

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

What is Going on the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

Legislative.

The South Dakota House passed the bill requiring that all fire insurance companies with headquarters outside of the State shall deposit \$100,000 with the Secretary of State before being allowed to do business in the State.

The Illinois senate committee on labor and industrial affairs voted favorable on a bill to import an armed force from one county into another for the suppression of riots, excepting the militia.

The Missouri house passed a bill establishing maximum telephone rates at \$50 per year in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants; \$40 between 30,000 and 100,000 and \$30 in other cities.

The Indiana senate passed a bill requiring all corporations, firms and individuals, except railroad companies and farmers, to pay their employees at least once a week in cash. Contracts for other arrangements to pay wages are made invalid.

A bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature to require habitual drunkards to be treated by the Keely "Cure" at State or county expense.

The Maine House of Representatives adopted a resolution expressing a wish that Mr. Blaine's remains should rest in Maine.

The Massachusetts House passed to third reading the bill to abolish "Fast Day."

In the Illinois State Senate Mr. Brands presented a resolution asking Illinois members in Congress to urge the withdrawal of all paper currency and instead issue a like amount of aluminum coin, to protect the people of the country from cholera, which is transmitted by paper money.

The Minnesota State Senate passed the Leavitt proposition, to amend the Constitution by providing for a tax of not to exceed 5 per cent. on all inheritances above such sum as the Legislature in its discretion may exempt. The bill passed by a vote of 24 to 8.

The Oklahoma House has refused, by a large majority, to adopt a resolution introduced by Wallace, the colored member, condemning lynch law, especially when administered to colored men without trial.

Fires.

A fire at Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday night caused a loss of \$75,000. The Alabama Gas Fixture Co., and G. A. Harris, dealer in wall paper, were burned out.

The Standard-Eagle Box factory at St. Louis was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000; fully insured.

At Chicago, the Owens Electric Belt Company's building and American restaurant, loss \$30,000.

The Malleable Iron Works of Moline (Ill.), were destroyed by fire. Loss \$30,000. About 300 men are thrown out of employment.

A fire next to Delmonico's famous place in New York on Sunday in the building occupied by Reifern, the women's tailor, burned 20 gowns valued at \$150 to \$250 each. About 70 people had narrow escapes. Loss, \$70,000.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities. An iron railroad bridge, built at a cost of \$17,000, near Grenada, Miss., was wrecked by flood.

Near Fargo, N. D., in the wreck of a snow plow on the Fargo & Southwestern railroad, caused by the breaking of an engine from the tender, Conductor W. G. Crawford and brakeman W. J. Quinlan were burned to death.

A Norwegian bark, bound for New York, went ashore at Long Beach, N. J., and five sailors were drowned.

Spreading rails caused a wreck on the Union Pacific near Pocatilla, Idaho. Eliza Egan, a 13-year-old girl, of Chicago, was killed and about 20 persons injured.

Peter Reilly, a laborer employed at the licorice works at Newark, N. J., was boiled to death in a vat of licorice.

Kansas City burglar chloroformed Mr. and Mrs. Martin Baker, and after robbing he house left the chamber window open. Twin infants froze to death while the parents were unconscious.

Crime and Penalties. William McCoy, who murdered his mistress, Mollie McGruder, in Kansas City, on the night of April 6, 1893, was hanged at Lexington, Mo. McCoy confessed his crime on the scaffold.

In Greene county, Tennessee, Ed Johnson, his wife and Tom Hixon were killed in a row over the ownership of a piece of farmland.

OPPOSED TO CRINOLINE. Mrs. Cleveland Doesn't Believe in the Revival of the Hoop skirt.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland does not approve of the introduction of crinoline. She told several ladies who called upon her at Lakewood, N. J., that she was satisfied with the present style of dress and saw no reason why there should be a change. None of Mrs. Cleveland's inaugural dresses are to be made to be worn with a crinoline.

