Khedive had arrived at. The Khedive, who had had a long conference with Nubar Pacha and Riaz Pacha, expressed regret that his selection of a Ministry had not proved to the liking of Great Britain, and pointed out that Fakhri Pacha, the newly appointed President of the Council, had, at his request, resigned. The Khedive offered to appoint in his stead Riaz Pacha, who was formerly at the head of the Egyptian Ministry, and who is known to be friendly to British interests. Lord Cromer assented to the appointment of Riaz Pacha, and secured from the Khedive an undertaking that hereafter he would make no alteration in the Ministry without consulting Great Britain.

Paris, Jan. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Delon le questioned the Government as to the truth of the report that Great Britain had compelled the Khedive to cancel the appointment of one of his Ministers, and what action France intended to take in the matter. M. Develle, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that it would be difficult at the present time to give particulars regarding the serious events at Cairo. The Khedive, he added, was acting within his rights when he changed the chief of his Cabinet. The French Government, with the greatest calmness, was inquiring into the matter. M. Develle further said that nothing affecting the independence of Egypt could be a matter of indifference to France. (Cries of "Hear, hear!") M. Waddington, the representative of France in Great Britain, had been instructed to see Lord Rosebery, the British Foreign Minister, and confer with him on the subject.

The "Temps" says that the affair throws light upon the falseness of British statesmen, the real extent of British pretensions and the shamelessness of British policy in transforming a provisional protectorate into pure annexation. But, the "Temps" adds, the British press triumphs too soon.

The "Journal des Debats," commenting today upon the Egyptian situation, says that the Khedive's stroke of policy in changing his Ministry without consulting Great Britain was not a challenge to that country, but a courageous initiative, on which he ought to be strongly congratulated.

The "Figaro" says that the Khedive has shown clearly his opinions and intentions for the future, and that they will facilitate the task of M. Waddington, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, who has been charged by his Government to discuss the Egyptian question with Lord Rosebery, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In view of the news received from Cairo to-day, showing that the Khedive had acceded to the demands of England, the French newspaper comments published before this news was at hand lose whatever force they might otherwise have had.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

BUSILY SOWING THEIR PROPAGANDA AMONG GERMANY'S UNEMPLOYED.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The Social Democrats are busy sowing Socialistic propaganda among the unemployed. To-day four meetings were held under the auspices of the Socialists and were addressed by Socialistic speakers. All the meetings were disorderly. The Independent Social Democrats tried to capture the meetings, and made bitter attacks upon Bebel, Liebknecht, Singer and Auer, the leaders of the old party. The most violent dispute between the old and new party speakers took place at Lips's brewery, where the riots originated last February. The Independent Socialists urged the men to parade in the streets, that all might realize the misery prevalent in the city. The speakers from the old party, however, warned the men that the "bourgeoisie are only waiting for a pretext to shoot." This pretext the workingmen should be careful not to give, as riots now meant merely that Berlin's streets would flow with the blood of her laborers.

Eventually the meeting followed the programme of the regular party speakers, and resolved to send deputations to Herr von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, and Herr Zelle, Chief Burgomaster, to demand that public works be undertaken in order that the idle men with families to support might find employment. All the other meetings adopted similar resolutions and appointed deputations.

ROMAN BANKS IN DIFFICULTIES.

Rome, Jan. 18.—A deficiency of 3,000,000 francs is stated to exist in the Rome branch of the Banco Napoli. The cashier of the branch has been arrested and a director has absconded. It is reported that the absconding director recently bought a ticket to the United States. Another rumor is to the effect that he has gone to Sicily.

Grave rumors are afloat regarding the Banco Romana, and the police have the directors under surveillance for fear they will run away. The Banco Romana has recently been conducting negotiations with the Banco Nazionale, and there is a consensus of opinion that the only hope of salvation for the Romana is in a coalition with the Nazionale. Financiers are greatly excited, and there is also much excitement among depositors, many of whom will be ruined in the event of serious disaster to the Banco Romana.

The "Popolo Romano," commenting on the liquidation of the Banco Romana, says that, although there have been irregularities in the management, the report is untrue that a double series of notes has been issued. It is also untrue that overdue bills have been found drawn by politicians, members of the Chamber of Deputies and journalists. Liquidation will be effected in the regular manner, and measures will be taken to avoid anything like a panic.

The "Tribuna" says: "An examination has shown that the metallic reserve of all the banks of issue is perfectly regular. The excessive circulation of the Banca Romana is not due to fraud. The present flurry involves some 40,000,000 lire."

