

TERRIBLY SAD.

Burning of Secretary Tracy's Residence at Washington.

Death of His Wife and Daughter—Also the French Maid—Government Circles Thrown Into Gloom—Narrow Escape of the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The house of Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, in President Harrison's Cabinet, caught fire at 6:45 a. m. yesterday and was completely demolished. The house was a three-story and basement brick, situated on I street, between Connecticut avenue and Seventeenth street and had recently been extensively improved.

Persons passing the house at seven o'clock in the morning saw smoke issuing from the front windows and gave the alarm. The premises were almost concealed by a dense smoke which was thickened by a heavy fog. Firemen soon discovered that the house was all ablaze inside and that the main stairway was burnt, thus cutting off communication with the sleeping apartments on the second and third floors. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued when it was known that all the members of the family were in the house.

Mrs. Wilmerding, the Secretary's daughter, and Alice Wilmerding, thirteen years old, his granddaughter, forced their way through the blinding smoke and jumped from the second story window front. Ladders were raised for them, but in their excitement they failed to see them. Mrs. Wilmerding broke her left wrist and was severely bruised. Her daughter was badly injured about the legs, but broke no bones.

Chief Engineer Parish found his way into Mrs. Tracy's bedroom. She was lying on her bed overcome by smoke. He carried her to the window and with the assistance of others carried her almost lifeless body down a ladder and over to the house of Mrs. Rhein on Eighteenth street. She was then entirely unconscious and died within a few minutes. She was not burned, but died from suffocation.

Almost at the same time two more bodies were taken from the burning building. One was that of the Secretary's youngest daughter, Mary, the other that of her French maid.

Secretary Tracy himself had a wonderful escape and is now lying in a somewhat precarious condition at the house of J. C. Bancroft Davis on H street, near Eighteenth. He was overcome in his sleep by the smoke which filled the house, and was discovered in this condition. With considerable difficulty he was removed to a place near one of the windows. Cries for a ladder were quickly answered and many willing hands were raised to assist him to descend. He was at once removed to a neighbor's house and was soon surrounded by physicians, including Dr. Wales and Ruth. He was suffering from asphyxia.

The remains of Mrs. and Miss Tracy lie in caskets in the center of the east room of the White House, beneath the crystal chandeliers whose lights less than a week ago shone upon them as they gaily greeted their numerous friends at the last Presidential reception.

With Mrs. Tracy and Miss Tracy and Mrs. Coppinger, Secretary Blaine's daughter, all lying dead, Secretary Tracy seriously ill and his health permanently impaired, Government circles are shrouded in sadness and gloom.

Shortly after noon President Harrison returned from the bedside of Secretary Tracy, and reported him resting as comfortably as can be expected under the circumstances. About eleven o'clock Mr. Tracy recovered consciousness, and asked President Harrison where Mrs. Tracy was. The President did not answer the question. Mr. Tracy, evidently feeling that her escape was almost impossible, asked: "Is she dead?" Still the President could not answer the question of his friend, and Mr. Tracy, apparently realizing the truth from the President's hesitancy, at once swooned and remained unconscious for half an hour. Recovering he asked for his daughters. The President told the Secretary that his daughter Mary was dead, and again Mr. Tracy swooned.

Dr. Wales, who is one of the physicians in attendance on Secretary Tracy, said yesterday that the Secretary was getting along very well, and that the only danger now to be feared was that the smoke in his lungs would cause bronchitis. The Secretary, he said, was bearing up bravely in his great affliction. His great anxiety was in regard to his wife and the first words uttered by him on regaining consciousness were to urge them to save her life. "Save her! Save her!" he cried piteously and then relapsed into a state of insensibility. It lasted a short time only, however, and he again called out to the doctors to leave him and save her. He subsequently inquired for his daughter and told the doctors that she too must be saved. When he learned the sad news that his wife and daughter were dead, he stood it with fortitude and soon after fell into a restless sleep. Dr. Wales said that the Secretary's body was still saturated with the smoke he had inhaled, but there was a slow and steady improvement in his general symptoms.

