THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

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FINE JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
ETC., ETC
CALL AND SEE US.

CURRENT TOPICS.

BOSTON has only licensed her first woman undertaker.

A BREED of wild pigs has been discovered in Queensland which climbs trees.

DURING 1891 there were 192 persons arrested in New York for attempted suicide.

A LITTLE Philadelphia boy has a pet rabbit which he has trained to draw a small wagon.

COTTON stalks of a deepred color and producing red bolls have appeared in Middle Georgia.

DURING the past twenty years there have been 328,718 divorces granted in the United States.

IN fifteen years the orange export of California has increased from nothing to 26,000 000 pounds.

THE Detroit board of public works has sued a contractor for stealing and carting off two avenues.

LABOUCHERE says that the Princess May, who is engaged to Collars and Cuffs, is decidedly pretty.

IT is estimated that at least $50,000,000 of the government's paper money has been lost or destroyed.

OF the 45,634 deaths in New York city the past year, 18,235 were of children under five years of age.

IT has been estimated by a shoeman that the people of the United States spend $450,000,000 annually for shoes.

MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD says it is not unusual for a New York hostess to spend $1,000 on a luncheon for twenty women.

IF a well could be dug to the depth of forty-six miles, the density of the air at the bottom would be as great as that of quick-silver.

NEW YORK is said to employ an army of cash girls 30,000 strong, many of whom are nearer twelve than fourteen years of age.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is patrolling Broadway, New York, every afternoon in the most extensive fur coat ever seen east of Duluth.

FOLDING linen is an accomplishment in which each woman in Holland is expected to be proficient before she becomes mistress of a home.

JUDGE MOON, of Chattanooga, has charged the grand jury to investigate railroad accidents and punish employes where carelessness is shown.

JOHN REDMOND, who has been chosen over Michael Davitt by the people of Waterford, was once a clerk in the house of commons, at $450 a year.

IT is a literal fact that millions of people are starving in Russia, and that there is no possibility of adequate relief reaching the sufferers in time.

THE jail janitor at Red Bank, N. J., has been arrested, charged with stealing chickens and whisky. The plunder was found concealed in the jail.

FAIR maidens and timid bachelors, this is leap year. Custom has defined your respective privileges and the best interests of society demand their exercise.

A CLERKSHIP in the agricultural department, Washington, has been secured by Frederick Douglass for a girl whose father owned him in slavery days.

THERE are some queer folks in England. In Dover certain persons, suffering from influenza, have been fined $25 apiece for appearing in public places.

A DISSOLUTE linguist, a teacher of seven different languages, has been jailed at Laramie, Wyo., for beating his wife, who supported him by taking in washing.

ROASTED crickets are a favorite article of diet with some tribes of Utah and California Indians, while among others the grasshopper is relished as a culinary delicacy.

C. A. DOUGHERTY, who is secretary of the American legation in Mexico, is a son of Daniel Dougherty of the silver tongue. He once occupied a similar position in Rome.

THE space devoted to the Chicago World's fair is 630 acres. Philadelphia had 236 and Paris 143. The buildings will cover 130 acres, and the cost of equipment will be $14,000,000.

BUTTONS are now made from potatoes. The tuber is treated with acids, hardened by means of great pressure and the buttons manufactured from it can not be distinguished from those of bone.

A WOMAN has just died in Connecticut whom the doctors gave but a year to live, way back in 1847. The art of healing has not reached the stage of infallibility and prophecy is not one of its gifts.

OREGON and Washington papers have been full of reports of second crops of fruit gathered out there, and of flowers found growing on the wayside. The latest crop indicated by telegraph was a blizzard.

THE rates for the transportation of corpses on railways are so high in Germany that the Berlin Crematory society is petitioning to have them reduced, as it materially interferes with its business.

THE smallest railroad in the world runs between Ravenglass and Boot, in Cumberland, England. It is hardly more than a toy affair, for which the engineer acts as fireman, conductor, ticket agent and porter.

THE German government has sent a circular to all the state railways to the effect that the depressing financial condition is such that all wages must be reduced and all men dropped from the pay rolls who can be possibly spared.

PRINCESS LOUISE and Mrs. Harrison are the only women ever permitted to set foot within the cloisters of the monastery of Santa Barbara. After their departure the ground trodden by them was reconsecrated with solemn ceremonies and much fasting and prayer.

MISS CONSUELO VANDERBILT, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, is a beautiful child, with hair and eyes as dark as a Spanish gypsy, and the imperious manners of a young princess. She is quite a marvel of erudition, and speaks German and French, Chinese and Italian with equal fluency.