Three Killed in a Wreck. Two express trains tried to pass each other on the one track of the Colorado Midland, near Denver, Colo. Engineer McCammon, Fireman McIntyre and Brakeman Bowersack were killed. Both engines and five passenger coaches were demolished. Another railroad man had both legs cut off and cannot live. None of the passengers were injured. The accident was caused by misinterpretation or disobedience of orders.

There is considerable excitement in Brookfield, Mass., over the discovery of anthracite coal and petroleum on the land of Rev. C. M. Canton. Guided by surface indications, work was begun on a shaft two weeks ago. On Tuesday, at a distance of 30 feet below the surface, coal was found, accompanied by a flow of oil.

CHINA, too, has been having a cold winter. Three hundred Canton beggars died from exposure in jail.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

So far it is bloodless, but the Republicans are the victors. The Populists have practically abandoned the field.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says: The Populists have practically abandoned the field. A crisis raised by Sheriff Wilkerson's calling out a posse of 1000 men to defend the Republican position was so critical and so filled with embarrassing difficulties, that they decided not to meet it. At noon Governor Lewelling held a conference with the Populist House members and various leaders of the party. The Governor said that the militia could not be depended upon to carry out his orders; that the resistance of 125 men, composing the force of deputy sergeants, and 100 troops, all that could be depended upon to stand by, would be useless before the sheriff's posse of 1000 men.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROPOSITION.

Thursday afternoon the Governor sent the following proposition to the Republican House: "The Governor offers in the interest of peace and harmony, that he will withdraw the State militia and not allow the Republican House to employ to be interfered with by the Populists, provided that all further proceedings that have been commenced by the Republicans, arising from the arrest of Benjamin C. Rich, be dropped and that the Populist members and employees be not disturbed by the arrest of officers or otherwise and the sheriff of Shawnee county discharge his deputies and does not interfere, nor try to interfere, with the acts of the Populists and State officers, including militia, and this agreement to continue in force until the close of the present session of the Legislature."

The Republican house was at first not disposed to do more than reject the proposition of the Governor, but after a thoughtful debate it was voted to appoint a committee of five to prepare a counter proposition to the Governor, which was as follows:

"The chief clerks of the rival Houses to be arrested for contempt and their cases submitted by habeas corpus proceedings to the Supreme Court for immediate decision. The agreement to be ratified by the signatures of Douglas, Dunsmore and Lewelling."

Nothing startling happened Thursday night when the Governor received the proposition of the Republican House sent back word that he would have to submit it to his advisers. The Republicans agreed to allow him until morning to answer it. The Populists met but did nothing of any consequence except to wrangle bitterly among themselves over the situation. They are handicapped by the fact that 20 of their members are very weak and are ready to join the Republican House at the first opportunity. Should the Supreme Court decide in favor of the Republican House the 20 members will undoubtedly break away from the Populist House.

Thursday morning the mail carriers took food to the legislators, the military forces fearing to stop them or to deny them the right of admission. The United States Marshal was ready with a force of deputies to arrest all of the militiamen and the government's officers in case the mail carriers were interfered with. He was given no occasion to call on his deputies.

A wagon load of provisions enough to keep the members of the House supplied for 24 hours, drove up to the west entrance of the State House about noon. The captain in command of the company on guard there relieved his men from duty as the wagon arrived, and everything it contained was carried into the hall, without hindrance. As soon as this was accomplished the soldiers again went on duty. At 10 o'clock Governor Lewelling dismissed Colonel Hughes, who refused to obey his orders, and took personal charge of all the military forces.

TRANSFERRED TO THE COURTS.

The Kansas Legislative War is Ended. Governor Lewelling Backs Completely Down and Accepts the Republican Proposition.

After a consultation this morning Governor Lewelling signed the peace agreement between him and the Republican House of Representatives. The news of the settlement of the revolution was received in the Republican hall with the wildest demonstrations of joy. The terms of peace are a complete back-down by the Governor. The decision is contained in a warrant with great anxiety. The Populists are discouraged, are abusing the Governor and say that they will not obey the Supreme Court if it decides against them. The troops have been sent home.

