



AT THE CAPITAL.

Statesmen Comment Favorably on the Message.

MEMBERS OF BOTH BRANCHES

Commend It For the Statesman-ship and Patriotism

DISPLAYED IN ITS COMPOSITION.

The Treatment of the Chilean Matter and Financial Question

ATTRACTS THE MOST ATTENTION.

The President's Courage and Americanism Excites the Admiration of All-His Timely Remarks on the Danger to Our Institutions by the Gerymander-Not Likely that Congress Will Get Down to Business Soon-Organization of Committees a Big Job-General Washington and Congressional News.

[For Message see Second Page.]

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Men of affairs and those in private life who keep the closest run of current events first turned to President Harrison's treatment of the Chilean incident when the message was laid before Congress this afternoon and copies of it were distributed at the capital. The greatest interest was shown in this, the first official statement of the status of the case. The firm manner in which the case throughout was stated in the message was very gratifying to every one who has the welfare of American citizens uppermost in their hearts, and in the estimation of almost all men in Congress the President has added another wreath to his crown in the effort to elevate the rights of our citizens abroad and demand respect everywhere for the stars and stripes.

NO SECRECY.

It was gratifying to Congress to learn that the President intends to depart from the old customs of secrecy and send to Congress and thereby give to the entire country all of the facts relating to the killing of Valparaiso because they were the uniform of the United States; also that he believes the present status of the case warrants some sort of action on the part of Congress. In the entire treatment of the Chilean affair the President gave the evidence of his old-time determination to maintain the rights of our citizens in foreign lands. War, or any hostile step, can only be taken by direction of Congress, and the reference to Chile's attitude is regarded as significant.

DIABETES OF FREE COINAGE.

Next in importance in the mind of the public here, and that which was quickly turned to, was the President's reference to the financial condition of the country and the operation of the McKinley tariff law. Many supposed the question so energetically evaded by the Democratic leaders at present, that of free coinage, would be "straddled," or ignored. Not so in this instance. President Harrison, while not evincing a dogmatic disposition, earnestly points out the disastrous effects absolute free coinage would have upon this country if undertaken before an international standard and action is effected.

THE COVERAGE OF HIS CONVICTIONS.

Then there were those who expected to see the President "fight shy" of a fair and square endorsement of the tariff law as it stands, and hoped to see him point out objections and make suggestions of amendment. On the contrary, the endorsement of the law is full and direct, and the President expresses the belief that it is the best that could have been invented, taken in connection with the reciprocity provisions.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not the least important feature of the President's message, and one which will attract the attention of the entire nation, is his discussion of the serious aspects attending the change of the mode of selecting presidential electors adopted by the state of Michigan. That statement are fully alive to the vital importance of the question is manifested by their references to the President's timely remarks, and, in most instances, their approval of his manner of dealing with it. All feel, as the President does, that the question is a grave one, and his recommendations have set many to thinking. There is nothing in the message that appeals so strongly to the patriotic impulses of the American people as this topic which he chose to form the concluding portion of his address, and nothing in it will do more to arouse the public to a sense of the duty of Congress. It remains to be seen whether the Democratic majority will heed the warning of the President or allow their partisanship to blind their judgment.

PLEASED THEM ALL.

The message is complimented by men in both branches of Congress, not alone for its originality of ideas and new matter, but for its business qualities. It is on every hand taken as an appeal to the Americans of our country and their better sense of judgment, rather than

their political prejudices. The message was attentively listened to by men in all parties when read before Congress, and will have an unusual impression upon future legislation, for it bears upon its own face evidence, that it was prepared by one who, above all, desires the best for our own people.

YOUNG MR. HOAR.

A Truly Democratic Member Who is Entirely Too Fresh for the Old War Horses.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—There is one Democrat in the house whom the party managers would cheerfully unload, considering that they can spare some members without impairing the efficiency of their majority. The Democrat referred to is Sherman Hoar, of Massachusetts, an irrepressible young man who threatens to flood the country with manifestoes concerning what he will do and how he will do it. From appearances he is filled with the idea that the whole responsibility for legislation in the house is upon his shoulders, and he would like to know that he has taken up the burden. This explanation of why he did not vote for Crisp for speaker disgusted the old Democratic war horses, while it tickled the Republicans, and they are encouraging him to go ahead and do it some more.

