

DEATH BY FIRE.

A Duluth (Minn.) Hotel Burned—Two Persons Known to Have Perished, and It Is Thought Others Have Met the Same Fate.

DULUTH, Jan. 14.—The Hotel St. Louis burned Thursday, and at least two lives were lost. How many more is not known, but it is thought not less than five persons must have perished in the flames.

The structure was built in 1888 and was dry as tinder. The fire caught near the elevator shaft, and in an instant the flames were through the roof. In sixty minutes from the time the fire broke out not a bit of this building was left standing.

The hotel was very popular and was filled with guests. As soon as fire was discovered the brother of Proprietor Michaud and the clerk rushed through the house, bursting in doors and awakening guests who were asleep.

Others must have perished it is thought. Many got out of the building on various fire escapes with which the building was provided.

One of the most pathetic incidents of the conflagration was the death of a noble dog belonging to the little son of the proprietor.

One of the ladies rooming at the hotel was making her escape through a hall, carrying her sealskin cloak in one hand and her purse containing \$50 in the other.

It will be impossible to begin the search for the bodies for several hours, probably not till Saturday afternoon.

The St. Louis was five stories high on Superior street and six stories on Michigan. It had a frontage of 100 feet on either street.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN CHINA

Robbers Fire a Temple, Causing the Loss of 1,400 Lives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Advice from Hong Kong, China, dated December 19, have been received by the steamer Gaelic telling of a terrible disaster in a temple near Canton.

ON TRIAL FOR POISONING.

Further Evidence Introduced in the Homestead Case.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 14.—The courtroom was too small to hold the crowd which poured in to hear the proceedings in the second day of the trial of Hugh Dempsey for complicity in the Homestead poisonings.

MADE THEM PAY WELL.

World's Fair Ways and Means Committee Drive Hard Bargains with Holders of Various Privileges—A Big Income Secured from This Source.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The world's fair committee on ways and means grant the "Guide-Book" concession. This will close one of the most remarkable financing periods probably ever known in public affairs.

In the estimates of resources from franchises and concessions \$3,500,000 has been given as the net profit to the fair. This is the estimate of Ford W. Peck, chairman of the finance committee.

These estimates have been made either by the concessionaires or by world's fair people, who have worn out many pencils before arriving at satisfactory results.

The miscellaneous includes all such concessions as the soda water, pop corn and the like. They will probably exceed that sum, but the excess can be added to other estimates, which appear at first glance too large.

When one gets to the various shows along Midway plaisance and begins figuring on percentages, calculations become difficult. The business of concessions mentioned can be approximately computed, with the experiences of other expositions as a standard.

HURT IN A SMASH-UP.

Eighteen Persons Injured in a Collision Between Trains in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The Cretz accommodation on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, leaving Dearborn station at 7:20 o'clock Friday evening, was telescoped at Fifty-fifth street by a Chicago & Erie through train to New York.

The list of injured is as follows: D. B. Caldwell, both legs broken; Mrs. E. C. Mahew, internally injured; William B. Smith, cut over eyes and back injured; Lottie Holt, badly bruised and internally injured.

Through the blunder of the Erie engineer or the failure to display warning signals, the big train behind did not slack up as the suburban came to a stop.

Dedicated.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 14.—With simple but appropriate ceremonies the Pearsons' hall of science, the last valuable addition to Beloit college, was dedicated Friday afternoon.

THE COLD WAVE.

Jack Frost's Power Felt in All Parts of the World.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 16.—At 6 o'clock Sunday morning the thermometer registered 30 below zero, the coldest in over twenty years. The increased cold was felt before midnight and steam was kept up in all the factories.

LEBANON, Ind., Jan. 16.—Through misunderstanding of orders between employees of the natural gas company the supply of this city, which comes through a pipe line 20 miles in length, was shut off about 11 o'clock Sunday morning with the thermometer 15 degrees below zero.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 16.—The Ohio river is frozen completely over at this point and river traffic is entirely closed. This is the first time in fourteen years that the river has been frozen over, and the coldest weather for eight years has been suffered Sunday.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 16.—The mercury broke its record for this season Saturday night by getting down to 22 degrees below zero mark. In fact Saturday night was the coldest in this city in eight years.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 16.—The reports from St. Clair, Washington, Clinton and adjoining counties in the great wheat-growing section of southern Illinois indicate that the growing crop has been badly injured by the December drought and the exceeding cold weather of the last two weeks.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Jan. 16.—Snow fell early Sunday morning, covering the peninsula from 11 to 14 inches deep. The mercury is at 10 degrees. It was the coldest day since 1857.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Sunday was bitterly cold. The Cumberland is frozen from bank to bank and during the day was visited by thousands looking at the unusual sight.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 16.—Dispatches to the Sun from all parts of Maryland show that the mercury marks below zero in the eastern shore counties, as well as in the western and mountainous section of the state.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The weather throughout Europe is intensely cold. In Russia the mercury is reported to have fallen to 69 degrees centigrade below zero and in Siberia to 79 degrees below zero.