A RHODE ISLAND man made a net profit of $1,700 in six months by raising skunks for market. He sells the pelts of the odorous animals at good figures and manufactures skunk oil, which he disposes of to the druggists for a rheumatic cure.

A NUGGET of gold weighing 203¼ ounces and valued at about $3,600 is reported to have been found recently in the Ruby drift mine above Forest City, Sierra county, Cal. It measures eight inches in length by five in width, and is from two to five inches in thickness.

A JET black swan was killed on the California a few days ago.

FIRST REPORT.

Revisory Commission on Corporations, Revenue and Taxation.

Results of Its Initial Labors Submitted to the General Assembly—An outline of the Many Recommendations.

The first reports of the revisory commission were made to the general assembly a few days ago. The chapter on revenue and taxation, embracing 163 type-written pages, was submitted to the house, while that on corporations, which is even more elaborate, was laid before the senate.

The chapter on revenue and taxation includes sixteen distinct articles. These embrace general provisions, fiscal courts, county treasurer, assessment of property by assessors and their duties, assessment of certain corporations, the assessment of and paying of taxes by railroads, the assessment of distilled spirits, board of supervisors, the collection of state, county and district taxes, the collection of taxes by attachment, the license tax, license tax on corporations, tax on law processes, the duties of clerks and other officials in relation to the revenue, the report of affairs, etc.

An outline of the main features of some of the most important innovations is herewith attempted. In the first place the fiscal court is a new feature, intended chiefly to supplant the county court and the court of levy and claims as at present constituted. It shall consist of the county judge and three commissioners to be elected by the people from the county at large, [illegible] fixed at four years. The [illegible] made one of record, and is required to hold [illegible] sessions annually, viz., on the 1st Tuesday in April and October. It is required to levy a poll tax not exceeding $1.50 on each male inhabitant, and also to levy a tax on property and franchises of corporations doing business in the county and assessable for state taxes, not to exceed 50 cents on each $100 valuation.

This court is to have jurisdiction to appropriate county funds as authorized by law, to direct to erect and keep in repair all public buildings, make provision for the maintenance of the poor and to provide for the good condition of highways. Annually there must be published a statement showing the financial condition of the county. The pay is fixed at $3 per day for the commissioners while actually in service.

The county treasurer is invested with increased and important authority. All taxes must be paid to him, but he shall have no power to distrain. If the tax bills are not satisfied by July 10 of each year they begin to bear interest, and if still delinquent November 1, then the treasurer's duty shall be to file before the county clerk the delinquent list, and upon this a tax warrant shall be issued commanding the sheriff to levy and sell property, all of which is to be executed like an ordinary execution. All money collected by the treasurer must be entered in separate accounts, and no money collected for one purpose is ever to be used for another. This will put an end to an evil that is now extensively practiced. The treasurer's balance sheet, to be made out on the first day of each month, becomes a matter of public record, through which any citizen may learn the exact financial standing of his county. The form of books to be kept by the auditor is required to prescribe.

Authority is delegated the treasurer to appoint a deputy and one or the other is directed to visit every precinct in the county to collect taxes, and to furnish due notification in advance of his coming. The fees shall be 2 per cent. on the first $10,000 collected, 1 per cent. on the second $10,000, and ½ per cent. on all the excess, but in no event shall the compensation exceed $5,000 during one year. On the 1st of each month there shall be a settlement with the auditor and all moneys due the state promptly transmitted, a failure to comply with which provision constitutes a misdemeanor.

In the regulation of license fees an attempt is made to prevent one county from being [illegible]. If the suggestions are enacted and carried out the commonwealth will realize prompt return of all fines paid as fees. The county clerks will be furnished by the auditor with a form, published and bound, upon which application is to be made a duplicate returned to the auditor, a receipt given and a stub retained for final settlement and comparison. The county clerk is to be charged with each book, or books, and when he grants an application the fee thereon must be paid to the county treasurer and a receipt obtained within three days; otherwise, the whole proceeding is void. The county treasurer report to the auditor, and the clerk is required to file duplicate and the stub remains as a means of protection for both and a guarantee to the auditor.

In the regulation of the assessment of property there has been no very material change, except that the schedule has been extended and two columns are added to the list, one naming the amount fixed by the owner and the other by the assessor. It is made the duty of the assessor not to accept the list until the oath has been signed, and the oath is made more searching than before. The foreign corporations which have escaped liability will be brought into the fold, and in preparing for this the commission has been guided by decisions of the supreme court and the United States upon the subject. The previous statutes were in conflict with the federal statutes, and be[illegible] of the litigation to enforce the collection of taxes has been unsuccessfully prosecuted. The new constitution declares that all property shall be listed for taxation upon a fair and equitable basis, and the commission has been, has to such a settlement effectively in reference to the outside corporations.