The trip of the President and Cabinet to New York to attend the centenary of the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States has been abandoned on account of the afflictions in the families of Secretaries Blaine and Tracy.

TEN PERSONS CREMATED.

Fatal Flames in a Boston Tenement House—A Burning Stairway Cuts Off All Escape of the Victims.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—By the fire in the dwelling house 259 and 261 North street occupied mostly by Italians, yesterday morning, it is now known that ten persons were burned to death, three others fatally injured and six more seriously if not mortally hurt.

There is a diversity of accounts as to the circumstances of the origin of the fire, the alarm and the rescue. It is believed that the fire started in the clothing store of Maurice Ruhey on the first floor and some minutes before it was discovered it had eaten through the partition wall of the hallway, which contained the stairs leading to the tenements above. The wooden stairway was like a tallow candle and the flames swept up it like a flash. In doing so it lighted up the hallway and shot little flashes out through the cracks of the doors and soon attracted attention, but in a moment it had taken hold of the stairway ascending from the same hallway and thus cut off all possible passage to the street for the occupants.

The scenes which occurred among the inmates when they were awakened were of the most exciting description. There was no way for them to get down, and as they ascended to the attic the flames followed swiftly upon them. Shrieks of terror, groans of agony and cries for help filled the air. Men, women and children filled the windows and earnestly pleaded for help. Some of the more venturesome even hung from the windows by only a slight hold on the sills. Ladders were hurriedly hoisted, lines of hose quickly run off and "pipe" from the chemical engine was rushed into the flaming mass.

In ten minutes the fear of personal safety had subsided, those whom it was possible having been taken from their positions of peril and the wounded to places where their injuries could be cared for.

It was not until the fire had been practically extinguished that the interior of what was then but a shell could be examined. Chief Webber, followed by several firemen, went into the building at a little after one o'clock and with difficulty ascended to the upper floor. The stairways from the street to the second floors were completely burned away. When the chief and his companions reached the upper floor, under one of the windows was found a human form, burned to a crisp almost, the two palms clasped together and the body kneeling as though at prayer.

Further search showed in other parts of the top floor seven other human forms, covered with cinders and ashes, naked, and disclosing limbs that had been torn asunder by falling parts of the building. Seeing their escape from the flames below to the street impossible, because the stairs were raging masses of fire, the terrified victims had evidently rushed to the upper floor in their attempts to escape and had there been roasted as though held in a furnace. Later two bodies of inmates were found in other parts of the building and the completed list of ten human lives was made up. The injured were removed to hospitals and the dead bodies were taken to the morgue for identification.

BOSTON'S SECOND BLAZE

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Following close upon the holocaust in North street yesterday morning, came a fire in the forenoon which in an hour's time almost totally destroyed the Sears building, a five-story marble structure, corner of Court and Washington streets, owned by J. Montgomery Sears, and which at the time of its erection was the finest business building in Boston.

The walls of the building are about all that is left of any value. The building is valued at upwards of \$300,000, it being assessed together with the engines and boilers for \$197,400. There is an insurance of \$175,000, which will undoubtedly cover the loss.

HIS SECOND BEREAVEMENT.

Death of the Eldest Daughter of Secretary Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Alice Coppinger, the eldest daughter of Secretary Blaine, who has been seriously ill for several days past with brain fever, the result of an attack of la grippe, died at the Blaine mansion at five o'clock yesterday morning. The funeral services will take place from St. Matthew's Church on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The place of interment has not yet been definitely determined upon, but it is expected that it will be at Oak Hill Cemetery, this city. Rev. Thomas Sherman will officiate.

Cardinal Gibbons, when informed of the death of Mrs. Coppinger, sent word that he would assist at the obsequies. Mrs. Coppinger was the eldest daughter of Secretary Blaine and wife of Lieutenant Colonel John J. Coppinger, Eighteenth infantry. She was unconscious for hours before her death, which it was known at midnight could not be very long delayed. All the immediate members of the family were present at the last moment. Colonel Coppinger arrived here from Columbus, O., at eight o'clock Sunday morning and was with his wife from that time until she passed away.

