

TIME HONORED
Remark of the Governor of South Carolina to the GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA
When Repeated Restored Peace and Harmony BETWEEN BITTER PARTISANS

In the House of Representatives--Mr. Talbert, of the Palmetto State, Said He Would Fight for Secession Over Again, and Mr. Barrett, of the Bay State, Thought that was Treason, and there was an Exciting Scene--The Senate Proceeding Notable for the Election of Mr. Frye.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.--The debate on the free silver substitute for the bond bill proceeded steadily in the house to-day. The house met at 10:30 o'clock with less than thirty members present and only a few stragglers in the galleries. Mr. Newlands (silverite, Nev.) awoke the echoes of the vast hall with a vigorous argument in favor of the free and independent coinage of silver. He asserted that not a single debtor nation in the world had maintained the gold standard except the United States, and we had done so at the price of continued bond issues.

Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mont.) and Mr. Kern (Pop., Neb.) argued in favor of concurrence, and Mr. Tucker in favor of non-concurrence. The house suddenly became involved in a bitter controversy. It sprang from the remarks by Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.) in defense of secession, which Mr. C. Barrett (Rep., Mass.) interpreted as reasonable. He had the speaker's words taken down and offered a resolution of censure. After a wrangle and some explanations Mr. Dailzell, of Pennsylvania, moved to refer the Barrett resolution to the committee on Judiciary. This was carried by a vote of 154 to 41. This is understood to mean that no notice will be taken of the matter. Mr. Owens, of Kentucky, was the only Democrat who voted against the motion.

The incident started when Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.), rose to a question of personal privilege to correct what he said was an unintentional misrepresentation of himself in the public prints. He said that Mr. Pearson had made an unwarranted attack on the loyalty of this state, which he declared was as loyal as any state in the Union. Mr. Pearson had said that North Carolina had followed South Carolina out of the Union, and had gotten whipped along with the Palmetto state. "In a jocular way, Mr. Speaker," continued Mr. Talbert, "I declared that we were not whipped but had sworn ourselves out trying to whip the other fellows. In the heat of the moment," he continued, "and impulsively I said that North Carolina was not whipped but that she was proud of it, and that I for one endorsed secession then. I thought we were right; I think so yet and that under the same circumstances, surrounded by the same conditions, I should do the same thing again. Now, Mr. Speaker, I repeat it."

Exciting Scene. When he had spoken of secession being right, he had spoken of the circumstances then existing. The question then was submitted to the arbitration of the sword and settled forever. In conclusion, he declared that he looked with pride upon his past life and that he had contempt for his comrades of the old days who were continually apologizing for their share in the war. Democratic speakers offered his resolution as soon as Mr. Talbert finished. It asked that the words be taken down and declared that they were "treasonable and seditious" and in violation of the oath taken by the gentleman from South Carolina at the opening of the session and directed that they be excluded from the Record.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ills.), tried to move that the resolution lie on the table. This motion evoked applause on the Democratic side, but there were cries of "no, no," from some of the Republicans and Mr. Barrett, (Rep., Maine), shouted: "I think the gentleman who made that motion should lie on the table."

Mr. Barrett, however, amidst the greatest confusion, insisted upon his right to discuss the resolution. He then addressed the house in favor of the adoption of his resolution. There was a chorus of hisses from the Democratic side joined in by many Republicans when Mr. Barrett, pointing his finger at Mr. Talbert, demanded to know whether he would rise in his place and succinctly and definitely disavow and apologize for any remarks, disavow secession and treason. Mr. Barrett said: "If the Democratic party wants to make the gentleman from South Carolina its spokesman--" when Mr. Wilson, of South Carolina, made the point that Mr. Barrett had no right to put questions to Mr. Talbert. Mr. Talbert shouted loudly: "I have made my explanation and have not another word to say," and was applauded enthusiastically by the Democrats.

Mr. Dailzell, of Pennsylvania, then made a motion to refer the resolution to the committee on Judiciary, and after a parliamentary wrangle the motion was carried by a rousing vote of 154 to 41. Mr. Owens, of Kentucky, was the only Democrat who rose in opposition to the motion. The yeas and nays referred to the committee on Judiciary.

The Night Session. The night session for the consideration of private pension bills was dispensed with in order that the bond bill debate might proceed to night. An arrangement was effected for closing general debate on the bill at the close of the legislative day on Monday, and the house in committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the bond bill.