Right here the railroad commissioners will be utilized. They are officials under the constitution, and with only their present duties, are supposed to have a good deal of idle time at their disposal. The commission recommends that they be charged with the duty of listing the property of foreign corporations for taxation. For instance, they can be empowered to summon the chief officer of a telegraph company before them, and learn from him, and by other means, what proportion of the company's business, and the value of the business, is transacted in Kentucky. The gross business of the company may also be ascertained, and the state's taxable share, by counties, in proportion to the taxable stock of the company can be agreed upon. The [illegible] must be certified to the county auditor and to the treasurer to make collections, and the federal law on interstate business in this sought to be adequately met.

The work of taxing domestic corporations, such as banks, gas companies and street railways, will also be largely intrusted to the railroad commissioners in order that a uniform system may be had. The commissioners must be business men, and it is presumed that they will be more competent to act in such cases than the ordinary county assessor. In addition, they will not be susceptible to local influences, and will be better enabled to determine upon equitable values.

The advantages of the proposed mode of collecting delinquent taxes have already been alluded to. If the sheriff, who becomes the collector when the tax warrants are issued, fails to make return, if the money is paid, within 120 days, the county attorney is directed to at once proceed against him, and a 20 per cent. penalty is attached. The railroad commissioners are required to fix the assessments on distilled spirits.

The board of supervisors is entirely reorganized. In Jefferson county, for illustration, there is a board for the city and a board for the county. This is wiped out and one board is established in its stead, the members of which are to be selected both from the city and county.

In the matter of license tax it is required in the report that all corporations hereafter to be organized shall pay a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. upon the capital stock at the date of organization. This is to prevent bentitious stock values.

Collections by attachment remain almost the same as now, and so also do the regulations of the tax on law processes. Officers will make their reports practically the same as at present. The system has been perfected in its various and varied points from start to finish.

There is abundant choice material in the chapter on corporations, drafted by Hon. John D. Carroll. It is 230 pages in extent, and is divided as follows: Banks and Banking, Banking Commissioners, Trust Companies, Insurance, Railroads and Building and Loan Associations.

Under the old method of doing business the legislature granted many special charters, and conferred favors which would be impossible to bestow at this time. To the end that nobody may enjoy extraordinary privileges, it is proposed in time to modify and repeal all such charters that a reorganization may be had, and all corporations placed upon an equal footing and with special privileges impossible. Under the operation of a general law which is proposed, and which especially defines all powers to be conferred and duties to be observed, every incorporator or number of incorporators must file papers with the secretary of state showing the true condition of affairs, and that 30 per cent. of the capital stock has been paid up. Time is fixed for the payment of the remainder, and if this is not done a forfeiture results, and the attorney general is called upon where reasonable grounds exist for the belief of unsound financial condition, to begin suit in the Franklin circuit court or any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the forfeiture.

It is provided, generally, that if the directors or officers of any corporation shall knowingly cause to be published any statement of the condition of business of the corporation that is false in any material respect, the officers and directors causing such statement to be given out, or assenting thereto, shall be severally and individually liable for all damages or loss resulting therefrom. To establish an insurance company there must be at least thirteen directors and business can not be commenced until the full amount of stock is paid in. The power of the insurance commissioner is strengthened, his salary is fixed at $4,000, and he is allowed a clerk at one-half that amount. Falsification of any statement to the commissioner shall be adjudged perjury, and the punishment is fixed at confinement in the penitentiary from two to ten years. The division relating to railroads is unusually long and the one affecting banks is likewise voluminous.

Provision is made for a bank examiner and a commissioner of insurance. The former is to be appointed by the governor, and is to be paid by the banks, the only expense to the state resulting from the office—stationery, etc. Individual liability on the stock holders by banks and other commercial corporations is fixed to the amount of the stock held. The bank examiner shall be allowed a clerk and shall have jurisdiction over trust companies. Once a year, and, besides, upon request, he shall examine each financial institution in the state, and report to the governor the absolute liabilities and resources, 500 copies of which report are to be printed and circulated. Penalties are denounced to apply in instances where information is withheld.

The section relating to trust companies will be found of especial interest. Not less than seven persons will be allowed to constitute a corporation of this kind. The capital stock in counties having a population of 40,000 or less is not to be less than $50,000; in counties where the population is more than 40,000 and less than 100,000 the capital stock shall be not under $100,000, and not below $200,000 in counties where the excess 100,000.

THE MAHDI POISONED

By a Beautiful Slave, Who Sought Revenge For the Destruction of Her Family.