CHICAGO FROG COMES HIGH. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 16.—Chicago pork has advanced within the last three weeks in Halifax from \$7 to \$9 per barrel to \$13.50 and \$18.50. Prime mess is worth \$13.50 and is scarce at that. Mess is quoted as high as \$19.

Death of Gen. Rufus Ingalls. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States army, retired, died Sunday in the Grand hotel. Gen. Ingalls was retired from the army at his own request on July 1, 1883.

Post Office Robbed.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The post office at this place was entered by burglars at an early hour Saturday and robbed of \$900 in bills and stamps.

HONORED BY THE POPE.

Mgr. Satolli Made Permanent Papal Delegate to the United States—What His Appointment Means—Statement of the Delegate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A cable message has been received by Mgr. Satolli as follows: "ROME, Jan. 14.—The apostolic delegation is permanently established in the United States and you are confirmed as first delegate."

Archbishop Satolli, permanent apostolic delegate in the United States, authorizes the publication of the following statement in regard to the pope's action in the case of Dr. McGlynn:

"On the very day of the reconciliation of Dr. McGlynn with the church public notice was given of it, with the statement that Mgr. Satolli had absolved from censure and reconciled Dr. McGlynn by special power for the purpose requested from and granted by the holy father, and moreover that the absolution had been given because Dr. McGlynn had willingly accepted the conditions laid down by the holy father as necessary and sufficient."

"This information so expressed should have sufficed to satisfy everyone with the reconciliation carried out by authority specially delegated by the holy father and with the conditions called for by the holy father. Then it is well to make several reflections:

"1. That as soon as it was understood that the conditions which he accepted with every sincere Catholic should at once have felt himself bound in conscience to recognize that all had been done in the case that was expedient and in accord with the spirit of the Catholic church."

"2. That the selection of the proper time and the manner to give public information of the conditions belonged to the authority of the church and when the holy father should find it opportune after the reception of the documents, which were forwarded to him by the delegate."

"3. Everyone could see that the immediate publication of these conditions was for prudential reasons omitted to avoid talk that might oppose the good done by doing away with the conditions which he accepted with every sincere priest by reconciling him with mother church. If this result had not been obtained, and if this wise silence had been unacceptable to anyone, it must be ascribed simply to premature excitement."

"The conditions were in this form: Dr. McGlynn has presented a brief statement of his opinions on moral and economic matters, and it was judged not contrary to the doctrine constantly taught by the church and as recently expressed by the holy father in the encyclical 'Rerum Novarum.' Also it is hereby publicly made known that Dr. McGlynn, besides professing his adherence to all the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic church, has expressed his regret, saying that he would be the first to regret it for any act or word of his that may have seemed lacking in the respect due to ecclesiastical authority, and he thereby intends to repair, as far as he can, any offense which may have been given to Catholics."

"Finally Dr. McGlynn has, of his own free will, declared and promised that within the limits of a not long period of time he will go to Rome in the spirit and intention which are becoming to a good Catholic and a priest."

"Then it is well to note how deplorable it is that this reconciliation should have been discussed as it has been in newspapers, in such manner that private and lay persons have dared to pass upon the merits of a priest and considered censure. That anyone should have dared to speak of the pope's authority over the church in America as foreign is a sentiment and an utterance enormously erroneous and scandalous."

"The action of the church and of the holy see in the things that belong to it is superior to every man-made boundary universal and proper to every country in which there may be Catholics. For which reason it seems to us exceedingly opportune to recommend due respect in every case to ecclesiastical authority, and before all to that holy see, as well as to that of the council of Baltimore, inasmuch as it is forbidden to treat ecclesiastical matters and questions through the medium of journalism."

"Much more deplorable is it that persons, both ecclesiastical and laymen (who wish to appear as sincerely Catholic), make bad use of journalism, with violent and mendacious attacks, beyond all bounds of respect and charity, against venerable prelates, whose virtue and unquestioned and unquestionable loyalty toward the church and the supreme pontiff, never unaccompanied by the most energetic and energetic fidelity to the subjects of the special predilection of the holy father and of universal esteem."

"This is a complete answer to those who oppose Mgr. Satolli's authority. The establishment of a delegation here will have a most beneficial effect on the church in America. It will maintain peace and harmony and facilitate the settlement of controversy among Catholics, which heretofore had to be referred to Rome. It practically organizes in perfect form the Catholic church in America, instituting, as it were, for more important church affairs, home rule. We will have at once a branch of the supreme ecclesiastical court. A further result will be that the immediate working and thoughts of the holy see will be brought more prominently before the American people, who from observation will see that the Catholic church in its highest action is thoroughly in harmony with the principles of our democracy and all that is good, useful and elevating in modern progress."