Young Hoar's effrontery is amazing, and those who watched the progress of the speakership contest got a full view of it. His first pronouncement was that Mills must be elected. This was forwarded from Massachusetts. The unexpected young statesman followed up his formal declaration by coming to Washington to personally assist the Texas candidate. With his colleague, Williams, he planted himself down in Mr. Mills's headquarters, and proceeded to impair that gentleman's chances of success by undertaking to elect him with very little assistance from Mr. Mills's other advisers. Hoar was rarely absent.

He watched like a hawk for arriving members and poured into their ears "the logic of the situation" before the visitors had even time to pay their respects to the candidates. In the same room, perhaps, would be men of national standing, like Brockenridge, of Kentucky, Wilson, of West Virginia, ex-Speaker Carlisle and William K. Morrison. But the Yankee youth doled to do all the conversing, and these older and more distinguished friends of the candidate had to take a back seat in his presence.

In the house he has now started off on the same lofty mission of doing it all himself, and he promises to be an amusing figure for the next two years unless he learns something in the meantime. The apology for Mr. Hoar is that he has the worthy ambition to show the country that New England has produced a Democrat with as much, if not more, force and ability as ex-Speaker Reed.

THE COMMITTEES

Must be Organized Before Congress Can Get Down to Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Notwithstanding the fact that the organization of both branches of Congress has been perfected in its main details and the President has been informed that they are ready to receive his communications, it still remains for the managers at each end of the capitol to supply an all-important part of the legislative machinery, the committees, before the work can begin and the Fifty-second Congress can begin to discharge its proper functions. Already the managers in both branches of Congress are struggling with the problem of how to accommodate each aspirant for a committee assignment with his personal preference without causing discontent and with due regard to public policy.

It is said upon good authority that Speaker Crisp had not up to this morning offered a single committee chairmanship to any member of the house, and for that reason reports as to his intention are purely speculative and conjectural. The few experienced Democrats from north of Mason and Dixon's line will fare well at the hands of the speaker, and Mr. Crisp will advance to important committees a number of the newer men, whose abilities, it is believed, will qualify them for the assumption of important trusts, even though their experience has not been so great as is usually necessary to secure much coveted committee honors.

The bodies taken out are so charred and blackened that identification is so far impossible. Great confusion exists. Main street, where the principal wholesale traffic of the city goes on, is blocked and the business almost at a standstill.

The loss on Menn & Co.'s building and stock is placed at \$85,000, and the total loss will be nearly three-quarters of a million. The flames were stopped at Geo. W. Wicks & Co.'s cotton house. The bodies of the girls were removed as soon as possible to the nearest undertaking establishment.

LATER—Five bodies have been recovered. Three of these recovered are Amelia Dickey, Mary Welsh, Barbara Bell. Two not identified are supposed to be Lou Kern, Clara Bausch.

LATER—RECOVERING THE BODIES.

Gangs of workmen have been busy in the ruins of the fire on Main street since the flames were subdued and are still busy. At Menn's, the candy factory, 517 West Main, where ten were entombed by the crashing walls, the only unusual sight from without is a pile of wreckage in the street. Inside under the edge dripping, broken floors and rafters. Twenty feet from the front of the building laborers are still digging towards the cellar and searching for the bodies of the missing. The mass is still smouldering and there is no hope for any. At 10 o'clock the body of Charles Kimmel, the partner in the firm, was rescued at the candy factory, and a little later two bodies supposed to be those of Clara Rouch and Wm. Hutzemeier. This leaves three more supposed to be in the ruins at that point.