CAIRO, Jan. 12.—In an interview with Father Ohrwalder, the priest who was formerly connected with the Austrian Soudan mission, and who recently escaped from the mahdists after nine years of captivity, confirmed the report that the mahdi was poisoned, and repeated the events that led to his death. Father Ohrwalder says that after the mahdi had tired of warfare he withdrew to Omdurman to enjoy a life of licentiousness. Among the prisoners who had fallen into the hands of the mahdi was a daughter of a wealthy citizen of Khartoum. This citizen had refused to accept the mahdi as the successor of Mohammed, and had opposed his schemes. Consequently, when Khartoum was captured by the mahdists his property was confiscated, all his children except his daughter were butchered and his wives were sold into slavery.

The fanatical Arabs were struck by the beauty of the girl, whose life they spared. They deemed that she would make a worthy addition to the harem of their leader, and she was accordingly carried to the mahdi and presented to him. The girl, however, was not content to live the life of concubinage with the man who had been the cause of the destruction of her family. She brooded over her wrongs, and finally determined to take revenge. Like many of the people of her race, she had considerable knowledge of poisons. She selected for the mahdi a poison that, while it was sure to produce death, yet was quite slow to bring about the desired result. This poison she placed in a cool drink intended for the mahdi, and then gave the cup to her master. He partook of the draught from the hands of his slave, never for a moment dreaming that she was meditating his murder.

Everything worked according to the girl's calculations. Shortly after the mahdi had drank his cooling drink the effects of the poison began to manifest themselves. Arab doctors were summoned to relieve him, but all the efforts were in vain. For eight days the mahdi lingered, suffering all the time the most excruciating agony and torment before death relieved him of his pains.

In a recent interview Father Ohrwalder gave a detailed account of the terrible sufferings he and his companions had undergone during their captivity in the Soudan. In April, 1882, a dervish force was sent by the mahdi to attack the Austrian mission in South Kordofa and reduce it. The missionaries attached to the station made a gallant defense, and for five months they stood out against the besiegers. At the end of that time, through the treachery of a native, the gallant band of priests and nuns who were working with them fell into the hands of the dervishes. The nuns were sent to the mahdist camp at Rahdad. Upon their arrival they were nominally married and forced to live the lives of moslems. They accompanied the forces of the mahdi to Khartoum, and were present at the capture of that city. After that time they lived at Omdurman, nominally free, but under the strictest surveillance.

Father Ohrwalder and the other male members of the mission were carried to El Obeid. They were asked to embrace Islamism, and upon refusing to do so were kept close prisoners for a long time.

In 1885 Father Ohrwalder and Father Rossignoli were transferred to Omdurman. Here they had an interview with the khalifa, who gave them permission to lead a life of freedom within the city, provided they followed the same mode of life as the Arabs.

TOUGH GIRL.

She Burns Several Buildings and Threatens to Kill.

COLUMBUS, Wis., Jan. 12.—Lydia A. Walker, aged seventeen years, of Catumus, was discovered on Saturday in the act of setting fire to a barn. She attempted to run away, and when her pursuer had nearly overtaken her she drew a large butcher knife and threatened to kill him. She was knocked down with a club and taken to the village, where she was locked up. She subsequently was taken to the Juneau jail, where she made a confession in which she says that during the past three months she has burned a school house and several other buildings, and mutilated valuable live stock.

The Behring Dispute.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Chronicle says: "It is probable that it was a lively recollection of the Alabama award which caused a hitch in the Behring sea negotiations. The English representatives need beware of all ambiguous proposals emanating on either side. We believe, however, that the obstacle will not prove insurmountable."

A North Carolina Woman Will Hang.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 12.—Carolina Shipp will hang at Dallas, Gaston county, on the 22d inst. She murdered her husband in that county some months ago by poisoning him. Strong petitions have been before Gov. Holt asking him for the commutation of the death sentence, but he declines to interfere.

MINISTER EGAN

As An Escort to Balmacedist Refugees at Valparaiso.

The Chilian Press Is Surprisingly Calm on This Matter.

Latest From the Insurrections in Argentine and Brazil—Johnny Bull Has His Weather Eye on the Movements of the United States Navy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Herald's man at Valparaiso cables thus:

There is a great deal of talk about the action of Minister Egan Sunday in escorting the three Balmacedist refugees, Juan and William McKenna and Jose Carrera, from the American legation at Santiago to Valparaiso and placing them aboard the United States cruiser Yorktown, but the knowledge that he did so with the tacit approval of the new administration has disarmed severe criticism.