The final agreements were signed to-day by the Banca Nazionale and two banks of issue, the Banca Toscana and the Credito Toscano, for the organization of the Bank of Italy with 12,000,000 lire capital. This bank will then assume all the assets and liabilities of the Banca Romana.

CARDINAL LOGUE AWAITING PILGRIMS.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The Most Rev. Michael Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, who has been elevated to the Cardinalate, is in this city, where he expects to remain for some time. It is his intention to await here the arrival on February 15 of 700 Irish pilgrims, who will visit Rome in connection with the Pope's jubilee, before he takes possession of his titular Church of Santa Maria della Pace. The Irish pilgrims will attend the ceremonies in connection with taking possession of the church, and Cardinal Logue will deliver an address upon the affairs of Ireland.

AWFUL SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.

Glasgow, Jan. 18.—A horrible scene occurred today at the execution of William McEwan for the murder of a woman at West Pollokshiels. McEwan, after committing the crime, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but the doctors succeeded in saving his life. At his execution this morning his head was nearly torn off, and blood gushed out over his body and the gallows. Much indignation is expressed against the authorities for not having taken precautions against such an occurrence.

A WEALTHY YACHTSMAN'S INSANITY.

JOHN L. LUNING UNDER TREATMENT IN LONDON —HIS RECOVERY HOPED FOR.

Nice, Jan. 18.—John N. Luning, the owner of the yacht Alert, who is said to be insane, arrived here on board his yacht on December 20. He had with him Reginald Travers, son of William R. Travers, and Charles M. Donnelly, son of Edward Donnelly, of New-York. Mr. Luning, who has been acting queerly for some time, suddenly decided that he would start for Paris.

He was taken to Paris by two friends and there was placed under the care of Dr. Charles Harry. After consultation with Dr. Charcot Dr. Harry took his patient to London. Mr. Luning is not believed to be incurably insane, but to be suffering merely from temporary mental derangement induced by his recent habits.

Seals were placed upon the yacht's papers by the authorities here, and to-day she sailed for New-York, in accordance with instructions received from Mr. Luning.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—John N. Luning is a son of Nicholas Luning, of this city. Young Luning, with his brother, inherited a fortune of several millions from his father. The latter was noted for parsimony in money matters, and although enormously rich, would give his son John no support. John worked as an elevator boy in Chicago and New-York, but ceased work in the latter city and began borrowing money on notes to be paid after his father's death. He lived a wild life in New-York until he could raise no more money, and then came to San Francisco and repeated the performance. After his father's death, and young Luning had paid his debts, he started on a trip around the world in the yacht Alert, which he purchased in Boston. With half a dozen friends Luning sailed from New-York just before the winter storms began, and nothing had been heard from him for several weeks.

William M. Olcott, of the firm of Olcott & Co., of No. 56 New-st., who is a personal friend of Mr. Luning, said yesterday: "My brother is one of the party with Mr. Luning, and I received a cable dispatch from him yesterday, saying that they were in Paris and had left the yacht at Nice. I judged that there had been some trouble between the sailing-master of the Alert and the owner, for my brother asked in his dispatch in whose name the papers of the yacht had been taken out—the sailing master's or Mr. Luning's. I found that they were taken out in the owner's name. I regard the report of Mr. Luning's insanity as a malicious lie."

The schooner yacht Alert left here on September 30 for a cruise to the Mediterranean. The party on board consisted of her owner, J. N. Luning, Reginald Travers and Charles M. Donnelly. Mr. Olcott's brother joined the party at Nice. It was Mr. Luning's intention to leave the yacht at Nice and come back by steamer. Mr. Luning is thirty-three years old and comes from California. He has lived in New-York for ten years.

INTENSELY COLD WEATHER IN EUROPE.

WILD BEASTS, MADE DESPERATE BY HUNGER, DEVOUR MANY PEOPLE—SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The cold throughout Europe continues to be intense. In this city the mercury stood at 23 degrees Reaumur. There is great suffering and large fatality among the poor, owing partly to the cold, and partly to great destitution among the laboring classes. The bodies of three persons who had been frozen to death were found in the streets today, and numerous instances are reported of people being frost-bitten. Navigation is being suspended on the Lower Elbe, and Hamburg shipowners have ordered their vessels to proceed to other ports, steamers from South America being sent to Bemerhaven.