This is the fourth bereavement in the family of Secretary Blaine within the last thirty-five days and is the second one of his children to die within that house from illness brought on from attacks of la grippe.

KANSAS FARMERS.

The State Grange and Farmers' Alliance Agree Upon a Basis of Union—The Resolutions.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2.—The committees appointed by the Kansas State Grange and the Farmers' Alliance to form some basis of union for the two organizations held their meetings at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city and agreed upon a platform which will undoubtedly be satisfactory to the farmers of the State. Henry Rhodes, A. F. Allen and D. S. Fairchild were present to represent the Grange and S. McLallin, Edwin Snyder and W. H. Biddle for the Farmers' Alliance. The platform adopted is as follows:

Whereas, the financial policy of this Government has been such that the circulating medium has contracted until it is insufficient to meet the business demands of the country, causing a depression of agricultural industries and placing the wealth producers at the mercy of the money power, therefore resolved,

First—We demand that no class of securities shall be substituted for Government bonds as a basis of security for National bank notes for the purpose of perpetuating the National banking system; that no more National banks shall be chartered, and no charters now in existence shall be renewed; that legal tender treasury notes be issued by the Government in lieu of National bank notes, when such National bank notes shall be retired; that the amount of such notes shall be regulated on a per capita basis as the population of the country increases; that the volume shall be increased sufficiently to meet the demands of the business interests of the country, and that they be made a full legal tender for all debts both public and private.

Second—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver or the issue of silver certificates against the unlimited deposit of bullion, which certificates shall be a legal tender for all debts, both public and private.

Third—We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction, and infringing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

Fourth—We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

Fifth—Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, National or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of the other. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, National, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

Sixth—We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

Seventh—We demand that the Government shall control the means of communication and transportation to the extent of insuring their operation in the interest of the people, with due regard to the rights of those owning and operating the same.

Eighth—We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.

Ninth—We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.

Tenth—We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.

Eleventh—We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford County system of primaries.

Twelfth—That all text books for use in common schools should be compiled, printed and bound by the State and should be furnished to the pupils at cost.

Thirteenth—That we advocate free sugar (with bounty to home producers equal to the present tariff duties).

Fourteenth—That we recommend to our respective orders a hearty and earnest cooperation in business matters, so far as the same may be deemed practicable.

A 'FRISCO KILLING.

A Money Broker Shot in the Private Room of a Saloon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Samuel W. Garness, a money broker of this city, died at the city hospital last night from the effects of bullet wounds inflicted by D. H. Arnold, a wealthy resident of Colusa County. The shooting is believed to have had its origin in some anonymous circulars distributed in Colusa over a year ago charging Arnold with having been guilty of improper conduct. Arnold had endeavored to ascertain the author of these circulars and his suspicions rested on Garness. The men had quarreled over the affair several times before, and they entered a saloon on Market street together and went into a private room. A few moments later several shots were heard, and when the parties entered the room they found Arnold had shot Garness with a revolver, three of the shots taking effect and causing his death last night. Arnold was arrested and is still in custody. He refuses to make any statement in regard to the affair.

Elopers Elope.

ARCHISON, Kan., Feb. 2.—Late Saturday evening Probate Judge Bean issued a marriage license to Frank Silvers, aged twenty-four, and Alma Townsend, aged fifteen, both of De Kalb, Mo. The young couple went at once to the residence of Ben Early and were married by Rev. E. W. Fielder, pastor of the Park Street M. E. Church, after which they took the evening train for Kansas City. About nine o'clock that night the bride's father came here and went at once to Judge Bean's residence and made some inquiry about the couple. After learning that they were married he returned home, saying that he would leave their in the hands of a merciful Providence.

Paper from Spider Webs.