Origin of the Trouble.

The Democrats and the Populists fused on the electoral ticket at the Presidential election, and the vote was cast as follows: Harrison, Republican, 156,124; Weaver, Populist, 163,111; and Bidwell, Prohibitionist, 4533.

The canvass of the State ticket was not quite so simple. The State Board of Canvassers gave certificates to sixty-three Republicans, five Democrats and one Independent. On January 10 an attempt was made by the Populists to organize the House. The independent member voted with them, but the Democrats abstained from voting. In order that an organization might be effected, however, the Populists swore in three men who had been defeated, and, it is alleged, admitted seven others who had no claims to seats, and undertook to conduct legislation. The effect of this was that there were two contending legislative bodies, two Speakers and two sets of officers.

An all night session was held on the first night of the organization, members of both bodies camping in the legislative halls. There were no sleeping accommodations and the members slept on the floor, the two rival speakers sharing one blanket, both being on the watch for developments.

The Senate, which has a Populist majority, recognized the House organized by the Populists, but the Republican House refused to recognize the notification of this fact sent them by the Senate. The Governor, who is a Populist, gave an official recognition to the Populist organization.

Both Houses came to a temporary agreement and adjourned. Committees of Conference were appointed with view to a settlement. In the meantime the Populists elected a State Treasurer, who undertook to take possession of his office without filing a legal bond. This was defeated by the law-fu incumbent. The Republicans who had received certificates of election were made to obtain possession, the incumbents refusing to surrender their offices to men about whose election there was any dispute.

Judge John Martin, the leader of the fusion Democracy of Kansas, was elected to the United States Senate by a combination of Populists and Democrats on January 23. He obtained the solid vote of the twenty-five Populists and Democrats in the Senate, and in the Populist House he received sixty-two votes.

The Republicans are unable to muster a quorum to vote on the Senate floor. If the courts decide that the Republicans have the constitutional lower House then they will elect another Senator, and the contest for recognition will be transferred to Washington. Mr. Ady has, however, been elected by the Republicans to the United States Senate, and he will make a claim for the seat now held by Senator Perkins. Senator Perkins holds his seat by appointment and will refuse to surrender it to Judge Martin should the latter endeavor to take it.

NO CHARGE to forists for this advice: If you would have your plants start early put them in spring beds.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES. Hal Shaw and John Duboise, two horse thieves, resisted arrest in Allen county, near Montmorenci, Georgia, but were both captured. Duboise was probably fatally injured. Both men were white. Lynching was narrowly averted.

The "Kid's" band on the Rio Grande border were routed by troops. The "Kid" himself was the only one who escaped death or capture. The Arizona Legislature has placed a price of \$5,000 on the head of "The Kid."

Michael Foerster, the defaulting city treasurer of St. Louis, has been indicted for embezzlement on six counts. The total amount of his shortage is \$94,000.

Samuel Derrett and John Williams, both colored, quarreled over a game of cards in a saloon at Chicago. Williams fired four shots at Derrett, only one of which took effect, inflicting a flesh wound. Derrett fired once and Williams dropped dead with a bullet through his heart.

LEGISLATIVE.

The lower house of the Washington Legislature has passed an anti cigarette bill.

An anti-crinoline bill has been introduced in the Indiana Senate, with good prospects for passage.

There was an immense crowd at the session of the Wyoming Legislature on Saturday. Before a ballot was taken Snyder, Populist, moved that the joint session adjourn sine die. The Populists and some of New's supporters voted for the motion and the Senate closed without electing a Senator. Immediately after the joint session adjourned the House adjourned sine die. The Senatorial position will be filled by appointment. It is expected that Governor Osborne will appoint A. L. New, Democrat.

The Alabama Senate has passed the Sayer election bill, and it will become a law. It provides for the Australian ballot, and its effect will be to disfranchise illiterate negro voters to the number of about 40,000 or more. The Kolb third party in both houses was against the bill all the way through.

WASHINGTON. Judge Howell E. Jackson was confirmed by the Senate as associate justice of the Supreme Court.

