

SIGNED BY LI AND CHING

The Imperial Seal Affixed to the Preliminary Note.

Diplomates in the Possession of the Various Ministers, But the Powers Not Yet Notified of the Commissioners' Action—Instructions of the Empress Dowager, Giving Permission, Come in the Form of a Telegraphic Edict—The Chinese Representatives to Put Their Questions in Writing Objecting to Certain Demands—The Reasons for Chang Chih Tung's Change of Front.

PEKIN, Jan. 13.—The Chinese Commissioners, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, late this afternoon signed the demand note, in accordance with the last instructions of the Empress Dowager.

The instructions to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching to sign the preliminary note of the Powers came in the shape of a telegraphic edict, which was practically a duplicate of the first edict received some time ago ordering the Chinese peace commissioners to attach their signatures to the note, but which the Dowager Empress sought to render void by another edict ordering her representatives to withhold their signatures.

In addition to giving instructions for the signing of the note the last edict stated that the commissioners were expected to proceed without delay with the negotiations for a final settlement. They were also authorized to use the imperial seal on the documents they signed.

Subsequent to the receipt of these instructions Prince Ching asked the Japanese who are guarding the Imperial city for permission to enter the palace there for the purpose of obtaining the seal. The permission was granted and this afternoon Prince Ching visited the Imperial city and obtained the seal.

The commissioners then signed the notes of the several Ministers, but upon tonight's notification that effect was sent to the representatives of the foreign Powers.

When the Ministers sent their notes for signature they also requested Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching to put into writing the questions they want to ask concerning the various provisions of the note. It is understood that the commissioners will comply with this request immediately, and it is expected that a joint meeting will be held in a few days to discuss the clauses of the note to which the Chinese object. These are clauses V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI, and XII, which read as follows:

- "V.—National intercourse between the Diplomatic Corps and the Emperor shall be permitted.
"VI.—Along the Pei-Ho between Peking and Taku and the forts on the coast of Pechili shall be razed.
"VII.—The importation of arms and munitions of war shall be prohibited.
"VIII.—Permanent foreign guards at the Peking Legations and at points between Peking and Taku shall be maintained.
"IX.—Edicts for the suppression of the Boxers shall be posted throughout the Empire for two years.
"X.—New treaties of trade and navigation shall be negotiated.
"XI.—Chinese employed by foreigners shall be paid indemnity for injuries, but this is not to include the native Christians not employed by foreigners.
"XII.—The Chinese Commissioners have learned that Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, who caused all the trouble last week that resulted in the Empress Dowager forbidding the signing of the note, has changed his mind about the advice he gave the Empress. This change was brought about by his reading the telegrams sent by Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching to the Dowager in reply to the edict forbidding them to sign.

All messages between Sianfu, the seat of the court, pass through Hankow, the official residence of Chang Chih Tung. He saw copies of these despatches and he realized that he had made a mistake, which might result in a punishment for himself for badly advising the throne, which is a serious crime in China. The appointments of Taniai Sheng as assistant minister of Commerce, making him as great as Li Hung Chang, who has been the highest official in China, Sheng is one of the most progressive statesmen of the present generation. He has also been appointed to aid Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching in the peace negotiations. This appointment was made at the request of Li Hung Chang.

The appointments of Hsu Shou Peng, Chinese minister to Korea, and Chou, treasurer of Peking, to assist the peace commissioners, were also made at the request of Li Hung Chang. Both officials are pronounced progressives. These appointments indicate the advance of the reform movement in China.

Regarding the refusal of the Dowager Empress to inflict punishment on any Chinese officials, news those mentioned in the edict of September 25, it is learned from Chinese sources that the Government will not object to such punishment as dismissal from office for most of the officials whom the allied Ministers will name. It is ready to inflict punishment without delay on those already named by the Ministers.

THE ANTWERP DOCK STRIKE.

Shipowners to Protest Against "Tyranical Labor Unions." ANTWERP, Jan. 13.—The federated shipowners, brokers and agents will send a circular to all the ship owners in the world giving the causes of the recent strike of dock laborers, and appealing for support in their struggle against tyrannical labor unions.

The Maine at Southampton. SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 13.—The hospital ship Maine, with 18 patients from China on board, arrived here today. There were no deaths among the soldiers on the voyage, which was a comfortable one.