Intensely cold weather prevails throughout Brandenburg and East Prussia. All the streams are frozen. In this city all skating parties and ice festivals have been given up on account of the great discomfort attending them. The shops are deserted, and most of the cabmen have left their stands. The poor of Prussian cities are suffering keenly. The depression of trade has left tens of thousands unemployed, who in the dullest days of former seasons have had work. In Berlin alone, Wilhelm Liebknecht says, more than 100,000 men can find no employment. Horrible stories come from the remoter regions of Europe, and especially the Balkans, of death and suffering caused by the severity of the winter. In Servia the wolves have abandoned the forests and prowl about the towns and villages in search of prey. A young girl was devoured by wolves in the suburbs of Belgrade, and the animals, made fiercer than ever by hunger, have actually appeared in the streets of the city. In Montenegro packs of wolves have attempted to enter the sheepfolds, refusing to retreat when fired upon by the peasantry.

Dispatches from Russia state that there is great suffering in the provinces where the famine prevailed last year, the people having been too much weakened by their former sufferings to make sufficient provision of food and fuel for the winter. In Russia also the wild animals, made desperate by hunger and cold, have invaded the villages and devoured both human beings and domestic animals.

Quebec, Jan. 18.—Never within the memory of man has Canada suffered so continuously from intensely cold weather as during the last month. There has been only one break in the severity in four weeks, and that was for two days. For twenty-eight days with the exception the mercury has been below zero, and for the most of the time it has registered from 15 to 20 degrees below. The suffering among the poor in all parts of the country is great. Numbers of people have been frozen to death. Many of the streams are frozen solid.

DR. LIEBER ATTACKS THE ARMY BILL.

THE CLERICALS MORE ANTAGONISTIC TO THE MEASURE THAN THE RADICALS.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—In the Army Bill Commission today, Dr. Lieber, leader of the liberal wing of the Clericals, spoke at length against the bill. The Reichstag, he said, must respect the feelings of the people, who undoubtedly were opposed to an increase of the Army and taxation. Ludwig Windthorst, whose name had been so frequently mentioned since the introduction of the bill, had opposed every project to realize the Scharnhorst idea of strictly universal liability to service.

The contention that Germany must have an army large enough to carry on war upon two frontiers had no bearing upon the bill. Even with the increase proposed by the bill, Germany could not fight successfully with two fronts unless she was supported by the Triple Alliance. Together the three allies would be able to hold their own in any European war without any increase of the German Army. Despite reflections recently cast upon the military strength of Austria-Hungary, the efficiency of her army was beyond all doubt. The Clericals wished to have the two-year term of service established by law. They were opposed to granting to the Government any option as proposed by the bill. They were also opposed to any increase of the present standing Army.

These declarations of Dr. Lieber place his wing of the Clerical party in a far more antagonistic attitude toward the bill than that assumed by the Radicals.

THE CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

Hamburg, Jan. 18.—Three more negroes belonging to the crew of the German steamer Gretchen Bohlen, from Grand Popo, Africa, have been seized with cholera.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—Notwithstanding the efforts made to prevent the further spread of cholerafic disorders in the lunatic asylum at Halle, seven more deaths due to such disorders have occurred there. The trouble at the asylum is due to the impure water that has been used there.

MICHAEL DAVITT TO STAND FOR PARLIAMENT.

London, Jan. 18.—Michael Davitt has consented to stand as a candidate for Northeast Cork, one of the seats to which William O'Brien was elected in July. Mr. Davitt's election is certain, there having been no opposition to the Nationalist candidates in 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1892.

SENATOR JONES TO MAKE A VISIT TO PARIS.

London, Jan. 18.—Senator Jones and his family will start for Paris to-morrow, and after a brief visit to that city will sail for America on La Gascogne on Saturday. Senator Jones has been visited while here by numerous members of the House of Commons and other public men interested in the silver question. The Senator says that he is agreeably surprised at the evident awakening in England as to the value of bimetallism. He believes that the Monetary Conference will resume its session in May, and hopes to be able to return at that time. Owing to his position as Senator, he is unable to accept invitations to address meetings at commercial centres in Great Britain.

ABLAZE IN THE EAST RIVER.

THE CITY OF ATLANTA BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

AN OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP LIGHTS UP THE RIVER FRONT OF TWO CITIES.