The Press gives considerable space to the subject, but discusses it in a calm spirit. While in nowise condemning Mr. Egan for what he has done in the matter, it asserts that the United States government must assume the responsibility if its minister loses the respect of the public in escorting such characters as these refugees, for his doing so degrades him to the level of a policeman.

Then, recalling the well-established fact that Mr. Egan had done exactly the same thing for many prominent congressionalists in their hour of peril, the Press goes on to say that there is no comparison between caring for men like Pedro Montt, Augustin Edwards and others of their standing, who were on the side of liberty and order, and protecting these refugees who are known, outside of their career as Balmaceda's coadjutors, to be men utterly devoid of good deeds.

This, it adds, is especially the case with Juan McKenna, whom it accuses of endeavoring to rob an American named Chase of a silver mine near Iquique and of afterwards hiring him to attack him.

"But," La Union says, "the country is well rid of them. We hope, however, that congress will pass laws confiscating their property, or in some way try to reimburse the country for the heavy expenses brought upon it during the dictator's regime."

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The following Washington special is printed here: Whether Great Britain is or is not using her influence with Chili to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the Baltimore outrage is as yet a matter of speculation, but there are abundant evidences that she is showing the deepest interest in the preparations for war which our country has been making. Our naval officers have not failed to discover that two naval attaches of the British legation in this city—Capts. Wm. H. Way and G. C. Langley—have been watching every movement of the navy department since the talk of war with Chili first commenced.

What these officers have learned has, of course, been duly communicated to the home government, and their reports have doubtless been the means of convincing the British authorities that the United States is in sober earnest in her demand for reparation. It is noticeable to those who have watched the developments of the Chilian controversy that the English influences in the direction of peace commenced just after the naval attaches began familiarizing themselves with our naval activity.

The attaches have made personal visits to various places throughout the country where work on war materials is in progress. Only a few days ago Capt. Longley visited Mare Island yard and the Union Iron works at San Francisco to see what truth was in the rumors of hurried work on the coast defense vessel Monterey and other vessels. Upon his return a day or two ago he told his friends that he had been on a few days' pleasure trip to New York, but this did not deceive some of the naval officers here.

Capt. Langley is too well known to the officers on duty on the slope to conceal his identity, and he had not been in San Francisco many hours before his presence and the object of his mission became known to department officials. There can be no doubt he discovered that the reports of great activity in the work on the Monterey were not exaggerated, and it is to be presumed that he lost no time in informing his government of her condition and of what a formidable craft she will be when finished.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 12.—Rumors are current here that a revolt has taken place among the Seventh and Second regiments of the line. The government has taken measures to suppress the insurrection. The First regiment of the line and Third artillery have been ordered out to reinforce the Buenos Ayres garrison, and cartridges have been served to all the men, but it is feared that despite these precautions the insurgents are so strong that they will march from Rosario, Mendoze and La Playo upon Buenos Ayres.

Speaker Crisp Much Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It was stated at the capitol Monday that Speaker Crisp was so much better that he had called a meeting of the committee on rules to meet in his apartments at the Metropolitan hotel to consider the new code of rules for the government of the house of representatives.

Indians Occupying the Strip.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Jan. 12.—Information has been received here that 100 Cherokees have arrived on the strip and have staked off claims on the most fertile land obtainable. They expect to hold eighty acres each by virtue of articles of the recent Cherokee treaty, which provides that "these Cherokees now resident upon the strip may take eighty acres of land which shall cover their improvements." It is believed they have secured this article in the treaty for the very purpose of cheating white settlers out of much of the most fertile land in the strip.

Criticism of the New Coins.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—There is a good deal of criticism of the new coins, and the designs thereon. Says one critic: "The design of the new coins is hideous and inartistic. The eagle is neither the 'expanded eagle' of heraldry nor a tolerable representation of the imperial bird itself. The wings are absurdly small, and the position ill-drawn and ungraceful. The head of Liberty (who should be typified as a virgin) is from the Apollo Belvidere, and is furnished with a neck like a Durham bull. The government should call in the issue and destroy the dies."

WAS HE POISONED?

Startling Rumors Regarding the Death of the Khedive—Dr. Salem Pasha's Overdose of Morphine.

CAIRO, Jan. 11.—The most startling rumors are in circulation as to the real cause of the Khedive's death. They obtained circulation soon after Tewfik Pasha died, and increased in strength until the authorities, British and Egyptian, could no longer ignore them. They say that the khedive met his death under suspicious circumstances at least, and it was added that it was possible that he had been poisoned. In response an official inquiry into the real cause of the death of the khedive was speedily ordered, and the result is that the report made to the Egyptian government by Dr. Comanes, who had charge of the investigation, seems to show that there was at least some foundation for the alarming rumor.