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.) spoke in favor of non-concurrence and deplored the fact that a great economic problem had become the foot ball of politics. The issue was not, he said, whether the United States should adopt a bi-metallic standard. If that were the question bi-metallic would receive the unanimous approval of the house. It was a question of our power to maintain the free coinage of silver at 15 to 1 and retain the ability to maintain silver so minted in circulation concurrently with gold and redeemable with gold.

Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kan.) and Mr. Jones (Rep., Cal.) closed the debate for the afternoon. Just before the recess was taken Mr. Pearson (Rep., N. C.) those original colloquy with Mr. Talbert had caused the latter to rise to a question of personal privilege, made a humorous speech and referred to the time-honored remark of the governor of North Carolina to the governor of South Carolina, which he said was worth repeating. The house then took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

There were only five speakers at the evening session. The attendance was

small, and there were no incidents worthy of mention. The speakers were McClure (Rep., Ohio) and Mondell (Rep., Wyo.), in favor of concurrence in the free coinage substitute, and Gibson (Rep., Tenn.) and Broderick (Rep., Ohio), Sparkman (Dem., Fla.), Eddy (Rep., Minn.) and Stewart (Rep., N. J.), against.

At 10 o'clock the house adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

FRYE ELECTED President Pro Tem of the Senate--Kindly Words from Democrats--Mr. Allen's Speech on the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.--The first hour of the senate to-day was consumed largely in the election of Mr. Frye, (Rep., Maine); as president pro tem of the senate. The election was unanimous and was marked by a display of good nature and compliments usual in the senate after such an event has been determined upon.

Mr. Gorman said the Democratic senators unanimously had instructed him to present the name of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, for president pro tem, but that Mr. Harris had declined to permit his name to be used. Mr. Harris confirmed this, and in the course of his speech said:

"While at present the Republicans lack one of a majority of the senate, yet to avoid even the appearance of friction, and to maintain those kindly relations which have characterized the intercourse of senators and their temporary presiding officer, my desire is that the distinguished senator from Maine be elected in the same unanimous manner as was Mr. Manderson on my predecessorship."

Mr. Frye was unanimously chosen, and in brief remarks promised to justify the confidence reposed in him by strict impartiality.

Mr. Walcott, (Rep., Colo.), secured the passage of a bill opening the forest reservations of Colorado for the location of mining claims. Mr. Allen then addressed the senate on the resolution known as the Davis resolution, relative to the Monroe doctrine. He contended that the Monroe doctrine was simply one of national self-preservation, and said that if the invasion of the South American republics by Great Britain will endanger the welfare of the United States, the government in any way, we should apply this doctrine and resent her action with all the strength and resources of a mighty nation. We must be the exclusive judges of when the doctrine is to be applied. We cannot, he maintained, permit Great Britain or any other foreign power, to determine when and to what extent she will acquire territory on the western hemisphere will imperil our government.

He thought, however, that it would be ample time to act when the Venezuelan commission shall have reported, and said:

"If we shall then determine that the action of Great Britain in acquiring territory in Venezuela will imperil our government by imperiling the rights of Venezuela, it will become our duty to marshal all the resources of our people to resist the threatened or actual invasion. If, on the other hand, we shall determine, after due investigation and deliberation, that our interests will not be imperiled, it will be our duty to abstain from any interference with the action of Great Britain. I feel confident, however, that the dispute over the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, is not for the primary purpose of obtaining territory, but for the purpose of gaining control of the Orinoco river, which leads into one of the richest portions of South America. If it be true, it will be our duty to repel the aggressive action of that nation."

Mr. Allen warned the Venezuelans against becoming over-elated at the attitude of this country and deprecated the idea of plunging England and the United States into a deadly conflict, which England should be wiser to understand in a manner that cannot be mistaken that the honor and interests of our country will be preserved at all hazards and under all circumstances, even though it may take every man and exhaust all the resources of this nation to defend them.

No Danger Without. Continuing in this connection, he said: "The threatened demolition of England and the English institutions that we have heard in this chamber is not real; there is no danger from foes without. We have simply been indulging in the harmless pastime of twisting the caudal appendage of the British lion to arouse a war spirit in the breast of our people, and thus induce them to forget their grievances and their wrongs."

"We mistake the temper of the American people. They know full well that there is no danger of our becoming involved in a war with England or with any other foreign power. They with any other foreign power. They do not seek war, and I cannot condemn in too severe terms the lack of confidence in the sober judgment, the intelligence and patriotism of the American people that has led one senator in this chamber to assert that a large portion of them would welcome war and blood shed as a relief from their present conditions."