The men who work along the banks of the East River after dark last night saw a spectacle which will linger in their memories for many a year to come. It was just after 5 o'clock when the darkness was falling over the two cities and the waters of the river that the men on the Brooklyn shore saw a sudden and blinding blaze of light that seemed to come from the New-York side at Eighteenth-st. The light grew larger and larger, as the minutes wore on, until presently the watchers on the opposite side could discern the black outline of a big steamship ablaze from stem to stern. The flames, rising high into the blackness, lit up the banks of the river in a deep, generous glow, against which the outlines of the buildings on the shore, the sails, spars and smokestacks of the boats and barges moored or at anchor, shone out with a piercing distinctness.

The light of the flame also showed several little darting figures shooting to and fro on the water. They were the busy little steam tugs trying to help the perishing monster. Presently the mass of flame moved, slowly and heavily at first, and then with a smooth, easy grace, out into the middle of the stream, drawn by the tugs that lay on either side of her. At the same moment the "toot-toot" of steam whistles could be heard down the bay, and then flashing through the water came the fireboat Zophar Mills. The boat ranged alongside the burning steamer, and then began throwing a dozen jets of water into her.

The burning boat was the handsome single screw steamer City of Atlanta, of the Old Dominion Line, one of the most popular boats in the Virginia passenger service. Her year's work ended on Monday night, when she reached New-York on her last trip from West Point, Va. Then she was taken from her pier, No. 26 North River, and shifted round to the "lay-up" pier, in the East River at Eighteenth-st., and there side by side with her sister, the City of Columbia, began her winter's rest.

The City of Columbia lay next the pier with her prow pointing to the river. The City of Atlanta, tied to the Columbia by hawsers, lay with her stem pointing to the shore. Just west of the two big boats and nearest the shore was the schooner Patrick Collins, commanded by Thomas Miller. Miller was sitting smoking on the deck of his schooner when from the middle deck of the City of Atlanta he saw curling a thin wreath of smoke. He sat watching the smoke lazily, while the wreath grew larger and larger. It took Miller about fifteen minutes to make up his mind that a fire was burning somewhere on board the steamer, but when the fact finally dawned on him he lost no time in action. With all the power of his lungs he yelled an alarm. Three or four sleeping figures ran out of cabins, started into life and action, and seized the hand pumps. Patrolman Thomas Pyron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, standing at the end of the dock, ran to a fire box and sent out an alarm and a call for fireboats. Then, following Miller, he clambered up the ladder and on to the deck of the Columbia, where the two quartermasters left in charge were already getting the ship's hose line into position.

In the same moment that Byron and Miller reached the Columbia's deck a great burst of flames seemed to leap from the middle forward deck of the Atlanta, and the flames were rising mast-high. On the Atlanta were four men—Peter Nelson, the first mate; J. B. Warren, the second mate; Charles Jansen and William Johnson, quartermasters. Captain William Dole, the commander, and James Baughn, the chief engineer, were away from the boat on leave of absence. Warren had been strolling through the grand saloon, when, from a little room at the forward end of the boat, just outside the saloon, he saw a puff of smoke. This little room was the porter's closet, or "shop," where the oil lamps and other utensils were stored.

Warren opened the door and staggered back against the wall, blinded by the smoke and fire that seemed to leap out and embrace him. Then he rushed aft and yelled for help in the same instant that the men on the Columbia got their hand pumps to work. Already the flames had got a firm hold of the saloon. The heavy northwest wind swept it along forward of the hurricane deck, and then nothing could save the boat. The Atlanta's men aft on the main deck got their lines into position and made a brave effort to pour water on the furnace. But the ice beat them. The water came slowly and feebly.

But one man and only one—Miller—was alive to a new danger. He saw that unless the boats were parted the Columbia would share the destruction. "Cut the hawser," he cried. An axe was found somewhere, and Miller ran forward and cut the connection. Then, drawn by the tugs, the Atlanta, one mass of flame, floated out into the stream and up the river, escorted by the fireboat and the tugs.

On she went until she reached the East River Channel. There she turned and drifted until she reached an ice-floe just off Hunters Point. Seven more tugs from Long Island City came out to her, and encompassed by this small fleet, she burned her life away.

The City of Atlanta was seventeen years old, having been built at Brooklyn in 1875. Her estimated cost was $100,000. Five years ago she became the property of the Old Dominion Company, about $75,000 then being her price. She was refitted and refurnished, and the total loss, covered by insurance, will not fall far short of $100,000.

A HOTEL AT ARLINGTON, N. J., BURNED.