The bodies as fast as recovered are removed to the nearest undertaking establishment and there await identification. The four positively identified have been taken to the wood-stricken homes to prepare for burial. The dead reported at Menn's Co.'s are:

LESLIE RICH, 133 West Main. CARROLL LECHEMANT, 120 Caine. BARBARA BELL, 1223 Rogers. AMANDA DICKEY, 182 West Main street. WILLIAM HELZEMEIER, 225 Walnut. CHARLES KIMMEL, 545 East Madison. CLARA RANCH, 146 Logan.

Missing and certainly dead at Boone Paper Company are: TOM MOORE, SAM BAKER, Wm. DAVIS, TONY SCHLECK, all of No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Two Fatal Fires in Louisville at the Same Hour.

FOUR FIREMEN ARE KILLED

In One Building and a Number of Girls Burned to Death in a Candy Factory—Both Fires Caused by Explosions—The Work of Rescuing the Wounded and Recovering the Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 9.—While the firemen were raking away the ruins of the Boone Paper Company at 4:30 this morning there came the sound of a terrific explosion in the building on the east of them. That was the Bamberger, Strong & Co. building, four stories high. On the instant flames broke from every floor and shot out through the roof. Fire must have been smouldering for several hours in the cellar and when each of the four stories had become filled with heated air and smoke an explosion followed and the building was one mass of flame.

Before the fire could be extinguished the wholesale boot and shoe house of Humberger, Strong & Co.; Bliss, Wilson & Co., furnishing and notions; Weller, Woodfolk & Payne, boots and shoes; Johan Bonke & Sons, hats, had been destroyed. The losses and insurance were as follows: Bamberger, Strong & Co., loss \$125,000; insurance \$100,000. Bliss, Wilson & Co., loss \$50,000; insurance \$40,000; Weller, Woodfolk & Payne, loss \$75,000; insurance unknown. Johan Bonke & Sons, loss \$40,000; insurance \$35,000.

FOUR FIREMEN KILLED.

It was with great difficulty that the firemen prevented the flames from spreading further. Later information shows that a number of firemen—all hooks and ladder men—were caught under the falling wall of Bamberger, Strong & Co.'s building. Fire Chief Hughes and Captain Weatherford were injured, four dead firemen lay under the walls and four others are badly hurt.

The dead firemen are William Moore, William Davis, Samuel Baker and Tony Schick.

MANY GIRLS BURNED.

At 5 o'clock another fatal fire was raging in F. A. Menn & Co.'s wholesale candy and fancy grocery house, a square above the Boone Paper Company's building. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Forty girls were at work wrapping candy on the fourth floor and all were not able to escape. The fire was out at 11 o'clock and then the work of taking out the bodies began. The bodies of girls were soon taken out, burned beyond recognition. G. T. Menn, brother of the senior member of the firm, was burned to death, and the firemen think at least five other girls will be found as soon as the hot embers will permit a thorough search. The fire cut off escape by the stairway leading from the fourth story, where the girls were at work; many jumped from the windows to a second story projection and escaped with broken limbs and bruised bodies. Others got out unhurt.

The fire originating in the Boone Paper Co. building was supposed to be fully extinguished a little after 5 o'clock last night, and later all the engines were withdrawn. The ladder men were the only men left. They were watching the adjacent buildings.

BODIES UNRECOGNIZABLE.

The four men were in the Bamberger, Strong & Co. building about twenty minutes before 3 o'clock this morning. The fire in Menn & Co.'s store is supposed to have arisen from one of the candy furnaces, which possibly exploded. At any rate the flames communicated with the new and big stock of Christmas fire-works.

The bodies taken out are so charred and blackened that identification is so far impossible. Great confusion exists. Main street, where the principal wholesale traffic of the city goes on, is blocked and the business almost at a standstill.

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At Menn & Co.'s, Ida Bello Parker, 810 East Broadway.

James Munweiler and Thomas Beech-older, who worked at Menn's, were also missing this afternoon, but their relatives have not been heard from to-night.

The injured are:

KATIE MCCARVEY, leg broken and internal injuries.

THELMA HOLT, bruised head, face and arms.

EDWARD INGER, body bruised.