The legislative bill as reported to the senate has these items of increase: Mint at Carson, Nev., \$25,000; registration of Utah commission, \$14,000. The provision of the house bill for a joint commission to inquire whether a reduction in the force of the different bureaus can be made was stricken out. Section 6, providing that no part of the public funds shall be used in defraying the general expenses of any officer of the government, was also expunged, as was section 7, which requires the heads of bureaus to require eight hours labor a day from all employees.

FOREIGN.

In the House of Commons at London the Home Rule bill was read a first time and its second reading set for March 13. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at length on the measure, claiming that the bill sowed seeds of discontent.

The striking cotton spinners in Lancashire, England have agreed to accept a 24 per cent. reduction in wages. They struck against a proposition to reduce wages 5 per cent. The masters will meet this week to decide whether to accept the compromise offered.

It is announced that the Chicago and Northwestern Railway will elevate all its tracks within the limits of Chicago at an expense of \$24,000,000. The plans provide for the elevation of 27 miles of first and second track and 143 miles of side track. The company estimates that the interest on the \$24,000,000 will be less than the amount it is now compelled to pay annually on account of litigation and judgments arising from deaths and personal injury cases, due for the most part to the grade crossings.

FINANCIAL. The Rochester Paper Company, one of the largest concerns in Rochester, N. Y., has issued a circular to its creditors stating that it is unable to meet its obligations. The company is capitalized at \$400,000, and according to its annual report filed February 13 the indebtedness is placed at \$360,000 and assets at \$710,000.

CLEVELAND NAMES FIVE.

The President-Elect Announces That Graham, Carlisle, Lamont, Bissell and Hoke Smith are Cabinet Certainties.

At Lakewood, N. J., Mr. Cleveland officially announced the names of four members of his Cabinet Wednesday evening. They are: WALTER Q. GRESHAM, of Illinois, Secretary of State.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, of New York, Secretary of War.

WILSON S. BISSELL, of New York, Postmaster General.

HOKÉ SMITH, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior.

On making the announcements, Mr. Cleveland said: "There is no need of any mystery in regard to the Cabinet, and it is useless to speculate and indulge in guess work. I shall make no secret of the matter, but shall announce the names of gentlemen selected to fill the positions as fast as I receive their acceptance and permission to make the matter public."

Mr. Cleveland would say nothing in regard to the other positions, or the men who have been mentioned in connection with them.

At City of Mexico Frank E. Trainor, deputy United States consul general in Mexico and formerly of Williamsport, Pa., died from typhus fever.

Rear Admiral Case, of the United States navy, who has been on the retired list, died at Washington.

Ex-Congressman Barksdale, of Jackson, Miss., died suddenly on his Yazoo county plantation, aged 70 years.

A CASE OF LEPROSY has come to light in Norway, N. J., and the people of that village are thoroughly frightened. The victim of the disease is a Russian Pole, Joseph Ojsep.

THE HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION.

ANNEXATION TREATY.

Terms Under Which the Hawaiian Islands Are to Come into the Union. The President's Recommendations.

The treaty of annexation concluded between Secretary of State Foster and the Commissioners of the Provisional Government of Hawaii was transmitted to the Senate at Washington.

The message of the President states that it was deemed more desirable to fully annex the islands than to establish a protectorate. The President says the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this Government; that the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani is undesirable, if not impossible; and that, unless actively supported by the United States, would be accompanied by serious disaster and the organization of all business interests. Continuing, the President says:

It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not be consistent with our safety and with the peace of the world. If this treaty meets the approval of the Senate, peace and good order will be secured to the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt, will be not only just to the natives and all other residents of the island, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard to the rights of all the people and of all the foreigners domiciled there.

An instruction was sent to Minister Stevens commanding his action, in so far as it lay within the purview of standing instructions and tended to co-operate with the administration of affairs by the provisional Government, but disavowing any steps in excess of such instructions, whereby the authority of the United States might appear to have been asserted to the impairment of the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian Government by the assumption of a formal protectorate.