Forest Hotel, Midland-ave. and Forest-st., Arlington, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The flames were discovered near the register of the heater in one of the rooms. The firemen cut away the floor and apparently put out the fire. Not long afterward they were called out again. The flames had eaten their way between the plaster and the clapboard nearly around the entire building. Before they could be quenched they had completely gutted the building. The loss on the building and the contents was $5,000. It was partially covered by insurance.

FIREMEN INJURED IN A COLLISION.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 18.—While running to a fire last night a hook and ladder truck was overturned, and an engine and street car collided, injuring a number of firemen, two of them fatally, as follows: Jacob Beck, back broken, will die; John Welsh, skull fractured, will die; Joe Myer, hip broken; George Schmitt, leg broken; William Bischman, caught beneath engine and crushed; severe internal injuries; recovery doubtful.

TWO LITTLE CHILDREN DIE OF STARVATION.

Huntingdon, Penn., Jan. 18.—Word has just been received by authorities from Hanes Valley, a remote, unproductive region in the lower end of this county, to the effect that two months ago Benjamin Lear abandoned his family. His wife, a young woman of weak intellect, was unable to provide for the two little children, nor did she bring their starving condition to the attention of the authorities. A month ago the elder child died of starvation, and in its dreadful sufferings for food it had bitten deeply into the flesh on its hands and arms. Last week the baby of six months also died of want and starvation, and when a neighbor who called examined its body it was found that the babe in its desperation for nourishment had sucked the flesh from the fingers on both hands until the bones were exposed. Kindly disposed neighbors are now attending to the wants of the abandoned wife.

JOBBERS PROTEST AGAINST MILEAGE TICKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association was much surprised today to receive a communication from the Jobbers' Association, of Minneapolis, vigorously opposing the adoption of the proposed 5,000-mile interchangeable mileage tickets. It is the first opposition to the ticket that has come to light. Petitions for its adoption from commercial travellers' organizations have been pouring in upon the railroads for more than a year, and just why the Minneapolis jobbers have decided to antagonize the movement is a puzzle. No reason is given in the letter.

SLAUGHTER AT A CROSSING.

A CROWDED SLEIGH STRUCK BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED AND MANY OTHERS INJURED—THEY WERE MERRYMAKERS HOMEWARD BOUND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Providence, R. I., Jan. 18.—An accident occurred at a grade crossing in Lonsdale shortly before 1 o'clock this morning by which eight lives were lost and many persons injured. A party of English people, mostly composed of employes in Pawtucket mills, were returning from a sleighing party to Attleboro'. There were twenty-five members of the party, and they were singing merrily when about to cross the railroad at Lonsdale. A high stone wall and a building shut off a view of the railroad, and the street sloped sharply to the track. As the big sleigh was crossing the track it was struck by a freight train of the Consolidated Road. The driver, Daniel C. Richardson, and six others were killed outright, one other was injured so seriously that she died at the hospital, and nine were more or less seriously injured. The only person escaping without a scratch was Arthur Blackwell, who was on the rear seat and leaped out in time. The names of the dead are as follows:

BRADSHAW, Miss Mary.
COOK, Robert.
COATES, William H.
DRAPER, Mrs Sarah A.
FANCEGETH, Miss Mary A.
RICHARDSON, Daniel C.
SULLIVAN, Miss Annie.
WILSON, Miss Annie.

The Sullivan girl died shortly after reaching the hospital. Her parents are believed to live in Warren, in this State. Fannie Smith, brought to the hospital here, is in a critical condition and is not expected to live many hours. Among the injured are Mrs. Joseph Riley, collar bone broken; Ada Young, right leg broken; Joseph McKnight, scalp wounds; Florence McGowan, slight scratches and injuries; Mary McGowan, slight injuries and scratches; William Braithwaite, rib broken, and Thomas Wilson, collar bone broken and bad injury to the back.

The train was moving at a speed of eighteen miles an hour and it is said that no whistle was blown, although the trainmen state the contrary. There is no gateman after 9 o'clock at night.

From all directions residents of the village hurried to the scene in response to the cries and moans of the injured and the screams for help sent up from those who were at the place. Many of the villagers had been awakened by the crash. The scene was an awful one. The villagers hastened in all directions to summon surgeons and speedily all those within reach were upon the scene. The injured were quickly removed to neighboring houses. The dead were later placed in the depot. They were conveyed to their homes in Pawtucket in sleighs and carriages provided by Pawtucket stable-keepers and local owners of vehicles.