LILY GREENWALD, slightly bruised.

MAJOR HUGHES, seriously cut about the head.

JAMES NUTTALL, engineer of the "fives," internal injuries and injured about the hip and spine.

LUTHER SHREVEY, ladderman No. 1 Hook company, badly cut about wrist and arms.

ALEX. GRIMES, candy maker, internal injuries.

HENRY WEATHERFORD, fireman, sprained wrist.

Fire Chief Hughes has not concussion of the brain, although unconscious several hours after he was first hurt.

The report that Frank Menn was caught in the ruins arose from the loss of Kimmel, a partner of Menn.

How the fires originated is still uncertain in both cases. There were only two office fires at the Boone Paper Co.'s building and it is certain the fire originated at neither of these. At Menn's Co. a number of fires were burning, but none account for the starting of the conflagration.

It is doubtful if there was an explosion at Bamberger, Strong & Co.'s, next door to the Boone company, at the time firemen were caught. It was more probably falling walls. Losses and insurance are as follows:

PITZGERALD MUST HANG.

The Youngstown Murderer Loses His Last Chance for His Life.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 9.—William E. Fitzgerald, the murderer of Police Officer Free, at Youngstown, must hang. The supreme court this morning announced its decision in the case, which had been brought before that tribunal on a motion for leave to file a petition in error to the circuit court of Mahoning county. The motion was overruled and thus the case is thrown out of court. There is consequently no hope for Fitzgerald unless the governor should see fit to intercede with the execution of the sentence, and it is unofficially but none the less positively known, that Governor Campbell will let the law take its course early in the morning on the 15th inst.

STUEBENVILLE WATER.

Much Interest Manifested in the Intelligence Disclosures.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

STUEBENVILLE, O., Dec. 9.—The startling disclosures in this morning's INTELLIGENCE about the causes of the impure water furnished the city of Steubenville at present was the talk of the entire town. The news was eagerly sought for and commented on.

The water works officials and superintendent deny that any of the sewage is taken into the suction pipe, but admit that considerable oil is pumped into the reservoir.

The people of this city, on learning the true cause of their bad water supply from this morning's paper, were naturally indignant. Business men generally were glad that the affair had been stirred up, and informed the INTELLIGENCE correspondent that a speedy investigation will follow. Attention is not called to the main suction pipe, which is extended far enough into the river to secure a fresh water supply, but, as stated this morning, a temporary auxiliary pipe has been attached to the water main, which does not extend very far into the river, and as a natural consequence what filth is washed into the back water caused by the eddy, cannot help but be pumped into the reservoir.

HANLON DENIES

That he Lost the Race Purposely and Demands an Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Ned Hanlon, the oarsman, has requested an investigation of the charges that he purposely lost his race with McLean Sunday last, and President Sullivan, of the Pacific Rowing Association, has accordingly called a meeting of the association for to-morrow night to investigate the matter. Hanlon, who does not intend to extend very far into the river, and as a natural consequence what filth is washed into the back water caused by the eddy, cannot help but be pumped into the reservoir.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

Prof. Briggs Describes It as the Greatest in the Christian Era.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Prof. Horace Briggs, the well known educator, of Buffalo, is in the city on his way home from Japan. He was in Yokohama at the time of the great earthquake and immediately proceeded to Nagoya and Gifu, where the shocks were most severe. After describing the scenes which have already been published, Professor Briggs said in the ruins of the postoffice at Nagoya, which was the only brick building in the town, twenty postal clerks were buried. The unhappy men were asserting the morning mail when the building toppled over on them and buried them. Not one escaped.

Professor Briggs went to Gifu, but the railroad beds beyond were so badly wrecked that travel was impossible. Immense crevices from which hot mud and steam escaped were to be seen in all directions. "I think this earthquake will be known as one of the most violent that has occurred during the Christian era."

Earthquake Shock.

Rome, Dec. 9.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Citta Di Castello to-day.

IN TROUBLE WITH BRAZIL.