"Which closes my purely atmospheric in the serene atmosphere that rises high above the dust and smoke and clouds of mere contending words. If, after we have tried this, the sky line is still visible, if the clouds of war should still loiter and threaten to deluge our beloved country with blood, then let our eloquence speak from the sea and ten thousand cannon that will wake the echoes of the world.

"If, unhappily, the time shall come, which God grant it may not, that American valor must again be displayed on the field of battle in defense of American institutions and against foreign armed intervention, we may confidently expect the sons of America to march under the flag of the free, consecrated by the blood of a hundred years, to permanent and glorious victory. Then for every Greaser a Johnson; for every Sherman a Jackson; for every Thorton a Stuart, and Mason and Dixon's line will be blotted from the map of the United States and true Americans, north and south, welded by the blood of the revolution, the war of 1812, and the war with Mexico, renewed and renewed, will give to the world a lesson in valor that is never known before."

Other Business. The Hansbrough seed resolution was then taken up. Mr. Blanchard, (Dem., La.) spoke

LIKE A NOVEL Reads the Romantic Story of Mrs. Lydia Spaulding.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.--The life story of Mrs. Lydia Spaulding, the woman who has brought suit against the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway for the recovery of \$100,000 damages, is a romantic one.

Struggling with poverty as the wife of an aged, unsuccessful physician, the mother of a handsome boy, united by social ties with men and women who became kings and queens in the twin worlds of finance and fashion, the mistress of the most palatial private hotel and boarding house in San Francisco, suddenly bereft of husband and son, the possessor of a hard earned fortune, sustaining the loss of health, weak in mind and body, laden with accumulated years, heaved into a dingy cell, to be surrounded with the most loathsome vagrants in the town of Leadville, robbed, as she says, of \$9,000 in jewels and money, these are some of the successive phases, miseries, pleasures, endeavors, hopeless features of Mrs. Spaulding's history.

The woman who seeks to force the big corporation to pay her for the indignities thus thrust upon her in the Colorado town, and for which she alleges they were responsible, was born in Virginia. An girl she possessed excellent beauty and became the wife of Dr. Spaulding, who was many years her senior. With him she went to Virginia City, Nevada, in the days before the great outburst of wealth which made San Francisco one of the most remarkable cities in the world. In Nevada she became acquainted with Mackey and Pairs, at a time when the future millionaires were poor and toiling citizens of Virginia City. The floods, Mackey and Pairs prospered and won millions while Mrs. Spaulding saw the prospects of her husband and herself grow gloomier. A son was born to them and not long afterward they removed to San Francisco.

A Transformation Scene. In the city by the Golden Gate soon were settled the bonanza kings, and while they lived in homes of splendor Mrs. Spaulding was using her utmost endeavors to help her husband in his profession. He failed and she, turning to her former friends, found assistance. They aided her in leasing the Raiston mansion, whose owner had taken his own life, surrounded as he was by every luxury wealth could bring, in a manner so romantic and yet so startling that it became a part of the history of the Pacific coast. This mansion, sumptuously furnished, Mrs. Spaulding opened as a private boarding house. Here lived Mr. and Mrs. Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Flood, Mr. and Mrs. Mackey and many others of almost fabulous fortunes.

The Raiston club, with its stately turret and broad windows looking out upon the bay, was one of the most elaborate edifices in the city. With polished floors, strewn with costly rugs, with rich mosaics, walls resplendent with mirrors and hung with paintings chosen by a connoisseur, parlors divided by softly sliding doors, filled with quaint little nooks, the place was almost like a home in Fairyland.

Here Mrs. Spaulding prospered and happiness seemed hers until her husband, suddenly taken ill, fell lifeless at her feet. Adding to her sorrow, her boy died in equally sudden manner. Dr. Spaulding, in the meantime, had become a pauper, and she was left a widow and a motherless child.

Her new life was a sad one. She was left a pauper and a motherless child. She was left a pauper and a motherless child. She was left a pauper and a motherless child.

THE EASTERN STORM Does Great Damage--The Floods in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.--The storm which began Wednesday night and raged with hurricane force all through yesterday continued to-day, but greatly moderated. Steamers which have come into port today report having experienced the full force of the storm. Throughout the country, and particularly in New Jersey, traffic is much impeded by washouts. The Rahway river overflowed its banks and the streets of Rahway are flooded. For miles around the lowlands are now entirely submerged. On some farms along the Middlesex county line the farmers were compelled to move their live stock to places of safety.