George West, of Ballston, is in possession of a curiosity in paper sent by a friend in Hong Kong, China. It is a sheet eleven by fourteen inches, made from the web of the sacred white spider" of the Flowery Kingdom. It is as light as air and almost as transparent, but is also beautifully patterned, containing about two columns of matter, giving in English the story of how "Midshipman Popplestone was Presented at the Court of Pekin." Americans know much about paper-making, but it is safe to say that there is not a spider web paper factory outside the almond-eyed kingdom.—N. Y. Star.

Seal Skin Sacs, \$1.00 Each!

This is a great offer. Just imagine the army of ladies that will besiege the store until the last sacque is gone—if the bargain is ever offered. But how much more wonderful an opportunity is that presented to every suffering woman by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This remedy is a guaranteed cure for all those distressing ailments peculiar to the weaker sex. It is guaranteed that if it does not effect a cure money will be refunded. It is carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system, and is sold under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

For Constipation or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets; Purely Vegetable. One a dose.

The water of life: youth, the brook; middle age, the river; old age, the gulf; eternity, the ocean.

Confirmed.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more and more confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers the California Fig Syrup Company.

It is possible to be so diligent in keeping the vineyards of others that your own vineyard shall become weedy.

LIVE OAK, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1888.

Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co. Rochester, Pa. Gentl.—Last spring I received by mail a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria for my brother, who had chills for more than six months. He frequently broke them with Quinine, but they would soon return. I gave him the Antidote and he has not had a chill since. It has made a permanent cure. Yours truly, W. W. FERDUS.

FREQUENTLY late election returns seem to come very properly from outlying districts.—Merchant Traveler.

AGREEABLE to popular demand the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad has reduced its passenger rates to two cents per mile. Passengers will save money by purchasing tickets over this line.

AS FAST as you master the difficulties of life, new ones arise to demand your attention.

SUDDEN Changes of Weather cause throat diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

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DOMBAY'S Electric Soap does not chap the hands, being perfectly pure. Many people afflicted with Salt Rheum have been cured by its use. Preserves and whitens clothes. Have your grocer order it and try it now.

DON'T fret over your trials. The more a plate of soup is stirred the cooler it becomes.—Boston Transcript.

HAVE no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

A WIGGLER in the hand beats two in the slot.—N. O. Picayune.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Fife's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

REGRET not yesterday, despise not to-day, depend not on to-morrow.—Texas Siftings.

A BOX wind matches free to smokers of "Tanill's Punch" Ec. Cigar.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	\$ 38 @ 4 50
Butcher steers	3 00 @ 3 35
Native cows	1 80 @ 2 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	70 @ 70 1/2
No. 2 hard	65 1/2 @ 64 1/2
CORN—No. 2	22 @ 22 1/2
OATS—No. 2	18 1/2 @ 20
RYE—No. 2	26 1/2 @ 27
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	1 85 @ 2 00
Fancy	1 45 @ 1 50
HAY—Baled	4 00 @ 7 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	15 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream	8 @ 9 1/2
EGGS—Choice	19 @ 21
BACON—Hams	19 @ 20 1/2
Shoulders	5 @ 6 1/2
Sides	7 @ 8
LARD	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
POTATOES	20 @ 40
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 40 @ 4 60
Butcher steers	3 00 @ 3 40
HOGS—Packing	3 50 @ 3 59
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 20 @ 3 30
FLOUR—Choice	3 50 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	74 1/2 @ 75 1/2
CORN—No. 2	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
OATS—No. 2	20 @ 20 1/2
RYE—No. 2	42 1/2 @ 43
BUTTER—Creamery	30 @ 34
PORE	10 20 @ 10 25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 90 @ 4 55
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 50 @ 3 97 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75 @ 75 1/2
CORN—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2	20 1/2 @ 21
RYE—No. 2	43 @ 43 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	16 @ 33
PORE	9 85 @ 9 97 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 50 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to choice	3 15 @ 4 20
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80 1/2 @ 80 1/2
CORN—No. 2	25 1/2 @ 27 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	27 @ 30
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 24 1/2
PORE	10 00 @ 11 25

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