French Citizens Killed During the Revolution at Rio Janeiro.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The French government has on hand a very serious question with the Brazilian government and steps have been taken to bring the matter to a settlement. It is claimed by the French government that during the troubles growing out of the action of President Fonseca in dissolving the Brazilian congress, and assuming the dictatorship, twelve Frenchmen were killed in Rio Janeiro by agents of Fonseca. The French consul at Rio Janeiro has been instructed by his government to demand of the Peixotto government reparation for the killing of these men.

Their Minister not Seen.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Times to-day publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Santiago de Chile, stating that the insulting notes written to the government by Mr. Egan, the United States Minister to Chile, and his own caused a proposition to be made that Chile suppress her legation at Washington. This proposition was discussed at a meeting of the finance committee of the house of representatives last night and a heated debate was had on the question.

The government declined to support the proposal, and when the matter was put to vote, those who were in favor of recalling the Chilean minister to the United States and abolishing the legation at Washington, were defeated. The government made a strong fight against the adoption of the proposal.

IN FOREIGN CLIMES.

Funeral of Dom Pedro, the Ex-Emperor of Brazil.

HONORS BY THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

A Solemn and Magnificent Ceremony. The Body Taken to Lisbon for Burial—The St. John Diverce Trial Grows More Interesting—A Protestant Clergyman Interpellates the French Government in the Senate. Other News from Abroad.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The French government having determined to give the dead ex-Emperor Dom Pedro a royal funeral, the Place De La Madeleine, was lined with four regiments of infantry and a regiment of cuirassiers. His death has caused universal sorrow and in the great crowd which assembled to-day were many poor people who will not soon forget the kindness they have received at his hands.

Some little time before the time for the beginning of the celebration of the solemn high mass of requiem, the doors of the church were closed, and none but members of Dom Pedro's family and those who held tickets of invitation were allowed to enter. All the diplomats were present. President Carnot was represented at the services by Gen. Brugere.

The Bishop of Paris presided at the religious ceremony, which was very solemn and magnificent. The soloists of the service were artists from the Paris Opera House. Great crowds lined the streets as the funeral procession passed by the railway station. As the procession passed along every man in the throng reverently bowed his head.

The coffin was then conveyed from the hearse and deposited in a car which had been draped in black and fitted up as a mortuary chapel. As soon as this was done and the relatives and friends who were to accompany the remains had entered the railway carriages, the train started for Lisbon, where the funeral services will be held and where the remains will be interred in the family vault.

A BLOODY AFFRAY

Between Prussian and English Seamen at a London Dock.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A bloody affray between seamen occurred to-day at the Millwall docks. Three Prussians and four English sailors became involved in a quarrel and from words they quickly came to blows. The fight was a most desperate one and the bystanders who thought it nothing more than a usual sailor's row, were horrified when they saw the men draw knives and commence to stab and slash each other. The on-lookers were afraid to interfere with the desperate men and the latter fought with the ferocity of savages. One of the Englishmen named Swan was killed by a stab wound in the neck. Another Englishman named Baker also received a stab wound that will probably result fatally, and a third one named Cooper was very seriously cut by the knives of the Prussians. The police were notified of the fighting but did not arrive in time to prevent a fatal ending of the fight. They did, however, arrest the Prussians.

THE POPE'S SYMPATHY.

Rome, Dec. 9.—The Pope has sent to the Countess d'En a long message of condolence on the death of her father, Dom Pedro, the ex-Emperor of Brazil.

A COAL FAMINE

Threatened in the West on Account of the Scarcity of Cars.

MACON CITY, Iowa, Dec. 9.—A. D. Buechecker, large owner of mining interests in Illinois and wholesale dealer whose business covers much of Iowa, yesterday said there was not a week's supply of coal in the hands of dealers in Iowa, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, or Nebraska. Miners are working on half time because of a scarcity of cars. The situation is not due to the negligence of railways, but to the development of the West and the sudden demands for coal caused by cold weather at a time when cars were loaded with grain. All that part of the West mentioned is in immediate danger of a serious coal famine. As an instance of railroads' difficulties, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has practically its entire equipment tied up by grain on the division of Iowa and Dakota.