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Rev. Dr. Frederick Z. Rooker, who has been appointed by the pope to be secretary of the apostolic delegation of Mgr. Satolli, and who is now on his way to America, is one of the brightest of Albany's young men. It was in this city that he received his preliminary education. He was born in New York city in 1861 and removed here with his parents eight years later. He graduated in the public schools of this city.

DEATH OF FRED HORN.

He Was the Oldest Senator in the Wisconsin Legislature.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—State Senator Fred Horn, the oldest and most picturesque member of the Wisconsin legislature, died at 10:15 Sunday morning at his home in Cedarburg at the age of 77 years. Mr. Horn was a native of Germany, a classmate of Bismarck, and a resident of Wisconsin for fifty years. He had served in the Wisconsin legislature almost constantly for forty-five years, having been elected to the first state senate in 1848. His death resulted from heart failure.

GENERAL HAYES DEAD.

The Ex-President Passes Suddenly Away at His Home

In Fremont, Ohio—An Acute Attack of Neuralgia of the Heart the Cause of Death—Brief Sketch of the Career of an Illustrious American.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 18.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock last night. Mr. Hayes left home last week Monday on a trip to Columbus, Buffalo and Cleveland.

Mr. Hayes left home last week Monday on a trip to Columbus, Buffalo and Cleveland. At the last-named place he spent a few days with his son, Webb C. Hayes, who is located there with the Thompson-Houston Carbon Company. During the last month the ex-president had complained of one or two slight attacks of neuralgia of the heart, but as they passed away he thought nothing of it.

On Saturday last he experienced a severe recurrence of the malady, but being prepared for his return home proceeded on his journey, accompanied by his son Webb. Word had been sent home by telegraph of the condition of the general and he was met on the train by his son Rutherford B. Hayes and Dr. F. S. Hilbish, the family physician, with a carriage. Entering the carriage they were rapidly driven to the Hayes mansion in Spiegel grove, where all attention was given the stricken general from that moment up to the time of his death.

Early in the evening the condition of the ex-president was quite favorable towards a good night, and with that assurance the family, worn out from their continued watching, retired early to rest. It was only for a short time, when they were hastily aroused and called to the bedside of the now dying father. The end soon came, and the distinguished man passed peacefully and painlessly away at 10:45 p. m., with members of the family and the attending physician around him. His last words were in reference to his dear wife: "I know that I am going where Lucy is," spoken to his family physician with the utmost earnestness.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Delaware, O., October 4, 1822. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of George Hayes, who left Scotland in 1690 and settled at Windsor, Conn. He was graduated from Kenyon college in 1846 and subsequently spent two years at the law school at Cambridge, Mass. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, O., and commenced practice at Fremont in 1849. He moved to Cincinnati and soon had a very remunerative practice. On August 2, Gen. Hayes wrote from camp to William Henry Smith: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to elector for a seat in congress ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing." He was elected, nevertheless, by a majority of 2,455 in the Second Ohio district, then, as now, a part of Hamilton county. Meanwhile his army record was growing larger and more brilliant. Before Gen. Hayes was brevetted a major general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and distinguished service, he had been wounded four times, and for a hundred days he was exposed in battles and a imprisonment to death on the field.

In 1866 he was re-nominated for congress by the republicans of his district and returned to the Fortieth congress by 2,556 majority. After serving three years in the house of representatives Gen. Hayes was elected governor of Ohio, defeating Allen G. Thurman by 2,983 plurality. He resigned his seat in congress and was inaugurated governor January 13, 1868. In 1869 he was re-elected governor, defeating George H. Pendleton, the democratic candidate, by 7,666 votes. In 1875 Gen. Hayes was nominated for governor the third time and was elected by a plurality of 5,544. This triumph gave Gen. Hayes wide fame and prestige, and while filling this office he was nominated by the republican party in 1876 as its candidate for president of the United States. The contest was severe and close and after the election disputes arose as to the electoral votes of several states.

The dispute was finally referred to a commission composed of five senators, five representatives and five judges of the supreme court of the United States. The commission decided by a vote of eight to seven that the electoral votes of the disputed states should be given to Hayes and he was thereby elected by a majority of one over Samuel J. Tilden. He was inaugurated March 4, 1877. After serving one term he retired from public life and has since lived at Fremont.