The electric railroad in Little Falls is under water, as is also the lower portion of the city. In Belvidere the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad were washed out for a distance of half a mile and no trains are running.

In Oxford people are going about in rowboats. In Flemington there was also great damage. The iron bridges along the Delaware river were loosened. The heavy iron span over the Belvidere dike was partly washed away. The Rondout creek last night carried ten or twelve canal boats and tugs, at Rondout, N. Y., some of which were sunk, and one man who was on board of the canal boat has not been heard from.

A washout of fifty feet on the Walkill Valley railroad suspended travel for four hours last night. Rain in the mountains was very heavy.

AS SEEN BY MARTIN. He Thinks Reed or McKinley will be Nominated.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.--David Martin, member of the Republican national committee from this state, was asked his views on the letter written by ex-President Harrison withdrawing his name for consideration in connection with his candidacy for the presidential nomination. This is what Mr. Martin thinks of it: "I am convinced," he said, "that ex-President Harrison's declaration of withdrawal means exactly what it says. There is nothing doubtful or equivocal about it. Had he remained in the field or had his letter not been written the situation would have remained confusing. General Harrison would have had substantial support from the business interests of the country and I think they regret his withdrawal. In this state and elsewhere he has many warm and firm friends among the leading business people, and as a candidate he would have commanded the support of much of that element. As the situation stands, I imagine that considerable support will now drift in the direction of Speaker Reed or ex-Governor McKinley, of Ohio. Both are well thought of in Pennsylvania. It is too early to speculate as to which finally will be the most materially benefited by General Harrison's declaration of withdrawal. My impression at this time is that the great popular strength of the Republican party will concentrate in the direction of either one or the other."

LIVED OVER A CENTURY He was Daniel O'Connell's Coachman, and in this Country Served Aaron Burr's Widow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.--Patrick Carroll, who was born in Templemore, Ireland, on March 17, 1795, died in this city Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Carroll during his life was associated at different times with historic persons and historic events.

When twenty years of age he entered the British army, and was on the march in France when the news of the decisive battle of Waterloo was received. Soon after this he became the coachman of Daniel O'Connell, with whom he remained until O'Connell's death.

Carroll came to America forty-five years ago. He secured a position with Madame Jumel, the widow of the merchant who lived in the old Morris mansion, on Morris Heights, probably better known as the Jumel mansion, which stands today, though it was built 130 years ago.

The old man, who died on Tuesday, has often told how Madame Jumel, shortly before her death, became acquainted with her, in whose favor she had made her will, and force Carroll's wife to destroy it. Mrs. Carroll made a pretense of complying with her wishes, but instead burned a piece of paper and put the will in the front of her dress. Then she sewed it up in the mattress of her bed, keeping it there until, after Madame Jumel died, when she handed it to the proper heirs.

Mrs. Carroll, after Madame Jumel's death, had in her possession all her jewelry, which was said to include some of the crown jewels of France. The old couple, however, gave everything to their daughter, who married them with four lots in Tenth avenue. They, however, were never able to obtain the deeds to their property, and when the Jewel estate was sold, some years ago, old Carroll was turned out of his home and the lots were sold with the estate, leaving the old man almost destitute.

The heirs of the Jumel estate then settled a small pension upon him. The old man attributed his vigorous constitution to the fact that he was always early to bed and was always partial to alcoholic stimulants. His recollections of persons and events remained very clear, and he gave few indications of his great age. He married his third wife when he was eighty-five.

HAD TWO FAMILIES. Sensational Sequel to the Hillman Tragedy in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.--Investigations in connection with the wholesale slaughter of the Klaetke family by anarchist Richard Klaetke brought to light today a fresh sensation regarding the killing of the Hillman family, one of the several parallel cases here within the past few months. Hillman, who was a prosperous contractor, asphyxiated his wife, four children and himself. At the time it was supposed to be the result of insanity, but it has now been discovered that Hillman had two families--the Chicago household and a wife and two children living in Germany. A short time before the tragedy occurred, Hillman received news that his deserted wife in Germany had discovered his whereabouts and was even then on her way with her children to America. Hillman's first wife arrived a few days after the tragedy, and is now living in the home in which her husband and his American family died.

American in Transvaal. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.--Vice Consul Knight has cabled the state department under date of to-day that the cases of the Americans arrested at Johannesburg are now under preliminary examination and the formal trial will take place April 21. The vice consul also confirms the Associated Press cablegram of last night stating that Hammond is out on bail.