The engineer, Harris Atwood, stated that three-quarters of a mile west of the crossing he had slowed down the train as usual, and was within fifteen or twenty feet of the crossing before he noticed any obstruction. As he rounded the curve which shuts off the view of the highway he noticed a pair of horses. The momentum of the train could not be checked in time to avoid the collision. The pair of leaders of the sleigh were separated from the rear pair, and the engine struck the latter, killing them instantly, and throwing the sleigh partially around on the track. He stopped the train after running half its length and heard the shrieks and groans of the unfortunate people. He left his engine in charge of the fireman and rendered such assistance to the conductor and train hands in the removal of the victims as was possible.

PASSENGER CARS TELESCOPED.

Valparaiso, Ind., Jan. 18.—Six telescoped passenger coaches resulted from a rear-end collision of two passenger trains on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Hobart, eleven miles west of here at 1 o'clock this morning. A blinding snowstorm prevented the engineer of the second section of Train No. 4, from observing the signal lights, and the locomotive dashed into the rear of the first section standing on the main track. J. O. Parrott, fireman, and a colored porter received serious injuries. A great loss of life was only averted by the superior construction of the last coach on the first section. This car was only slightly damaged while the coaches in front were almost completely wrecked. The 100 passengers were asleep when the crash came, and only awakened to a sense of their peril when the broken timbers and glass began to fall about them.

HOWARD EDGAR COMMITS SUICIDE.

HE KISSES HIS WIFE, THEN GOES TO HIS ROOM AND SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Howard Edgar, thirty years old, shot himself in his house at Nutley, N. J., shortly after 6 o'clock last night. Mr. Edgar returned from New-York at about 6 o'clock. He seemed cheerful and affectionately saluted his wife. Soon afterward he went to his bedroom, where his baby child was playing. His wife heard a shot in the room, and hurrying there saw her husband stretched across the bed with blood flowing from his head. He was still alive, but unconscious, and neighbors, including Mr. Donner, of "Pack," who lives close by, were summoned, and found Mrs. Edgar utterly prostrated. A physician was sent for and pronounced the man dead when he arrived. The bullet had entered the head near the right ear. Later County Physician Elliott arrived from Neward and went through the legal formalities. The weapon used was a heavy Colts revolver which Mr. Edgar had used in trips across the plains.

Edgar was in comfortable circumstances. He owned the handsome house in which he lived and had a good income from property, which he added to in various ways. He had some connection with the Clark Thread Company and did some insurance business. He was well connected and popular in society in Newark and Nutley. Last fall he had a severe attack of typhoid fever, from the effects of which he had hardly recovered. It is believed in Nutley that the act was deliberate, as all his surroundings were happy. The theory given out by his friends is that he was examining the pistol when it was accidentally discharged. Edgar leaves three young children.

Edgar was a member of the Nutley Field Club and a member of the Democratic County Committee. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and was of adventurous spirit and spent four years on the plains, where he made many acquaintances among army officers. He wrote for publication some descriptions of frontier life and adventure.

Edgar's mother lives in Newark and arrived in Nutley at 9 p. m. in response to a summons. Editor Bogner took charge of the household after the shooting and provided for the wife and children.

Dr. Philhower, who was called in, said afterward to the County Physician that he had seen Edgar at 6 o'clock, and that he had been in an excited state. He had given to him a sedative for his nerves. It was his opinion that the effects of typhoid last fall had caused the act.

GIFT TO THE TILDEN LIBRARY ACCEPTED.

The gift of Miss Julia S. Bryant, of nearly 1,000 selected volumes from the library of her father, William Cullen Bryant, to the trustees of the Tilden Library, has been accepted "with gratitude" by the trustees, and will be sent forthwith to Mr. Tilden's home in Gramercy Park. Stephen A. Walker, one of the trustees, said yesterday:

"We have no permanent headquarters as yet, but are not entirely homeless, as we are occupying Mr. Tilden's house, where we have our offices. We have ample room there for all the gifts that anybody will be kind enough to make to the library."

MOURNING FOR MR. HAYES.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY AND CONDOLENCE.

HIS FELLOW TOWNSMEN SHOCKED AND GRIEVED AT THE EX-PRESIDENT'S SUDDEN DEATH—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Fremont, O., Jan. 18.—The news of the death of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes was received this morning by the citizens of Fremont with great sorrow. The whole city is now in mourning, and all flags are at half mast, testifying to the regard in which the General was held. Telegrams of condolence are still pouring in from all directions from prominent and leading men of the country.