THE DEAD KHEDIVE.

Twefik Pasha, it appears, was then suffering from intense pain, due to an attack of pneumonia and from blood poisoning, due to uremia. The latter, with a weak heart, Dr. Comanes (who afterward saw the khedive's body, says, was the immediate cause of Twefik Pasha's death. But, the doctor's report adds, his death was undoubtedly accelerated by an overdose of morphine administered to the sick man by Dr. Salem Pasha, who, with Dr. Issa Bey, were the personal and private native physicians of the khedive.

According to the report drawn up Dr. Salem Pasha was totally ignorant of the treatment for the disease from which the khedive was suffering, yet he insisted upon ministering to the sick man.

It is added that Dr. Salem Pasha disappeared on Thursday night and that he has not been seen since. The native and British police are now searching for him, and all the Mediterranean ports are being watched, as it is rumored that he escaped from Egypt on board a small sailing vessel, that he is bound for some lonely spot where he can land unobserved and make his escape good.

The wildest rumors are in circulation as to the treachery upon the part of some one instigated by the highest personages. Popular excitement is at a fever heat and the Fellaheen are behaving in a dangerously significant manner.

British soldiers and Europeans generally are being insulted in the streets and several arrests of riotous natives have already been made. It is judged that political agitators are taking advantage of the startling rumors circulated to stir up the masses against the Europeans, and the British in particular. The British authorities are taking every precaution against an outbreak.

GOLD COIN COUNTERFEITERS.

A Woman "squeals" on Her Husband and Four Confederates.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 11.—A gang of counterfeiters, which flooded the city with spurious five and ten and twenty-dollar gold pieces during the holidays, was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Freeman Saturday. All entered a plea of "not guilty." Mary Gignon, wife of King Pin, counterfeiter, took the stand and "squealed" on "the gang." She implicated her husband Jesse Gignon, Wm. Gigson, Wm. Crook, F. D. Sprague and Mark King. The men were bound over to wait the grand jury, in the sum of $5,000 each, in default of which they were taken to the penitentiary. The gang had its headquarters one block from the police station, and made $1,500 counterfeit coins. They were making preparations to visit Denver, Kansas City, Omaha and other eastern city when arrested here by the authorities. The design and weight of the money was perfect. The tone ring of the gold coin made it one of the most successful attempts at counterfeiting ever perpetrated.

MAKING SEATS FOR MANY.

Architect Adler's Plan For the Minneapolis Convention Building.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—David Adler, the prominent architect of this city, has already commenced work on his plans for the alterations necessary to the interior of the exposition building, at Minneapolis, in order that it may be available for the purpose of the national republican convention. According to his preliminary outlines all the delegates and alternates will have seats upon the ground floor and the spectators will be banked around them on every side, the tiers of temporary seats running clean up to the gallery. The press representatives will occupy the raised platform to the right and left of the presiding officer's desk, and also in the rear of the latter. Just how many people can be seated under his present plans is so far an open question, but it will be somewhere between 15,000 and 20,000.

BRICEVILLE EXEMPTED.

Miners and Operators Said to Have Effected a Compromise.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—Within the next day or two about 100 convicts will be taken to Oliver Springs and put to work in the mines. This seems to be the definite understanding. It is also understood that an agreement is about to be made exempting Briceville for all time from convict labor, and that in consideration of this the miners will declare a cessation of hostile feeling and allow the mines at Coal Creek and Oliver Springs to be worked in peace.

The Newport a Good Ship.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Pacific Mail steamship Newport, was tested as to its ability to stand the requirements of the postal subsidy act, and to be added, if necessary, to the auxiliary navy of the United States. The members of the board of inspection expressed themselves well satisfied, and they will probably report favorably on the steamship.

Secretary Foster has left for Fortress Monroe to remain several days for rest and recuperation. The secretary has about recovered from his recent attack of illness.

RAILROAD WRECK.

The Terrible Disaster Caused by a Broken Rail,

Throwing the Train Over a Steep Embankment, and Smashing the Crowded Coaches Into Kindling Wood—The Wreck Catches Fire.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 12.—The north-bound Monon passenger train, which left this city at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, met with a fearful accident about two miles north of here. The train consisted of engine, baggage and mail car, smoker, day coach and Pullman chair car. The accident was caused by a broken rail, about eight feet long, which flew out of position, while the remainder of the track for two hundred feet was all right. The train was on a grade, and was perhaps running thirty miles per hour. The engine and baggage-car passed all right, and remained on the track, but the mail-car and remainder of the train went off on the ties when they reach the broken rail.