Butler Not Going to Canada. LONDON, Jan. 13.—Gen. Sir William Butler declares that he is not aware of any intention on the part of the War Office to appoint him to the command of the forces in Canada in succession to General Lord Seymour.

Buy lumber now—before the spring advances. Prices were low today at 6 1/2 and 3 1/2, and on September 25, 12 months ago only 4 1/2 and 3 1/2. Bring your lumber here to 10th st. and N. Y. ave. etc.

STEPS TO SUPPRESS HAZING.

Colonel Mills Frames Recommendations to Present to Congress.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Ten minutes after the Congressional investigation committee adjourned last night the clock in the tower of the academy building sounded off the hours of midnight. The late session of the committee was due to a desire to finish its examination of Colonel Mills, who started for Washington to-night. At the request of the committee Colonel Mills today has engaged in framing, according to the Congressional investigation committee, a report on the hazing in the academy building.

The committee declined an invitation this morning to attend divine service in the chapel of the academy building, the grounds where fat encounters between cadets have occurred. They were accompanied by Cadets Bettison and Farnum of the first class, Cadet Spalding of the second class, and Colonel Plegger, professor in the department of civil and military engineering. The committee was piloted to Fort Putnam over the main buildings and clandestine route taken by the cadets when they go out for a fight.

The committee's first visit to West Point was to be held tomorrow will be Cadet Brown, who was one of Keller's seconds in his fight with Boxer. From there the investigators made a tour of the academy building, where also many personal encounters have taken place. At 12 o'clock all the members of the committee, except the two cadets, were taken to Newburgh, where they lunched and afterward visited Washington's Headquarters, returning to West Point at 4:30 o'clock.

The committee's next visit tomorrow will be Cadet Brown, who was one of Keller's seconds in his fight with Boxer.

RUSSIA'S FULL TREASURY.

All Expenses to Be Met Without Raising a Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—The "Official Gazette" will tomorrow publish the report of M. Witte, Minister of Finance. It contains a declaration that owing to the pacific views of the Russian policy no loan will be raised this year. The extraordinary expenses of 1899, including 6,466,000 rubles for military operations in China, have been covered by the ordinary revenue and treasury resources. The same will be done in 1901.

The ordinary budget for this year, 132,000,000 rubles, will be covered by an excess of 74,000,000 rubles in the ordinary revenue, and 58,000,000 rubles from the extraordinary revenue. The total amount left of 69,000,000 rubles. M. Witte hopes that the further expenses in China will be moderate. He alludes incidentally to the growing confidence in the financial importance of the United States.

SAMUEL LEWIS DEAD.

The London Hebrew Who Loaned Money to the Aristocracy.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Samuel Lewis, the notorious Hebrew usurer, died today at his fashionable residence, 23 Grosvenor Square. He was pre-eminently an accumulator of the aristocracy, transacting no business with ordinary persons. He was understood to be prodigiously wealthy, it being said that he had as much as £1,000,000 in ready money. He resided in grand style in London and elsewhere, and entertained lavishly. He visited Monte Carlo for the purpose of gambling, and was a notorious gambler, but complained that he was so lucky that he made more than he lost. He once broke the bank and distributed half a million to the croupiers. He was a member of the House of Commons, and was a member of the House of Lords. He was a member of the House of Commons, and was a member of the House of Lords. He was a member of the House of Commons, and was a member of the House of Lords.

SCORES YELLOW JOURNALISM.

Beerholm Tree Hits at Its Effect in the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Beerholm Tree, the well-known actor-manager, in the course of a speech at a theatrical dinner in London, referred to the criticism of his recent reply to the attack made upon himself and the theatrical profession generally in the "Daily Mail," which attack was generally attributed to Clement Scott.

He said it was a bad day for any country when, for the divine right of kings, was substituted the divine right of yellow journalism, a tyranny under which the indignation was but a mild form of pleasure. It was a secure which was driving millions of millions from the land of the free to seek shelter in the ancestral home of the old aristocracy.

A TRAIN WRECKED IN MEXICO.

An American Engineer and a Fireman Killed Near Tampico.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mex., Jan. 13.—A freight train on the Tampico branch of the Mexican Central Railroad was wrecked near Cardenas. Engineer Thomas Graham, an American, and fireman Joseph Viscardi were killed. Other members of the train were seriously injured. Many cars were demolished.

COMMODORE HENDERSON DEAD.

Served Nearly Half a Century in the American Navy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Commodore Alexander Henderson, a chief engineer in the navy, retired, died last evening at his home, 57 Leominster Hill Avenue, Yonkers, in his sixty-third year.

Commodore Henderson was born in Washington, D. C., July 12, 1832. He was the son of the late Col. Thomas Henderson, U. S. A., and the grandson of Commodore Thomas Truxton, U. S. N. One of his brothers was an officer, and one was a naval officer; one of his sisters married General Eastman, U. S. A., and another was the wife of the late Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, now living in Yonkers, and Col. J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. A., are his brothers-in-law.

Chief Engineer Henderson entered the navy as a third assistant engineer in February, 1851, and completed nearly a half century of service as a commissioned officer. He was in Commodore Perry's fleet when he sailed for the East Indies, and opened up Japan to intercourse with the Western civilization. In 1861, though a Virginian, he served his flag with distinction throughout the civil war. Afterward he was successively the fleet engineer of the Asiatic and of the European squadrons.

In 1882 Commodore Henderson was made the commanding head of the naval advisory board, and the engines of the first vessels of the new navy were designed by him and built under his supervision. The work of the advisory board was finished in 1889. He became chief engineer of the Boston Navy Yard, and held that office until shortly before his retirement, with the rank of commodore.

The day after his retirement he became treasurer of the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. When the Spanish war broke out he volunteered his services and returned to active duty, serving until the close of the war as first engineer of the auxiliary navy. He leaves a widow and five children.

BOER ATTACK REPULSED

The Garrison at Kaalfontein Makes a Plucky Defence.

A Commando Greatly Superior in Numbers Batten Off by a Determined Resistance—Desperate Stand of the Royal Irish Regiment at Belfast—Peace Advocates Flogged.

PRETORIA, Jan. 13.—A commando of a thousand strong, attacked Kaalfontein at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The garrison numbering 115 men, mostly Chesire Mounted Infantry, made a plucky and scientific defence. Lieut. William Freeman was in command. The British sustained a six hours' bombardment from two guns and a Maxim and a Maxim rapid fire gun and repulsed a determined onslaught by the Boer riflemen with the loss of two killed and four wounded. The Boers lost heavily.

They crept in the long grass to within forty yards of the British trenches, but were driven back by the accurate and heavy rifle fire of the defenders. Numbers of the Boers were seen to fall and they were carried to a farmhouse later.

After the attack was repulsed, General Knox, with the Second Cavalry, arrived in time to lead the Boers off from the southeast, in which direction they were retreating, and he drove them to the northeast toward Teyatep, where they may fall into the hands of a British mounted infantry force.

Early this morning four hundred Boers attacked Zwartkops, but they were driven off, and joined those attacking Kaalfontein. Colonel Rochford arrived at Kaalfontein with an armored train from Pretoria in time to see the Boers in flight. Today three traction engines brought in loads of Boer women and children from the Rustenburg district.

Later details of the Belfast fight show that 700 Boers rushed the position defended by sixty of the Royal Irish Regiment. The latter fought with their bayonets until only twenty were left alive. Eventually the Boers were driven from their positions by the British main garrison, the Gordon Highlanders, and others.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13.—A portion of the town guard, numbering nearly 4,000 men, was inspected yesterday by Colonel Cooper, the base commandant, who expressed great satisfaction with the appearance of the men.

A flying column is being formed in the districts between the eastern and western lines of railway. This column will be commanded by Colonel Garrigue, and will be employed in affixing the regular forces in clearing the country of invaders. It is understood that a Cape cart corps is in process of formation. Each section will consist of seven carts, each of which will carry a driver, three men, food, and ammunition. Each section will be provided with Maxim guns and pom-poms.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Under date of January 12, General Kitchener briefly reports to the War Office the facts that a fight had occurred at Kaalfontein. He places the British casualties at two killed and four wounded. He adds that Boers attacked Zwartkops on January 7 and were repulsed, and reports skirmishes at Senekal and north of Eraserburg.

He further says that three agents of the Peace Commission were captured by fighting burghers and taken to General De Wet's laager, near Lindley. One of the commissioners, a British subject, was killed. The other two were taken to the laager. He adds that General De Wet's order, issued on January 12, directing the British to withdraw from the laager, was not obeyed.

He points out that if he believed he was justified in shooting the Englishman for tampering with the Boers, he would have justified in torturing him by flogging first. Other papers, one of which has the caption, "Murder and the Military as an Answer to British Attempts at Conciliation," declares that General De Wet has placed himself outside the pale of humanity.

INDIGNANT AT DE WET.

Cruel Treatment of Peace Agents Strongly Condemned.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The newspapers here are very indignant at General De Wet's treatment of the peace agents, as described in General Kitchener's despatch. The most moderate condemn it as an atrocity which stains General De Wet's high reputation.

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NOT READY FOR POLICE.

Men of This Utilizing Colonials in South Africa Abandoned.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The "Morning Post" says it understands that the scheme of raising a colonial police force under General Baden-Powell has been temporarily abandoned. It says that the War Office intends to ask for the further extension of yeomanry. This, it is true, seems to imply that the Government does not see any prospect of a situation arising in which the yeomanry could be put to use in other words, it points to an indefinite prolongation of the war.

The first announcement that 12,000 yeomanry would be raised was made at Pretoria at the beginning of October, and that the recruiting would be confined to South Africa. A supplementary announcement made in London on November 12 invited 1,000 recruits in the United Kingdom, and this number was enlarged to 5,000 on December 16.

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Fire Breaks Out in a Buffalo Apartment House.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The Janitor in the Buckingham, a fashionable apartment house at Allen and Marine Streets, discovered fire on the fifth floor at 4 o'clock this morning. The kitchen and dining room were on this floor, and the fire started from gas leakage or exposed electric wires. All the tenants and the servants were aroused at once, but two girls succumbed to the smoke and were burned to death.

They were Mary Spitzman, a dining-room girl, and her cousin, Clara Meyer, both of Titusville, Pa. Miss Spitzman went to work at the Buckingham last Wednesday. Miss Meyer arrived yesterday, and was to have gone to work tomorrow. She slept with her cousin last night. They were called by the janitor, but did not try to escape promptly, and were cut off. Miss Spitzman was twenty-four years old, and Miss Meyer twenty-five. Their bodies were recovered.

Flyn's Business College, 814 and K. Business, Shortland, Tepering—455 2 year.

WATCHES AND PENS FOR STOCK.

Methods by Which the Flowers Worked Baltimore People.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Developments today in Baltimore in the matter of the Arizona, Eastern and Montana Smelting, Ore Purchasing and Development Company show that the swindlers, when they found it hard to get cash in return for their finely engraved stock certificates, were glad enough to take anything, from gold watches to fountain pens.

Yeung A. D. Flower, who operated in Washington, a son of Dr. Flower, was the man who worked this part of the country. It is estimated that between \$5,000 and \$100,000, or its equivalent, in articles of various kinds was contributed to the flowers by confiding citizens of Baltimore.

Strangely enough, business men did not have their suspicions aroused when young Flower was anxious to take any old piece of jewelry or a tin of pens in exchange for stock. Mr. W. H. Flower, one of the victims who seems to have been completely hypnotized by young Flower, Mr. Lancaster is superintendent of the Sunday school of the Methodist Church, and did not allow his lamentations over worldly losses to keep him from his regular Sabbath duties today. Before going to his Sunday school he showed some of the letters which he had received from Flower, and told how he had been taken in.

Flower came over from Washington one day in town with Mr. Lancaster, and the latter, said, parted him on the back, and in a short time had his name down for \$25 shares of stock. He disposed of it for \$250 in cash, a gold watch valued at \$250, and the balance in fountain pens. Not long after this Mr. Flower got round to Mr. Lancaster's office, and this time he paid \$1,500 shares, taking in payment \$1,500 worth of fountain pens. Subsequently, according to Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Flower came to Washington, and paid \$721.50, and the purchaser put them on the market at a price so nearly below cost that Mr. Lancaster's own business was dealt a serious blow.

Eventually Mr. Lancaster became suspicious of the stock he held, and got rid of the bunch of 1,150 shares. He then wrote a letter to Flower, desiring in effect that he had been swindled. This evidently frightened the young man, who sent Mr. Lancaster a letter, telling him how he might retrieve his financial losses. Mr. Lancaster, however, was not to be deceived, and he sent Mr. Flower a letter, telling him that he had been swindled, and that he had lost his money.

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MISSING FROM A LINER.

A German Couple Believed to Have Jumped Overboard.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Two cabin passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Kolka, Captain Eschgreuter, arrived here from Bremen last week, were lost at sea on January 3 on the voyage over. They were Edward Hermann, a saddler and harness maker, sixty-nine years old, and his wife, Frieda, about fifty-six years old. They came from Hamburg, near Cuxhaven, Prussia, and were on their way to Chicago, where Hermann had said to have had a brother. They told their fellow passengers when they were aboard that they had sold their home and migrated owing to a family quarrel. They seemed depressed and kept aloof from the rest of the ship's company.

On their disappearance they did not go down to dinner, but pronounced the deck on the weather side, although it was raining hard and blowing a gale. They were seen on their way to the deck, but they were not seen again. Their baggage is still aboard and will be taken back to Bremen.

HIS SKULL FRACTURED.

Eugene Seltz, Formerly of Washington, Meets Death in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Eugene Seltz, a commercial traveler, of 21 West Twenty-third Street, died in the Hudson Street Hospital today. The police report that he fell in an epileptic fit early last evening at Church and Leonard Streets. His head struck the curb and his skull was probably fractured. His attorney will make tomorrow to determine that question.

At the hospital no money was found in his pocket. Seltz was forty years old. He was a son of E. F. Seltz, a merchant tailor in Washington, D. C. He had three brothers, who were all in the mercantile business of this city.

MINISTER WU TO SPEAK.

To Address the New York State Bar Association at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Yu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, is to deliver the annual address before the State Bar Association on Tuesday evening, will reach Albany today afternoon. The Minister will be met at the depot by Governor Odell's Military Secretary, and will be taken to the residence of ex-Attorney General Simon Rosendale. After the delivery of the address, he will be taken to the residence of the Chinese Minister at the Port Orange Club.

TO DIE IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR.

William Newfeld to Be Executed at Sing Sing Today.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 13.—William Newfeld, sentenced by Judge Furman on December 29, 1898, for the murder of his cousin, Mrs. Krouman, in New York, will be executed in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Newfeld is a Hebrew, haberdasher, of New York, who was with his cousin, Mrs. Krouman, in New York, on the day when he was executed. He was a native of Poland, and was thirty-three years old when he was executed. He was a native of Poland, and was thirty-three years old when he was executed.

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STALLED IN A BLIZZARD

Terrible Sufferings of Russian Railway Passengers.

Six Trains with 5,000 People on Board Blocked by Snow Drifts—Impossible to Send Relief, and Starvation Threatened—A Great Army of Troops Clearing the Tracks.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Odessa correspondent of the "Daily Mail" describes the sufferings of railroad passengers who were overtaken by the storm. Hundreds of persons left St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, and elsewhere for Odessa on January 6, for the Russian Christmas, which, as events proved, they were doomed to spend isolated from the world. For five days and five nights they were half-starved and half frozen.

The first train struck the blizzard south of Rastvelnala, and was soon stuck in a twelve-foot drift. The passengers were not alarmed, expecting that the line would be quickly cleared. They made themselves as comfortable as they could at the station. The first relief did not come, and in the course of twenty-four hours three more trains arrived. There were then 1,500 persons huddled in the station with vanishing hope of relief.

The food stores gradually dwindled and the passengers became alarmed. They clamored that something be done. A telegram was sent demanding help, but there was no response. Another twenty-four hours passed and two more trains laden with terrified and hungry passengers arrived. They had taken forty hours in covering forty miles. The late arrivals stormed the buffet, struggling ravenously and consuming what food was left.

Gangs of men meanwhile were shoveling the drifts, which were now thirty-five feet deep. The only available snow plow was buried. Three thousand troops were despatched two trains. There was a wild rush for seats, and 2,000 of the 5,000 passengers boarded the cars. The weakest were pushed out. The trains started off and traveled for eighteen hours, when they were again stuck in the drifts, and in four hours the cars were snowed under. Within the trains there was a pandemonium. Crying, children screaming and men cursing. A horrible scene was witnessed. The passengers were virtually without food. In the morning a "Count Kaptan" was despatched to the nearest station, which was six miles away. He arrived with several of his fingers frozen. The despatches begged for help from St. Petersburg and Odessa.

Sixty passengers, including Count Kaptan, resolved to struggle and seek relief rather than to spend another night on their train, where the stench was almost insupportable. They were helped by others who succeeded in reaching Odessa on Friday. The fate of the others who started with them has not been learned.

Meanwhile the Governor of Odessa sent a single train piled with provisions and clothing. On Thursday the blizzard ceased. Eighteen thousand troops are clearing the tracks. It was expected that the trains would get through Saturday.

PERISHED IN THE STORM.

One Hundred and Twenty People Lost in the Odessa Blizzard.

ODESSA, Jan. 13.—Communication with the world has been reopened. The "Daily Mail" reports that the blizzard ceased on Thursday, and that the trains would get through Saturday. It is reported that 120 persons perished.

MR. FRYE IN NEW YORK.

Ex-Superintendent of Cuban Schools Retiree as to His Resignation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Alexis E. Frye, late superintendent of public schools in Cuba, arrived in New York on the army transport McPherson this morning. He was accompanied by his bride, a Cuban whom he married in Cardenas, Cuba, on January 1. They went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they will be until tomorrow afternoon, when they will leave for Boston. Mr. Frye's resignation as superintendent of schools, while expected for several months, caused much comment in Cuba, where, without much doubt, he was the most popular of all the Americans on the island. He tendered his resignation on January 5, the day he sailed.

It is understood that the cause which led to his taking this step was friction with Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor of Cuba. The relations of the two men have not been entirely harmonious since Mr. Frye conducted the Cuban teachers' excursion to this country last summer. It would not go into explanation of the cause of his resignation, but concerning it by a reporter.

"It is a matter that I do not care to discuss at this time," he said. "It is a long story, and I do not think it best to tell it even if it would prove interesting. All I can say is that I concluded that, considering everything, it was best for me to withdraw. I had a pleasant time in Cuba before sailing, and our relations are amicable."

There has been much in the Cuban newspapers for several months about the relations of General Wood and Mr. Frye. The latter has been annoyed by the new School law, which was promulgated several months ago. He was obliged to resign his department according to its provisions, and he considered it both cumbersome and expensive, he felt that it was hampering his work. This, with other matters, mainly caused him to resign.

THE GRIP PROVES FATAL.

Death of Chief Engineer Benjamin B. H. Wharton, E. S. N., Retired.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 13.—Chief Engineer Benjamin B. H. Wharton, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here today of heart failure, resulting from an attack of the grip, aged sixty-eight. He was born in Stevensburg, Va., in 1833, and was a long-time member of the navy from Baltimore, Md., and served until six years ago, when he was retired. He served in the War of the Rebellion, and was at Charleston, S. C., during the blockade, and the old monitor Patapsco. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for burial.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Arrived: Spontoon, Hamburg, Alton, Hamburg, Liverpool; Tarris, from New York, at Liverpool; State of Nebraska, from New York, at Glasgow.

The High Standard of Quality

of C. B. MEYER'S EXTRA DRY is undoubtedly made no more by the world, and is not to be had elsewhere. Special attention is called to the remarkable quality now imported.

THE ANTI-QUAYITES HOPEFUL.

Refuse to Concede the Claims of the Stalwart Leaders.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—The Senatorial struggle reached the acute stage. Few of the anti-Quay men are here any more of their leaders, but Quay is on the ground and all his chief lieutenants, including United States Senator Penrose, Attorney General Elkins, and Insurance Commissioner Durham. They have no doubt of Quay's election on Tuesday, but the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans are not conceding anything. Representative A. J. Palm of Crawford, said:

"The prospects for blocking the election of Quay to the United States Senate look more encouraging now than at any time since the contest over the Speaker of the House. It was feared at that time that the six Democrats who so bitterly disappointed not only all the good men of their party but better element of the Republican party by voting against Quay might go entirely over and over Quay. Five of them, however, positively declare that they will support the Democratic caucus, nominate first, last and all time, while the sixth is vouched for by friends as being certain to support a Democrat."

"The only hope the Quayites now have of getting support from a Democratic source is that some of those who have a warm side for Quay and a still warmer side for the tempting offers that are being held out may be too sick to reach the capital on Tuesday. The best thing for any such Democrat to do is to get sick enough to be without consciousness. He would be politically dead at all events, for no doctor's certificate would convince the Democrats of the State that the man who is too sick to show up on Tuesday is not a coward as well as a traitor."

Notwithstanding this statement of the Democrats it is believed there are several Democrats who will vote for Quay if their votes are needed. All the stalwart leaders are certain of a finish fight on Tuesday.

SLIM CHANCE FOR ADDICKS.