Mr. Blaine's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—There were no events of note in or about the Blaine mansion during the day yesterday, and but few callers. The attendant at the door said that Mr. Blaine had passed a good day and was resting nicely. There were more than the usual number of lights burning in the Blaine mansion last night, which gave rise to reports that Mr. Blaine was not so well. These reports could not be confirmed or denied, as the mansion was closed for the night at 1:30 o'clock. The physicians had not returned, which is evidence that no radical change for the worse had occurred.

ROAD REFORM.

Meeting of the National League for Good Roads at Washington, D. C.—Objects of the Organization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The National League for Good Roads met here yesterday in its second convention, the first having been held at Chicago last October. At the opening of the convention there were present about eighty delegates who had been either formally or informally designated by the governors of states or by local organizations to participate in its deliberations. Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, called the convention to order and stated that its primary purpose was the advancement of the cause of good roads. The plan as outlined was to organize the leagues in each of the states from which delegates could be sent to a national convention where a systematic plan of operations could be devised. Concisely stated the objects of the league are:

- 1.—To combine as far as practicable the efforts of all persons now engaged in the work for road reform.
- 2.—To awaken interest in the subject among the people at large.
- 3.—To receive, publish and discuss any well-considered plans for local, state or national action or legislation.
- 4.—To urge the passage by the house of representatives of the senate's bill for a national highway commission of inquiry.
- 5.—To aid in providing for a proper road exhibit and for free instructions in road-making at the world's fair in Chicago.
- 6.—To establish the league on the broadest possible basis throughout the country, so that its influence may be of weight in any direction in which it may be ultimately thrown.
- 7.—To obtain and spread among the local leagues full information regarding recent legislation for road improvement and its practical operation in the various states and counties.
- 8.—To obtain and publish full information regarding methods of road building as practiced in various parts of the United States.
- 9.—To procure and furnish to local leagues, at reduced prices, all valuable publications on the subject of roads and road legislation.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

The Louisiana Lottery Has Been Granted a Charter From the Republic of Honduras.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 18.—The Louisiana state lottery has been granted a charter from the republic of Honduras and will remove its business to that country on the expiration of its present charter, which will be January 1, 1894. The Honduras government grants to the company the island of Guanaja, in the islands of the bay of Honduras, which is to be used in such manner as the company may see fit for its purposes. The government concedes free of cost to the company all lands which may be required for lottery offices. All lottery tickets to be issued by the company are to be impressed by the official seal of the Honduras government and all drawings are to be supervised by the government.

An important feature of the concession is the granting of the right to lay a cable line from any point on the coasts of Honduras to the United States, the Antilles or to Europe. There is also a concession for a steamship line from any ports on the Honduras coast to any part of the world. All articles of the lottery company are to be admitted to Honduras free of duty and all employees of the lottery company are exempted from military service. The lottery company is also exempted from all taxes. The Honduras government as a consideration for the granting of the charter is to have the free use of the cable and steamship lines and is to receive \$1,000,000 in American gold coin and a graduated percentage of from 1 to 3 per cent. of the face value of all tickets sold by the company.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE

Produced by the Prosecution in the Homestead Poisoning Trial—An Analysis Shows That the Food Contained Arsenic and Croton Oil.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—The sensational developments of Monday in the case of Hugh Dempsey, charged with furnishing poison for the purpose of making sick the non-union men of Homestead, caused a perfect jam in Judge Stowe's branch of criminal court yesterday. Capt. Hunt, of Pittsburgh, testing chemist, who made an analysis of the contents of the fruit jars, began his story of the analysis. He said: "An analysis made of the excrement showed that it contained nine drops of an oil containing and largely composed of croton oil. It also contained about one-twelfth of a grain of arsenic."

J. B. Flynn, manager Western Union Telegraph Company, produced a copy of the telegram from Cincinnati on September 26 addressed to Dempsey, reading: "Send me \$30. In a place. Two good agents on the road. Beatty."

After brief examination of F. Price, a reporter, and W. E. Griffiths, who testified that they became sick after drinking coffee obtained in the Homestead mill, District Attorney Burleigh submitted the Cincinnati telegram from Beatty to Dempsey; Dr. Wales' statement as to the number of cases of sickness in the mill; the bill marked "O. K. Dempsey," and identified by Pat Gallagher in evidence. He then announced that the commonwealth rested.

Impending Danger.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 18.—The situation on the Ohio river grows more serious every hour. It is solid from end to end and a sudden thaw would sweep millions of dollars' worth of property out of existence. Worst of all, a coal famine has set in. Coal is worth \$5 a cart load, while millions of bushels lie in sight, but are hemmed in by the gorge.

The Maine Senatorship. AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18.—The election of United States senator yesterday resulted as follows: Senate—Eurena Hale 28; Arthur Sewall 1. House—Hale 25, Sewall 41. Hale was declared elected.