Secretary Foster says that the provisions of the treaty reserves to the United States the determination of all questions affecting the form of government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of the inhabitants, and all questions relating to the economical and political status of the islands. He says that, pending the negotiation, he received assurances from representatives of the leading powers of the world, and from her own Ministers abroad, convincing him that the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the Union will be regarded by the powers with satisfaction.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY.

The treaty itself provides for the cession of all rights of sovereignty over the islands and all public property to the United States. Revenue from public lands, except such as are reserved for Government purposes, are to be used solely for the benefit of the people of the islands. A resident commissioner is to be appointed, who shall have power to veto any act of the existing Government, until Congress enacts the necessary legislation existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands, both with the United States and foreign governments, shall continue. Further immigration of Chinese into the islands is prohibited and the Chinese now in the island shall not be permitted to come into the present territory of the United States. The public debt of the islands is assumed by the United States, to the extent of \$1,250,000. The United States agrees to pay Queen Liliuokalani \$20,000, to her surviving life, and to Princess Kaiulani \$150,000. Under the provisions of the treaty the sugar producers of Hawaii will not participate in the bounty provided by the McKinley law unless Congress extends it to the islands.

PEACE REIGNS AT HAWAII.

THE STEAMSHIP BELGIC BRINGS THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS.

The steamship Belgic arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on Saturday and reported that the American flag was still hoisting over the Hawaiian Government buildings in Honolulu and that there had been no disturbances. Martial law was declared off by the Hawaiian Provisional Government on February 5. A detachment of sailors and marines from the United States warship Boston were still quartered on shore and the United States warship Mohican steamed into the harbor as the Belgic sailed out.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is still in retirement in her private residence, L. M. Damon, Minister of Finance in the Thurston Cabinet, has been appointed Vice President of the Provisional Government by the Executive and Advisory Councils. He is one of the Commissioners now in Washington.

LILIUOKALANI'S LETTER.

She Wrote Her "Great and Good Friend" That Nothing Be Done Until She is Heard.

The documents laid before the senate at Washington on Hawaiian matters contained the hitherto unpublished protest addressed by the ex-queen to the president, which reads as follows:

His Excellency Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States. MY GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND—It is with deep regret that I address you on this occasion. Some of my subjects, aided by aliens, have assumed their loyalty and revolted against the constitutional government of my kingdom. They have attempted to depose me and to establish a provisional government, in direct conflict with the organic law of this kingdom. Upon receiving instant proof that his excellency the minister plenipotentiary of the United States aided and abetted their unlawful movements and caused United States troops to be landed for that purpose, I submitted to force, believing that he would not have acted in that manner unless by the authority of the government which he represents. This action on my part was prompted by three reasons: The utility of a conflict with the United States; the desire to avoid violence, bloodshed and the destruction of life and property; and the certainty which I feel that you and your government will right whatever wrongs may have been inflicted upon us in the premises.

This appeal is not made for myself personally, but for my people, who have hitherto always enjoyed the friendship and protection of the United States. My opponents have taken the only vessel which could be obtained here, and hearing of their intention of sending a delegation of their number to present their side of this conflict before you, I requested the favor of sending by the same vessel an envoy to you, to lay before you my statement, as the facts appear to myself and my loyal subjects. This request has been refused, and I now ask that, in justice to myself and to my people, no steps be taken by the government of the United States until my cause can be heard by you.

I shall be able to dispatch an envoy about the second day of February, as that will be the first available opportunity hence, and he will reach you with every possible haste, in order that there may be no delay in the settlement of this matter. I pray you, therefore, my good friend, that you will not allow any conclusions to be reached by you until my envoy arrives. I beg to assure you of the continuance of my highest consideration.

LILIUOKALANI K. HONOLULU, Jan. 18, 1893.

THE CAR COUPLER BILL.

The Railroad Companies Given Plenty of Time for Change of Equipment, Which Will be a Blessing to Freight Trainers in Particular.