The arrangements for the funeral have been placed in the hands of Colonel H. S. Buckland, of this city. The services will be very simple and will be held in the family mansion on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. They will be similar in nature to those on the occasion of the funeral of Mrs. Hayes. The Rev. J. W. Bashford, of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, will conduct the exercises and it is probable that the local G. A. R. may take part. General Hayes was born at Delaware, and Mrs. Hayes received part of her education at the institution of which Dr. Bashford was the president. After the death of Mrs. Hayes, General Hayes procured a plain family monument from Dummens in, Vermont, from which place his ancestors came to Ohio. This monument was erected on the family lot, a blank space being left for his own name, and in accordance with his oft-repeated wish he will be placed by his wife's side.

A large number of telegrams are still pouring in upon the members of the Hayes family. Among them are messages of condolence from President Harrison and the members of his Cabinet, and also from the living members of the Hayes Cabinet. The latter are William M. Evarts, John Sherman, Alexander Ramsey, Nathan Goff, R. W. Thompson, D. M. Key and Carl Schurz.

Ex-Governor Foraker telegraphed: "Mrs. Foraker unites with me in tendering sympathy."

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, telegraphed: "I have just read of the death of your father with profound sorrow. Pennsylvania mourns with you and your family the loss of a brave soldier and wise statesman."

Carl Schurz said: "Accept my profoundest sympathy in your great bereavement. Your father's noble character as a statesman and patriot will constantly rise in popular appreciation as time passes."

William A. Courtney, of Charleston, S. C., telegraphed: "My family beg to assure you of their sincere sympathy in your bereavement."

Frederick W. Seward said: "I have read the sad news with profound regret and deep sympathy in your affliction."

Bishop Leonard and many Cleveland citizens sent early messages of condolence and sympathy to the bereaved family. The commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion and the commanderies of different States have also in many cases sent telegrams expressing their profound sympathy.

Professor Francis Wayland and William M. F. Round, of the National Prison Reform Association, telegraphed their sympathies and sorrows.

C. W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, said: "I feel the loss of a good friend in the death of your distinguished father. A better man never lived."

Especially touching were the telegrams received from the old army friends of General Hayes and from the soldier organizations throughout the country.

Many of the intimate friends of the family have called at the mansion during the day, tendering their sympathy and assistance.

Many little points of interest are still to be learned in connection with General Hayes's life which was one of much brightness and cheerfulness. His disposition was such as to command immediate respect and love. Even up to the last he was ever bright and cheerful. His love for little children was well known, and they in turn reciprocated this affection. One of the first sentences uttered by his oldest grandson was "Grandpa, I like you." His thoughts were ever to be of assistance to some one, and his interest in the Slater fund never wavered. Only a short time ago he informed the association that he would make a trip through the South next April.

It was well known that General Hayes did not favor life Senatorships for ex-Presidents. On retiring from public life, and returning to his home, President Hayes was welcomed at Fremont. In his speech to the assemblage he said: "The question is often heard, what is to become of the man, what is he to do, who, having been Chief Magistrate of the Republic, retires at the end of his official term to private life? It seems to me the reply is near at hand, and sufficient: let him, like any other good American citizen, be willing and prompt to bear his part in the very useful work that will promote the welfare and the happiness of his family, his town, his State and his country. With this disposition he will have work enough to do, and that love of work that yields more individual contentment and gratification than belong to the more conspicuous employment of the life from which he has retired."

HONORING HIS MEMORY IN WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ISSUES A PROCLAMATION —BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS ADJOURN.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Coming so soon after the sudden death of General Butler and the sad ending of Senator Kenna, the demise of ex-President Hayes gave a shock to people in official life here, and many incidents are recalled of the last visit of the ex-President to Washington in September, during the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. In the parade that was intended as a historic representation of the grand review of '65, General Hayes and General Butler were the heroes of the spectators. They were cheered continuously along the line of march. General Butler rode in a carriage, but Mr. Hayes, despite his seventy years, walked briskly in the ranks. When the reviewing stand was reached Mr. Hayes saluted and walked on, but he was called back, amid the cheers of the crowd, to the place of honor beside Vice-President Morton, who represented President Harrison on the occasion.

Flags were flying at half-mast to-day on all public buildings in Washington. President Harrison received the news of his predecess