The place where the accident occurred was along a bluff, sixty-five feet high, and at the rate of speed they were running the mail car shot down the bluff and lay up and down the bank. The other cars rolled over and over, landing one hundred feet from the road. The smoker was mashed all up, and at once took fire, with over forty passengers in it, and many were so badly injured as to be unable to help themselves, and others knocked insensible. Next came the ladies' coach, which was crowded with an opera company and the regular passengers. Upon this fell one end of the Pullman. One set of trucks smashed the car in two pieces, and another set of trucks came down on the Pullman smashing it to the ground.

In this position fifty men on the river near, who were cutting ice, saw it, and had it not been for their near presence and heroic efforts no less than thirty people would have been burned to death. The smoker at once took fire from the stove, but the ice force held it in check until all were gotten out, then it burned to the ground, but they saved the other cars.

The citizens turned out en masse and gave proper attention to the injured. Every physician and every cab was at once dispatched to the scene of the wreck, which looks as though it was a miracle that any in the cars ever escaped alive.

McKINLEY INAUGURATED.

The New Governor of Ohio Goes in With Great Enthusiasm.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12.—W. McKinley, jr., is now governor of Ohio, and James E. Campbell has joined the long line of honorable exes. The last act has been performed which places the republicans in full control of the state government.

It was just noon when a great cheering outside the statehouse was heard. It announced the coming of the governor and the governor-elect. The cheers were taken up by those within and when the two dignitaries appeared, one outgoing and the other incoming, the noise became deafening. The two marched on to the stage together and were seated at the table.

Gov. Campbell presented Gov. McKinley his commission, saying: "Ladies and gentlemen: The closing act of this administration is a very pleasant one. It is to present to the incoming governor his commission, which I had and which I hand to him now, sincerely wishing that his career in this office may not only be a credit to him, but to the advancement and honor and prosperity of the state." Gov. McKinley then arose, and, accepting the commission, delivered his inaugural address.

The parade is pronounced to be the most imposing ever witnessed at an inaugural. It was not only the largest but the best appearing. Its hugeness was bewildering, for there seemed to be no beginning nor middle nor end of it, but for square after square, as far as the eye could reach, were seen the marching thousands, while the air was filled with harmonic sounds and reechoing cheers.

To Investigate Expenditures of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A proposition was launched on the house, Monday, to provide for an investigation as to the expenditures made under the appropriations of the last congress. The design was to ascertain whether the government has been paying its debts or holding back money appropriated and now overdue, in order to enable the secretary of the treasury to show a balance in the treasury.

Killed by Three Trains.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Frank Salve met his death in a peculiar manner at Forty-fifth street. Salve was riding on the tender of a northbound engine and at Forty-fifth street he jumped off directly in front of a train on an adjoining track. The engine struck Salve and threw him in front of a moving dummy on still another track. Salve landed on his head and was badly crushed, dying soon after.

United States and Italy.

ROME, Jan. 12.—It is again reported that negotiations between Italy and the United States for the re-establishment of relations are making good progress. It is said that the negotiations have taken place at Rome and that the affair may be expected to be completed soon. While there is semi-official authority for these reports much reason exists for doubting their correctness.

The Ohio Farmers' Alliance.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12.—General Organizer J. M. Richardson, of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union, is authority for the statement that all the arrangements are now made and a basis is agreed upon for a consolidation of the open and secret alliances, and that it will soon be effected. This, he says, will make an organization in this state of about 250,000.

Missouri's Heavy Loss.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 12.—The main building of the State University of Missouri was destroyed by fire Saturday night, causing a loss of $400,000.

An Awful Death.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.—A frightful and fatal accident occurred at Woods' mill, McKeesport. W. H. Chanos, a workman at the mill, had his head caught in a vice as it was closing. He was instantly killed, his skull being crushed between the powerful jaws as though it were an egg shell.