NATIONAL LEAD TRUST

Can Now Carry Out Its Scheme of Reorganization.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The trustees of the National Lead Trust are now free to carry out the scheme of reorganization, whereby its entire property was transferred to the National Lead Company, a corporation organized under the laws of thirty million dollars, divided into \$15,000,000 preferred and \$15,000,000 common stock. Thomas H. Uckles, a holder of \$50,000 in certificates, applied to the supreme court for an injunction against the scheme. The trust opposed this application, holding that the trust is legal and the trust cannot enforce an illegal agreement. The new company was organized on the eighth inst. by the election of W. P. Thompson, of New York, president, and A. T. Goshorn, of Cincinnati, first vice president. Among the directors are Simon Beyer and John H. McKelvey, of Pittsburgh, and Edward F. Beale, jr., of Philadelphia.

Harper's Trustee Gets Damages.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 9.—Major H. P. Lloyd, trustee of E. L. Harper, the banker now in the Ohio penitentiary, formerly of the Fidelity National Bank of this city, received a judgment of \$70,000 for his trust as damages against Adam Wagner and his associates for mismanagement of Harper's Steel and Iron Works in Newport, Ky. The judgment was rendered in the United States Court by Judge Kerr and is final.

Sawelle Must Hang.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 9.—The court has arrived at a decision in the Sawelle case, and it was mailed to Dover this afternoon. The judges decline to grant a new trial. The people here are pleased.

THE ST. JOHN DIVORCE CASE.

Mr. Marius Admits Having Violated His Marriage Vows with an Actress.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—When the hearing in the St. John divorce case was resumed this morning the usual crowd of actors and actresses was present to listen to the revelations. Miss St. John to-day, as usual, was very handsomely and becomingly dressed. When her side of the case was closed Mr. Gill made his address in behalf of Mr. Marius.

Mr. Marius, through his counsel, had already admitted the charge of adultery made against him, but claims that this violation of his marriage vows was not until a year after his wife had left him. The first evidence submitted on the opening of the court to-day was a deposition made by the actress, Nila St. George. This was read to the court and jury with the object of proving that Mr. Marius had committed the statutory offense before the final separation occurred between Miss St. John and himself. This deposition was read to the court and jury by Sir Charles Russell, who represents Miss St. John. Among other things, Miss St. George, in her deposition, stated that Marius was in the habit of visiting the actress, Marie Laella, in her boudoir and at the Avenue theatre. Upon one occasion he had told Miss St. George to look after Marie Laella, as she belonged to him.

This concluded the evidence for Miss St. John, and Mr. Gill then arose and addressed the jury in behalf of Mr. Marius.

Mr. Gill declared he would prove Miss St. John and Mr. Arthur Cohen had been together under circumstances that could only lead to the conclusion that improper relations existed between them. Mr. Gill then called Mr. Marius to the witness box. After being duly sworn, he, in response to questions put him by Mr. Gill, denied his wife's charges that he had committed to her support. Mr. Marius was very emphatic in his assertion that he is still very fond of his wife. Adjourned.

FRANCE AND THE CATHOLICS.

M. Dide, a Protestant, Interpellates the Government in the Senate.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—In the senate to-day, M. Dide, who is a Protestant clergyman, interpellated the government on the attitude of the Catholic bishops. He describes the bishops as attacking the laws of the republic and working to establish the temporal power of the papacy, and the priests as evading every obligation of the concordat. It was high time, he added, that the government put a stop to such anarchy.

M. Falloux, minister of justice, replied to the interpellation. He said that the government favored a policy of accommodation. The provisions of the concordat were amply sufficient to recall the close, and to a sense of the respect they owe the constitution. Should these provisions prove inadequate, however, the government would ask parliament to authorize other measures.

By a vote of 211 to 570 the senate adopted an order of the day pledging the government to avail itself of its rights to compel the clergy to respect the republic, and to submit to the laws.

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