The railroad car coupler bill, which was passed by the senate last week, and which is of so much importance to railroad companies, and freight trainmen, will soon be acted upon in the house, and is likely to become a law, reads as follows:

That from and after the first day of January, 1893, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce by railroad to use on its line any locomotive engine in moving interstate traffic not equipped with a power driving wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not a sufficient number of cars in it, so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing such train can control its speed, without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake for that purpose.

Section 2.—That on and after the first day of January, 1893, it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to haul or permit to be hauled or used on its line any car used in moving interstate traffic not equipped with couplers, coupling automatically by impact, and which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars.

Section 3.—That when any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in interstate commerce by railroads shall equip a sufficient number of its cars so as to comply with the provisions of section 4 of this act, it may lawfully refuse to receive from connecting lines of road or shippers any cars not sufficiently equipped in accordance with the first section of this act, with such power or train brakes, as well as uncouplers and readily interchangeable with the breaks in use on its own cars as required by this act.

Section 4.—That from and after the first day of July, 1893, until otherwise ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to use any car in interstate commerce that is not provided with secure grab-irons or hand-holds on the ends and sides of each car for greater security to men in coupling and uncoupling cars.

Section 5.—That within 90 days from the passage of this act the American Railway Association is authorized hereby to designate to the Interstate Commerce Commission the standard height of draw bars for freight cars, measured perpendicular from the level of the tops of the rails to the center of the draw bars, for each of the several gauges of rail roads in use in the United States, and shall fix a maximum variation from such standard height to be allowed between the draw bars of empty and loaded cars. Upon their determination being certified to the Interstate Commerce Commission, said commission shall at once give notice of the standard fixed upon to all common carriers, owners or lessees engaged in interstate commerce in the United States, by such means as the commission may deem proper; but should such determination fail to determine a standard, as above provided, it shall be the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to do so before July 1, 1894, and immediately to give notice thereof, as aforesaid, and after July 1, 1895, no either loaded or unloaded, shall be used in interstate traffic, which do not comply with the standard above provided for.

Section 6.—That any such common carrier using any locomotive engine, running any train or hauling or permitting to be hauled or used on its line any car in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for each and every such violation, to be recovered in a suit or suits to be brought by the United States District Attorney in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction in the locality where such violations shall have been committed and it shall be the duty of such District Attorney to bring such suits upon duly verified information being lodged with him of such violation having occurred, and it shall also be the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to lodge with the proper District Attorneys information of any such violations as may come to its knowledge; provided that nothing in the act contained shall apply to four-wheeled cars or to locomotives used in handling such trains.

Section 7.—That the Interstate Commerce Commission may from time to time, upon full hearing and for good cause, extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this act.

Section 8.—That any employee of any such common carrier who may be injured by any locomotive, car or train in use contrary to the provisions of this act, shall not be deemed thereby to have assumed the risk thereby occasioned, although continuing in the employment of such carrier after the unlawful use of such locomotive or car or train had been brought to his knowledge.

BIG FIRE AT WEST NEWTON, PA.

A Business Block Wiped Out Early Sunday Morning.

Early Sunday morning almost an entire square of business property at West Newton, Pa., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of several thousands of dollars. Flames were discovered issuing from the rear of the furniture rooms of P. Paul & Sons at 1:15 o'clock. The building was a frame one, and being filled with inflammable material it did not take long for the fire to spread to adjoining property on Main and Church streets, containing the postoffice, Mrs. Clara De Vere's millinery establishment, the furniture warehouse in the rear of Paul's store, the hardware depot of H. A. Obley, C. W. Sanders & Co.'s hardware and tinware store and Christian Zeigler's boot and shoe store. All of these properties were completely destroyed.

The Paul family, occupying apartments over the furniture store, barely escaped with their lives. They had to be taken out by means of ladders.