Three Miners Killed.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 12.—Owing to the premature explosion of a blast at Mercle mine, in Temple township, Monday morning, three men were killed. Their names are not known.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the secretary of the navy to employ a United States vessel, or charter a vessel for the purpose to convey contributed food to starving inhabitants of Russia, at an expense not exceeding $100,000. Senator Bruce introduced a bill for the relief of Sarah E. McLean, widow of the late Nathaniel H. McLean, of Cincinnati, and directs the treasury department to settle and pay Mrs. McLean all back pay due her as widow of July 25, 1864, to the date of his death, March, 1875. The nomination of [illegible] to be second assistant postmaster general was sent to the senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. [illegible] of Tennessee, was elected speaker during the absence of Speaker Crisp. [illegible] bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to employ a vessel to carry contributions to the starving Russians was knocked out by a point of order from Mr. Kilgore, of Texas. Bills [illegible] Providing for the investigation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; authorizing the secretary of the treasury to reimburse W. E. Mason, Marshall county, W. Va., to the amount of $485, lost by being eaten up by the [illegible] pending the term of the president to stand making him ineligible for a renomination; [illegible] large number of other bills were introduced, when the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—SENATE.—Among the papers presented were the following: From the [illegible] of the American National Red Cross, urging the government of the United States to take steps for an expedition for the relief of donations of grain to the starving Russians. From the Chamber of Commerce, [illegible] that the army and navy appropriations enable the war and navy departments to place the country in a thorough condition of defense, so as to be prepared to maintain its national dignity and to protect its humblest citizens in any part of the world. The senate bill introduced by Mr. Stewart to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion was taken up, and Mr. Morrill addressed the senate in criticism of the speech heretofore made by Mr. Stewart. No action was taken on the bill, and after a short executive session the senate, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Gamble, of South Dakota, adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE—The speaker pro tem. having laid before the house the senate joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering people of Russia, Mr. Bloom (Ga.) asked that it be referred to the committee on naval affairs. If anything was to be done it was easy to be seen that it must be done at an early day. He therefore further requested that that committee have leave to report at any time. Agreed to, and the measure was considered in committee of the whole. After further debate Mr. Holman's motion to strike out the appropriation clause was agreed to: yeas 166, nays 70. Adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—SENATE—Mr. Peffer introduced a bill for the relief of Indiana farmers. The bill recites the alleged lamentable condition of the farmers in Indiana, and authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue to the people of that state direct the modest sum of one hundred millions of dollars, to be secured by first mortgage on real estate. Senator Hill, of New York, arrived to-day. The oath of office was administered to him and he will take the seat assigned to him. Senator Quay introduced a bill providing for the survey of a canal running from some point near Pittsburgh to Erie harbor, on Lake Erie, to establish postal savings banks throughout the country, to present badges to the officers of the Greely relief expedition; to provide for the purchase of the original records of entry and surveys of land within the Virginia military districts of Kentucky and Ohio; to provide for the establishing of a uniform standard for wheat, corn, oats, barley and other grains and for other purposes; to repeal the McKinley law; to repeal the ocean mail subsidy act; to reduce the expenses of senators and representatives at congressional funerals; to prevent persons from being compelled to work on Sunday; to equalize taxation, and impose an income tax; for free coinage of silver and the preservation of trusts; for a branch mint at Chicago. Adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—SENATE.—Senator Teller to-day introduced a joint resolution providing for an international bimetallic agreement. It directs the president to invite the governments of the nations comprising the Latin union (so-called) and of such other nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference, and to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and of securing fixity of relative value between those metals. Mr. Sherman introduced a number of private bills.

HOUSE—Mr. Storer presented a petition from nineteen large tobacco firms of Cincinnati, praying that section 3 of the McKinley law, which repeals the tax levied upon dealers in leaf tobacco, be amended so as to compel every retail dealer in leaf tobacco to keep a set of books and report to the commissioner of internal revenue all purchases and sales made by him. Representative Watson, of Georgia, introduced a resolution instructing the house committee on judiciary to investigate the Pinkerton Detective Agency; to examine its charter; to inquire into its methods and purposes; to ascertain the number of armed men it maintains; upon what terms these men are used or can be employed as militia, and to report whether such organization, either in its charter or its operations, violates the constitution of the United States. A large number of private bills were introduced.

NOTHING BUT A JACKASS.

But the Song It Sings is a Menace to Life and Property.

HAMILTON, Ill., Jan. 12.—The people are highly interested in the efforts of a citizen named J. R. Atwood, who has petitioned the city council for the abatement of a nuisance in the shape of a dwarf jackass belonging to one Fisher, that is stabled a few feet from Atwood's door. Atwood prays for the removal or extermination of the animal, alleging that the beast's unearthly yells at all hours of the day and night are a constant menace to life and limb; that no horse will stand quietly within hearing of the brute, and that several runaways have occurred in consequence of the hideous noises produced by said jackass. The brute is said to be a hideous looking specimen and its yells are simply demoniacal.

Baby Strangled to Death.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—A post-mortem examination of the body of Jennie Seipe's new-born babe, which was found in a vault on Warren avenue on Saturday, has proven conclusively that the baby was strangled to death by its mother soon after it was born. Jennie will be arrested as soon as her condition will permit.

Prisoner Shot by a Guard.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.—James Fuston, a burglar confined in the county jail, was shot in the back by George Montgomery, a guard, and will probably die. Fuston attempted to organize the prisoners for the purpose of overpowering the guard, and led the procession with a hammer with which