A Fire in Peru. LIMA, Peru, Feb. 7.--Via GALVESTON, Texas.--A fire which spread rapidly and assumed alarming proportions broke out last night in a factory Cuzco, advancing to the Central railroad, close to Callao. It appears that a workman set fire to a petroleum tank and the flames spread to two other tanks of petroleum. The man who caused the fire was burned to death and 600 tons of coal and one locomotive were destroyed. It is fortunate that the flames did not spread to another large tank of petroleum which was closer to Callao, otherwise that city would have been in great danger.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; westerly winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY. as furnished by C. Schepert, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets: 7 a. m. 31 3 p. m. 46 7 a. m. 40 3 p. m. 40 Weather--Clear to 11 p. m.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. The West Liberty Normal School Buildings Burn to the Ground Early This Morning--The Loss Though Heavy is Covered Largely by Insurance.

At 3 o'clock this morning, the intelligence of a destructive fire at West Liberty was received by telephone. About 2 o'clock, according to the story just received, the quiet town was awakened by the cry of "fire." The sky was already lighting up from a fire that had got a fearful start in the new brick annex to the West Liberty state normal school, situated in the lower part of the village.

The entire population of the town turned out to battle with the flames, which spread with great rapidity, but as the only apparatus at hand was a bucket brigade, practically nothing could be done to subdue the flames. At 2:30 a. m. the new building was practically destroyed, and the efforts of the people were turned toward saving the old building, which is now used as a class and assembly room.

The latest report from the fire was to the effect that the old building would be saved, probably. It stands about fifty feet from the new structure. The origin of the fire, unknown, but it is supposed to have caught in the basement from the steam heating apparatus.

The loss will foot up \$15,000 to \$20,000. The burned building was erected two years ago at a cost of \$15,000 and was full of valuable books and school apparatus. The board of normal school regents, it is said, carried considerable insurance on the school buildings.

At 3:15 a. m. a telephone message was received stating that the walls of the burning building were falling in and that the heat was so terrific that the old building would probably burn.

W. H. ENGLISH DEAD. The Indianian Passes Away After a Brief Illness.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.--William H. English died at his rooms in the Hotel English to-day at 12:35 p. m. Mr. English had been ill with the grip for two weeks. For the past three days the patient had lapses of unconsciousness and since last night he has been unable only at long intervals to recognize those about his bedside. Early this forenoon a consultation of physicians was held and Mr. Will E. English was notified that his father's condition was well nigh hopeless. The end came even sooner than was expected.

During the forenoon the patient was unconscious, but it was possible to rouse him for an instant and once or twice he spoke. His talk, however, was incoherent. Mr. English died in the room in the southeast corner of his hotel, which he has occupied so long. During his last hours his two children were with him. At 3 o'clock Mr. English called for a few minutes, and calling his son to his bedside spoke his name. He was unable to carry on a conversation and soon passed into unconsciousness, from which he did not recover. The end came peacefully. The watchers said he did as one going to sleep. All forenoon friends of the family were constantly calling on the hotel to make inquiries about the distinguished patient's condition. Several times last night Mr. English rallied sufficiently to talk to his children. He realized that he would die and told them so.

THE NEWS OF HIS DEATH soon passed over the city, and within an hour many citizens arrived at the hotel to offer their services to the bereaved children. Mr. English has for many years past been one of the national leaders of the Democratic party, and has been a power in the politics of Indiana since the death of President Grant. He was nominated for vice president of the United States by the Democratic convention of 1880 on the ticket with Gen. Hancock. He was very wealthy.

THOSE 4,000 BOERS Jameson Had to Contend with Only 400 Barghers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.--"I received news from Holland last evening," said G. Van Dett, "showing that President Kruger did not know in advance that Dr. Jameson meant to invade the Transvaal. The Transvaal consul in London, Montague White, cabled to President Kruger January 17, asking him for details of the raid, because London newspapers had stated the president knew all about the coming of Jameson long before and had plenty of time to prepare and send 4,000 well armed Boers. President Kruger cabled that he did not know anything about Jameson's advance to the frontier until December 30, when he received a telegram that Jameson was cutting the telegraph wires, and advancing to the frontier and was then near Malman's Bay.

"That night Commandant Joubert started to mobilize as many Boers as his messengers could reach. He was only able to put 400 mounted Boers into the field against Jameson, when the latter had reached Rustenburg. Jameson had surrendered to these 400 men before more mounted Boers could join them. After the surrender nearly 800 Boers came together, but for the last four hundred there was nothing left to do. During the battle five Boers were killed.

The same hour that President Kruger got the news about Jameson, he got his first information about a conspiracy in Johannesburg. The English papers were badly informed in stating that Jameson had to fight 4,000 Boers and lacked ammunition, food, water, rest, etc. Everybody knows thousands of bullets are needed in a short time for Maxim guns, and that Jameson, having six of them, must have had a large amount of ammunition. In fact, after surrender, great quantities of ammunition was seized by the Boers.

Important If True. LONDON, Feb. 7.--It was semi-officially announced this evening that there is good reason to believe that Venezuela is prepared to enter into a friendly discussion with Great Britain on the subject of the Uruien arrests and the incidents connected with them.

WHOLESALE MURDER HAUNTED. CANON CITY, Col., Feb. 7.--Benjamin Radcliff, the slayer of the entire school board of Jefferson district, Park county, was hanged at the penitentiary to-night at 8:05 o'clock.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; westerly winds.

EIGHT HUNDRED Was the Insurgent Loss at the Battle of So Real.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.--News was received here to-day confirming the report that Jose Maceo, the insurgent leader, is suffering from a wound in the leg.

Dispatches received from Santiago de Cuba are of a more reassuring nature than for some time past. They state that the planters are able to continue grinding their sugar cane without molestation and that the insurgents are not making any efforts of importance in that part of the island.

According to a dispatch from Matanzas a force of 1,500 insurgents is encamped at the Gomez plantation, in the Matanzas district, resting after a long march from the west and evidently intending to push on westward shortly.

At the plantations of Union and Asturias Cuevitas in the province of Matanzas, an additional force of 1,000 insurgents is encamped, resting while on the way toward the province of Havana.

A third force moving westward under Quintin and Banda, trying to effect a junction with Gomez's troops, was engaged by the Spanish forces under Gen. Godoy and compelled to move northward toward the coast between Armonia and Sagua in Ciego de Avila. It is reported that General Maximo Gomez is going to establish a seat of government at Siguanza, province of Santa Clara.

A detachment of government guerrillas has been engaged with a band of fifty insurgents who left five killed and five rifles after having burned the great cane fields in the vicinity of Esperanza, province of Santa Clara. "Senenon la Muerle," a well known insurgent leader, who held the rank of brigadier general has been killed in an engagement.

It is stated that the insurgent loss at the battle of So Real was eight hundred. General Canella attacked and had a battle with the numerous band under Maceo del Gado Nunez and Solomayor and the forces of Bermudez.

The artillery opened fire upon the insurgents who were forced to retreat. They left twenty-six killed and seven prisoners and retired with numerous wounded. The troops report five killed and four officers and forty-eight soldiers and volunteers wounded. General Weyler had left Porto Rico for Havana.

BIG ASSIGNMENT. The Columbia Spring Company Embarrassed by Debt.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 7.--The Columbia Spring Company, an association of wagon and carriage spring manufacturing concerns, with the principal office at 52 Ninth street, Pittsburgh, filed a deed of assignment to Attorney John M. Kennedy, of Covington, Ky. The company had plants at Bridgeport, Conn., Canton, O., Cincinnati, Fort Plain, N. Y., Newport, Ky., and at Iowa in Mississippi, Missouri, and Iowa. Assignments were filed in all the states. The assets are stated to be \$271,702, and the liabilities \$308,824, consisting of the debts due of \$172,487.22 and debts about to become due of \$36,336.89.

One of the officers said some of the plants would be sold and the company would still do business under the management of the assignee. He said enough of the plants would be sold to satisfy the claims of all the creditors.

SALISBURY TOO BUSY To Entertain a Petition Looking to the Promotion of Temperance.

LONDON, Feb. 7.--The Marquis of Salisbury, shortly before noon to-day received a deputation from the Church of England Temperance Society. The deputation was headed by the Bishop of London, chairman of the society.

The premier was asked to support the bill of the society, which provides for a reduction in the number of public houses as proposed by Mr. Bruce in 1871 to one for every one thousand of the population in cities and one for every six hundred in the villages.

Replying to the address of the spokesman of the party the Marquis of Salisbury said that the subject did not attract the government after the experiment of the past. If the government had a lot of leisure possibly it might deal with the question; but it would be unable to hold out hopes that it would be dealt with during the coming session.

AH Settled. LONDON, Feb. 7.--An editorial in the Times says: We are enabled to make the important announcement that arrangements concerning the affairs of the chartered South African Company have been provisionally settled. Hon. Cecil Rhodes will return immediately and take up his residence in Rhodesia. Further details of the settlement are unobtainable at present.

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