The property in which Paul & Son's furniture store was located was owned by John Elliott, of Hazelwood, Pittsburg, and was almost fully insured. The adjoining block on Main street was owned by D. F. Rosen, of this place and was partially insured. A T. Darr's stationery store, in the post-office building, was also being destroyed with little insurance. Mrs. De Vere's millinery establishment is a total loss, as were also all her household goods; her loss is about \$1,500. C. W. Sanders & Co.'s loss is about \$2,000, partially insured. H. A. Obley, C. Zeigler and Leeper, the photographers, who occupied the rooms above C. W. Sanders & Co.'s store, will lose about \$500 each.

New York, San Francisco, London and Liverpool insurance companies carry the risks.

SANITARY.

The Pittsburg mortuary report for the week ending last Saturday shows the total number of deaths to have been 108, an annual death rate of 22 per 1,000, and a decrease of 4 as compared with the corresponding week of 1892.

At Gardiner, Me., the Richard's paper company's mill. Loss, \$200,000, insurance, \$180,000.

The Texas Pine Timber Company, a New England syndicate, has effected the largest timber sale ever recorded in the South. The sale is of standing timber, for \$750,000.

CARLISLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge William Lindsay Elected by the Kentucky Legislature.

The House and Senate at Frankfort, Ky., after balloting for two hours for a United States Senator, elected Judge William Lindsay, of Frankfort, to succeed Mr. Carlisle. Judge Lindsay had received the Democratic caucus nomination, and A. E. Wilson, of Louisville, had been nominated by the Republican caucus. Both names were presented. In the Senate Judge Lindsay received

sixteen votes and Mr. Wilson six. In the House the former had thirty-two and the latter thirteen votes. Next day in joint session Judge Lindsay was declared Senator.

Judge William Lindsay was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, September 4, 1825, of Scotch parentage. He moved to Hickman county, Kentucky, in 1854, qualified for and practiced law at Clinton in 1858, and volunteered and served in the Confederate Army as Captain and staff officer. When the war ended, he returned to Clinton and resumed the practice of the law. He was elected to the Legislature in 1867, and in 1870 was chosen Judge of the Appellate Bench of Kentucky. He was the Chief Justice.

When his term expired he was elected to the Senate of Kentucky. President Harrison tendered him the office of Interstate Commerce Commissioner, which he declined. He was a World's Fair Commissioner, and as such went to Europe last year. He is of commanding presence, pleasant address and humor, and is best known in Kentucky as "Bill Lindsay."

Business Pretty Fair. The Various Industries Retain Their Activity, Especially in the West.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Anxious efforts by the banks for an issue of bonds by the Treasury, and the refusal of the President to authorize it, caused apprehension and depression during most of the week. Exports of gold to-day will probably be no more than \$2,000,000. Moreover, quite large purchases of securities on foreign account are reported, which would cancel heavy adverse merchandise balances, and to that extent prevent gold shipments.

Outside financial influences, the course of business is undisturbed; its volume is still large, though somewhat affected by recent storms, and there are fewer signs than usual of unsmooth or unhealthy conditions, though at many points collections are somewhat slow.

Wheat is half a cent lower, with receipts of 1,600,000 bushels at the West in four days. Corn is 14 cents lower, and cotton an eighth lower, though the receipts continue small. Oats and coffee are each a quarter lower.

The woolen works are as busy as ever, and sales of wool at three chief markets this year have been 43,000,000 pounds against 35,000,000 last year, a gain of 24 per cent. The coal market is called as strong.

In the iron trade no distinct improvement is seen, for while business is large, prices are entirely demoralized by intense competition. Rails are an exception, for 75,000 tons have been sold without reported change in price, and structural works are well employed, though at low prices, but the demand for plates is now up to the capacity of the works, and bar iron is quite weak.

The financial outlook depends largely upon the fact that exports of the principal products in January were \$25,000,000 smaller than last year, while imports at New York alone were \$17,000,000 larger than last year, which indicates a considerable excess of imports for the month and explains the heavy outgo of gold.

The business failures throughout the country for the last seven days number for the United States 157, and for Canada 36, or a total of 233, as compared with totals of 206 last week and 301 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures