

THE NEWS.

James Dunn Taylor, of New York, committed suicide at the Grand Hotel, Washington. He cut his throat with a razor while temporarily insane from illness.

Comptroller Traaswell decided the claim of Swift & Co. for beef furnished to the army at Ponca to be just.

Judge Farnell, in Raleigh, N. C., refused to grant an injunction to prevent the consolidation of the various lines of the Seaboard Air Line, and immediately after the consolidation was effected.

The Eastern Furniture Manufacturers' Association met in Philadelphia to discuss a plan to advance prices ten per cent. on certain lines.

Dr. Edward H. Williams, senior partner of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, died at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Adjutant General Case, of Michigan, refused to comply with Governor Pliggree's demand for his resignation.

A seven-story apartment house, owned by Morris Mandelstain, in New York, was destroyed by fire.

John Branch fell into a vat containing boiling water at the Shotwell Tannery, in Manchester, Virginia.

F. M. Etheridge, a prominent lawyer at Dallas, Texas, killed Edwin O. Harrell, another lawyer.

A strike began at the Park and Oxford collieries, near Scranton, Pa.

Chairman Mark A. Hanna, of the National Committee, has issued the formal call for the assembling of the National Republics Convention in Philadelphia on June 19th.

Senator Hoar introduced a resolution denouncing his interpretation of the American policy in reference to the Spanish islands now under American dominion.

Leading officers of the army have united in an appeal for funds with which to lift the mortgage on the home of the late General Lawton, in California.

Chairman Burton, of House River and Harbor Committee, announces that there will be no river and harbor bill at this session of Congress.

The Secretary of Agriculture has ordered quarantine against cattle affected with Southern fever.

The President sent to the Senate the treaty negotiated by the powers at The Hague last summer.

Mrs. Sanderson testified in her own defense in Marshall, Mich., denying the story that she fed ground glass to her husband.

The main building of Buettel College, in Akron, O., including all the laboratories, was destroyed by fire.

The yellow fever hospital at Santiago was destroyed by a fire that was probably of incendiary origin.

Samuel Gompers was unanimously re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor.

M. J. Meagher, an elephant trainer, was killed by an elephant at Sellersville, Ohio.

President H. C. Simmons, of Fargo College, dropped dead in Fargo, N. D.

The Masonic Temple in Richmond, Va., a handsome building, will, it is said, have to be sold for debt. The Grand Lodge will likely become the purchaser.

Dr. James L. Angell said that but for the Monroe Doctrine, the European powers would be dividing up South America as they are partitioning China.

The steamer City of Kansas was burned to the water's edge while lying at her wharf at New Madrid, Mo. The passengers had a narrow escape.

The Federation of Labor decided to return to the system of assessing all members of trades unions for the purpose of aiding strikers.

Dr. M. M. Jenkins, accused of malpractice, was killed in court by Hugh Wheat, the brother of an alleged victim.

Following the news of the failure of the New York Produce Exchange Trust Company in New York, there was a wild panic on the New York stock exchange, money going up to 125 per cent, until the clearing-house came to the relief of the situation by lending ten millions at six per cent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's plan for pensioning aged employees will be put in effect January 1, 1900. There will be 950 employees retired and pensioned on that date.

The committee of the National Republican Convention, well pleased with the Auditorium in Philadelphia, where the Republican Convention will be held.

Henry Waller pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree in Somerset, Pa.

The Broadway National Bank, of Boston, was so involved in the failure of the John P. Nugre Company that it was obliged to close its doors, and the bank examiner was appointed receiver.

There was a bad railroad wreck on the Northern Pacific near Lewiston, Idaho, in which two engineers were killed and other members of the train crew fatally injured.

Mrs. Alice Thron morton was arrested in Richmond on the charge, preferred by her cousin, Mrs. Hill, of forgery.

Mrs. Jacob Hendrickson, of Woodbury, N. J., received a letter from her sailor husband, who she had mourned as dead.

At Moorefield, W. Va., Lemuel Kobus was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of John Sager.

Unrequited love led Joseph Binker, of Charleston, W. Va., to commit suicide at Middletown, Va.

The debate in the House of Representatives on the Currency bill closed with dramatic incidents. Four of the Democrats themselves objected to amendments offered to substitute a six-to-ten-cent measure for the bill proposed by the Democrats.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections heard arguments for and against the seating of Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania.

Fire caused a loss of \$8,000 at the Washington Industrial Home School, on the Tenleytown road. No insurance.

William Euclid Young, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who was expelled, sued for \$200,000 damages.

Whaleback range No. 115, with a crew of nine men, went down in the storm on Lake Superior.

Three small children of Samuel Reynolds, of Nicholasville, Ky., were burned to death.

Mrs. Mary Smith, an aged widow, was burned to death at her home, near Hancock, Pa.

Former Congressman James Nelson Pickcock died at his home, in White House, N. J.

Oliver Dean, of Wilmington, took two boxes of poison on rats and died.

Chief of Police Murphy was killed by a burglar in Fargo, N. D.

Railroads, both east and west of Chicago, are contemplating a general advance of from 20 to 40 per cent. in freight rates. The retail price of many articles will be raised in consequence.

The steamer Arthur Orr, which was supposed to be on the rocks in Lake Huron, was found at anchor, badly damaged by the storm. No lives were lost.

A freeman was killed and two other men injured in a fire that destroyed the Duluth Boot and Shoe Company's factory, at Duluth, Minn.

Anos Geitwell, accused in Lebanon, Pa., of wife murder, was acquitted, on the plea that justifiable jealousy had made him insane.

The centenary of the death of George Washington was observed at various points throughout the country. The most elaborate ceremonies were held, under Lincoln's auspices, at the tomb of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, where President McKinley delivered the address. Senator Dopey was the orator at the exercises in Washington. There were also funeral-like exercises at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, and in New York.

GLIOM IN ENGLAND.

NO JOY OF CHRISTMAS IN MANY HOMES.

LONDON WITHOUT NEWS.

Friends and Relatives of the Soldiers and Officers in the Besieged Towns Nearly Worn Out by Suspense—Fears That They Have Been Reduced to the Point of Starvation.

London, (By Cable.)—England continues shrouded in gloom. There is mourning in hundreds of homes, and suspense and anxiety in thousands of others. The holiday season makes the burden of grief in the stricken homes all the harder to bear, when contrasted with the joyful festivals of the past, when fathers, sons and brothers, now dead or wounded, were near their loved ones. It was a sad, instead of a merry, Christmas in Old England.

The suppression of news by the authorities makes the anxiety harder to bear. No news is now taken to mean bad news. The War Office received a number of despatches. The fact that they are not made public shows, from the experience of the last few weeks, that the news contains nothing encouraging for the British arms.

As day after day passes and the Boers maintain their siege of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley, it is obvious that the situation of the beleaguered garrisons and residents must be getting worse. The suspense of the people who have friends and relatives in those places is terrible, and many women and not a few men have been made ill by the strain. A week ago the commanding officers of the beleaguered garrisons reported that soldiers, residents and refugees had been put on half rations.

The War Office has resolved the following from General Roberts-Walker, the British Commander at Cape Town.

"Cape Town.—Methuen writes that he has received a rude reply from General Cronje respecting his representations as to Lieutenant Chandos-Pole's report, saying that this officer is regarded as a spy. General Cronje also states he will hold no further communication with Methuen."

That the Boers can no longer be held in check is becoming apparent to the British authorities. The chiefs, as well as their followers, have lost confidence in the British. Boer successes are having effect upon them. Bloodshed is arousing savage instincts. Rebel motives are being kindled, as well as the whites, is spreading. Once aroused, the blacks will likely attack, rob and murder both Boers and British.

BRINGING HOME MAINE DEAD.

BattleShip Texas Leaves Havana with Bodies of 13 Victims.

Havana, (Special.)—The removal of the dead of the Maine was not accompanied by any ceremonies over the bodies as, newly arrived, they were placed in the mortuary chapel of the cemetery until all was completed.

At 10 o'clock 23 wagons formed a procession carrying 151 coffins to the Machina Wharf, passing through unfrequented streets. The bodies were placed in the 11.30 o'clock train under a guard from the battleship Texas, were placed aboard two steam lighters before daylight, and were taken to the wharf at 6 A. M. All the bodies were thoroughly disinfected.

A difference was found between the number of coffins entered on Captain Childwick's list, which was 151, and the actual number of coffins exhumed. Search was made through all the 22 graves in which the coffins were buried, but the missing three were not found. Father Childwick said the difference could be explained by a clerical error at the time of interring them, as he was very busy at the wharf, giving instructions and identifying the bodies, and could not superintend every detail. It was also quite possible that after ordering portions of two different bodies to be placed in different coffins they had accidentally been put into one coffin. It was also impossible for Father Childwick to superintend the actual placing of all the coffins in the graves, owing to the haste necessitated by the decomposition of the bodies. He adds that the list gives two bodies as unaccounted for.

The superintendent of the cemetery, who buried the bodies, says that owing to all the remains not being buried the same day it is quite possible that a mistake was made in the numbering. He was certain no bodies were lost. Captain Green also says he does not believe any bodies went astray.

Persons who were desirous of photographing the proceeding at the cemetery were not allowed to do so. The work was conducted quietly and decorously, under the directions of Father Childwick. The old coffins were carried away and buried.

BULLER LOST 1,100 MEN.

Revised Total of Killed, Wounded and Missing at Colenso.

London, (By Cable.)—General Buller's revised list of losses at Colenso, just published, shows that 146 were killed and 746 wounded. Two hundred and twenty-seven are reported missing, and of these about 49 are known to be prisoners in the hands of the Boers. This makes a total larger than General Buller's original estimate.

Royal letters, signed by the Queen, are being circulated by the Archbishop to the Bishops of the English dioceses, authorizing a collection in the churches throughout England on January 7 in aid of the fund for sick and wounded soldiers and their families.

The Admiralty has decided to dispatch another naval brigade of 700 men to South Africa.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, has issued a formal denial that any differences exist in the Cabinet regarding war expenditure.

Raised the German Flag.

Washington, (Special.)—The following statement is made by the official German authorities here:

"A press telegram of the 13th instant, from Apia, says that the German consul at Apia has solemnly proclaimed the pending annexation of Upolu and Savaii by Germany to a number of Samoan chiefs on board the German man-of-war, and that on the same day he hoisted the German flag on the Supreme Court."

F. M. Etheridge, of Dallas, Texas, Kills E. O. Harrell.

Dallas, Texas, (Special.)—F. M. Etheridge, a prominent lawyer in this city, shot Attorney Edwin O. Harrell, who is equally well known, four times in a crowded elevator in the North Texas Building. Harrell died later at his home.

Harrell had a pistol holstered in his hand as he fell in the lobby in front of the elevator shaft. Etheridge is in custody.

The men were employed as counsel on opposite sides in litigation involving cotton mill property and quarrel concerning professional affairs.

Mormons in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., (Special.)—Mormon elders, two at a time, seven years ago, had been to visit the great swamp country of this state, and made many conversions among the Baptist backwoodsmen near Ridgeland. They now have so large a following that they have established a church, at which eight Mormon elders were at work several weeks ago. The delegation to the state legislature has been asked by the orthodox people of Hampton county to work for a law to expel the Mormons, and say that "prompt legislation may save them from having the same violence that some sister states have lately had in trying to rid themselves of these diabolical parasites."

FAME THE ONLY LEGACY.

General Lawton Died a Poor Man—A Mortgage on His Modest Home.

Washington, (Special.)—General Lawton died a poor man, although but few beyond his circle of immediate friends knew of the small pecuniary return that had come to him from his life work in behalf of his country; therefore, some of those friends have thought proper now to come to the aid of his family, as is shown by the following statement, addressed to the American people:

Washington, D. C. Major General Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteer, whose death occurred at San Mateo, Island of Luzon, on December 19, 1899, has left little but his good name as a legacy to his wife and children. A piece of property purchased by him as a home in California has a mortgage of half the purchase price still outstanding and unliquidated. The undersigned have voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the indebtedness. Contributions will be thankfully received by them, and be devoted to the object hereinabove set forth.

The aid of the newspapers of the country is requested. Contributions will be received by any one of the following:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. JOHN F. WESTON, Acting Commissary General, Washington. WILLIAM LUDLOW, Brigadier General, Havana, Cuba. WILLIAM R. SHAFER, Major General, San Francisco, Cal.

Senator Fairbanks introduced a bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of General Lawton.

Representative Luque, of Indiana, introduced a similar bill in the House. Mr. Landis represents the district from which Lawton's first regiment was recruited.

Mr. Landis desired to secure immediate consideration for the bill, and a request to this effect would have been made had not the rules imperatively required that the bill first go to the regular committee. Moreover, a bill of somewhat similar tenor has been introduced for pensioning the widow of the late Guy V. Henry, who was governor general of Porto Rico.

Senator Fairbanks saw the President in regard to the return of General Lawton's body to the United States. The senator suggested that the funeral services be given something of a national character.

SUBMITS AMERICAN TREATY.

French Minister Says It is Advantageous to His Country.

Paris, (By Cable.)—A bill submitting the Franco-American reciprocity treaty to the approval of the French Parliament was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Government, in an elaborate preamble, makes a point of setting forth the "friendly disposition of the American Government, which has enabled the negotiations to be brought to a successful conclusion."

The preamble goes on to explain that the treaty is the result of two years' work. It says that, while pressed to retaliate against the restrictions of the Dingley tariff, the Government deemed a resort to diplomacy preferable, in view of the "our traditional sympathies for the Republic of the United States and due consideration for our true economic interests."

After pointing out that France under the treaty obtains the unique concession of favored-nation treatment, and describing this as "a peculiarly gracious concession," the preamble compares the respective advantages gained by the contracting parties, saying:

"Only 4 per cent. of American products, valued at 25,000,000 francs (about \$5,000,000) benefit, if American goods bring 1,077,430 francs (about \$220,000) annually, while over 53 per cent. of French products, valued 116,940,000 francs (about \$22,000,000) benefit, the French gain being 3,219,294 francs (\$1,053,000) annually."

After particularly calling attention to the important fact that the concessions obtained by France are exclusive and should tremendously increase French exports, while, at the same time, the treaty is so arranged as to prevent an American invasion of French markets, the preamble concludes as follows:

"The Government at the White House, in signing with us this treaty, have shown their desire to reserve to French commerce the first fruits of the tariff concessions which the Dingley bill authorized to be granted to foreign powers."

"This action gives the treaty a value it would be impossible to ascertain, and makes the document a work which should draw closer at the same time the economic relations of the two peoples and the political activities of the two Republics."

Elephant Kills Trainer.

Suddenly Becomes Unruly and Pierces His Victim with His Tusk.

Columbus, O., (Special.)—M. J. Meagher, an elephant trainer, better known as "Patsy Foranaph," was instantly killed by an elephant at Sellersville. The elephant, known as "Sid," has been in captivity for twenty years, and was never regarded as vicious, although its tusk extended when "sid" became unruly, and the trainer jabbed the animal with his stick "sid" became furious and hurled the trainer to the ground with his trunk. The elephant then fell on his victim, pierced Meagher's body with one of his tusks, on which was a brass ball six inches in diameter.

California's Golden Jubilee.

San Jose, Cal., (Special.)—The golden jubilee of the founding of California's government was celebrated here. The chief feature of the proceedings was the re-inauguration of Peter H. Burnett, the first governor of the State. The part of Governor Burnett was taken by his son, who read the original inaugural address delivered on that occasion.

Not a Relief Fund.

Washington, (Special.)—The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Interior Department that the appropriations relating to Alaska, under the control of the Treasury, are so specific that they cannot be applied to the relief of Alaskan natives on Kodiak Island, who are reported to be in destitute condition.

Books of Maine Victims.

Washington, (Special.)—Secretary Long called at the White House and informed the President that the bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster would probably reach Washington Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, for burial at Arlington. The President will attend the burial services, if nothing occurs to prevent.

War on "Rate Cutters."

Chicago, (Special.)—Chicago druggists have joined hands with the National Association of Retail Druggists in the war on jobbers who sell to "cutters."

Defaulting Cashier Arrested.

Des Moines, Ia., (Special.)—State Auditor Merriam received telegraphic advice that Jeremiah Kendrick, defaulting cashier of the Citizens State Bank, had been captured in the East. Kendrick disappeared three months ago, \$14,000 short in his cash, and his capture is through efforts of the Guaranty Surety Company of New York. Mr. Merriam is not informed where the capture was made. Kendrick will be brought to Iowa for trial.

Terrible gales and snow storms swept the Western lakes. A blizzard swept over Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In some parts of Minnesota railroad trains were snowed out.

LAWTON KILLED.

THE AMERICAN GENERAL WAS SHOT THROUGH THE BREAST.

WAS ON THE FIRING LINE.

He Laughed at Warnings a Moment Before—At the Head of His Men—Defeat of the Insurgents at the Cost of the Life of the Commanding General—Grief in Washington.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton has been shot and killed at San Mateo. He was standing in front of his troops. He was shot in the breast and died immediately.

General Lawton started from Manila with cavalry, under Captain Looket, and battalions of the Twenty-ninth and Twenty-seventh Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, for the purpose of capturing San Mateo, where General Geronimo was said to have 500 insurgents.

General Lawton, with the Thirty-fifth Infantry and four troops of the Fourth Cavalry, occupied San Miguel on December 11 without a fight.

The insurgent commander, General Fidel Pilar, who made his headquarters there with supposedly the largest force of insurgents north of Manila, was believed to have divided his men into scattered bands.

It was while pursuing one of these bands that General Lawton met his death. San Mateo is on the east bank of the San Mateo River, northeast of Manila about 30 miles. It is on the road from Marquina to Montalban, and is also connected by a road with San Jose.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

Confirmation of Lawton's Death Received from General Otis.

Washington, (Special.)—The War Department received the following official confirmation of the killing of General Lawton near San Mateo, Luzon:

"Manila—General Lawton, engaged in driving insurgents from San Mateo section of country, northeast of Manila, killed instantly. A great loss to us and his country. 'Otis.'"

General Lawton's death was a great shock to the officers of the War Department, to nearly all of whom he was known personally. He had been in hundreds of skirmishes and military attacks. He was regarded as a man of action and of splendid courage, but was not considered reckless. He never exposed his men without due consideration of the risks and the stake. His men knew this, and would unhesitatingly follow his lead under what seemed to be the most desperate conditions.

The Indians came to know him as the most intelligent, wary and determined of foes, and his pursuit and capture of Geronimo, the famous Apache chieftain, has gone down to history as one of the most remarkable campaigns ever undertaken with the small force in hand. General Miles picked out Lawton to lead the chase after the Indian chief, and for three months, day and night, without a pause through all sorts of vicissitudes of weather and personal suffering, he hung on the trail like a bloodhound till the game was run to earth, and for the first time in a quarter of a century Southeastern Arizona was pacified.

Secretary Root and the President each expressed his profound grief at the confirmation of the report of the death of the gallant general.

SORROW IN WASHINGTON.

President Grieved at General Lawton's Death.

Washington, (Special.)—The President's first intimation of the death of Gen. Lawton was given by the Associated Press. The despatch was sent to the White House while the Cabinet meeting was in progress, and was immediately sent into the Cabinet room, where it was received with expressions of profound sorrow and regret. It was learned at the War Department that instructions had been received from the President to prepare General Lawton's commission as a brigadier general in the regular army.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S PAY.

He Was Allowed Too Much Money While Acting as Rear Admiral.

Washington, (Special.)—Mr. R. J. Traaswell, the comptroller of the treasury, has revised the auditing for the Navy Department in the claim of the admiral William T. Sampson for pay as rear admiral while performing the duties of that grade.

In making the readjustment, Comptroller Traaswell finds that Rear Admiral Sampson was allowed \$549 too much by the auditor for the Navy Department in arriving at the differences in pay in the various grades which Admiral Sampson held.

The comptroller notes that an officer of the navy nominated for advancement in number, in pursuance of section 1506, Revised Statutes, which advancement is not considered in the Senate, and who receives an ad interim appointment for such advancement while his case was pending before the Senate, is not entitled to the pay of the grade to which it was proposed to promote him.

The comptroller also holds that there is no law authorizing the payment of the pay of rear admiral, U. S. N., to an officer below that grade because he performs the duty and is accorded the rank of said grade.

Spain's Gracious Act.

Washington, (Special.)—The Spanish government has undertaken to continue the payments, which it was pledged to make under the treaty of 1894, and the State Department has been notified that the government at Madrid has drawn two drafts for the payment of the interest due on what are known as the "perpetual annuities of 1894."

These drafts cover the arrears of interest for the years 1898 and 1899, the payment having been suspended upon the outbreak of war. It was entirely within the technical right of the Spanish government under international law to refuse to be bound by the treaty of 1894, and its action is regarded by the State Department as peculiarly gracious.

TOO FRIENDLY TO THE BRITISH.

Resolutions Asking Superintendent Andrews, of Chicago Public Schools, to Resign.

Chicago, (Special.)—Public advocacy of Great Britain's side in the South African war by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of public schools in Chicago, was the cause of resolutions being introduced in the City Council, calling for his resignation, or his immediate suspension and removal from his position by the Board of Education, should he ignore an invitation to step down.

For a New Cable Line to Cuba.

Washington, (Special.)—Among the resolutions introduced in the Senate was one by Senator Stewart, authorizing the Commercial Cable Company to lay a cable between the United States and Cuba on the terms and conditions usual in such cases. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba, of which Senator Platt, of Connecticut, is chairman.

Commonwealth's Attorney Ousted.

Nicholsville, Ky., (Special.)—Commonwealth's Attorney Edward Lyle, who was elected a state senator, was ousted by the Boone County Council, and Everett Perkins was elected as his successor. The action of the City Council was based on the advice of City Solicitor Mooney.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Captain Sigbee has Arrived at Havana on the battleship Texas to arrange for the removal of the bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster to Washington.

Aguinaldo, in disguise, accompanied by several of his generals, left Manila. Ten thousand rifles, three field guns and quantities of ammunition, which the Cubans in the district of Holguin had secreted under palm-leaf blinds, were surrendered to the Americans.

Governor General Brooke is indignant over reports representing him as having protested against the order of the President relieving him of the military governorship of Cuba.

Eighteen hundred released Spanish prisoners have been received in Manila, and over two thousand more are on the way there.

General Young reported the killing of Gen. Pilar, the destruction of Aguinaldo's body-guard, and the flight of the insurgent leader in disguise. He also reported the pursuit of Gen. Tino, who is taking American prisoners north.

MacArthur, at Bayambang, reported the capture of Mabini, the ablest of the insurgent leaders, and director of the insurrection.

The provinces of Cagayan surrendered to Capt. McCalla, of the cruiser Newark.

Advices from Hong Kong, probably through the Filipino Junta, state that the so-called Filipino government will be changed to a dictatorship; that a force of United States marines were defeated at Vigan, and that Manila newspapers admit that General Lawton is missing. Manila advices, however, report General Lawton, at San Miguel.

General Otis reports that organized resistance no longer exists in Luzon, and that American troops are engaged in running down robber bands. Twenty thousand Spanish prisoners have been secured in Northern Luzon.

Band of Filipino guerrillas are firing upon the army wagon trains, looting towns, capturing soldiers who leave their commands, and otherwise making life miserable for the Americans.

EMBERS IN KEG OF POWDER.

A Kentuckian and His Three Children Suffer a Peculiar Death.

Louis, Ky., (Special.)—At Alliance Post-office, Floyd county, Nelson Hamilton was pouring out some powder from a keg, when his four-year-old son picked up a small amount and tossed it into the fire. The explosion threw some embers into the pile of powder, and a terrific explosion followed.

The father and little son and two older children who were in the room were knocked insensible. The ceiling was lifted from its place, the walls spread, and the upper part of the house came down and stopped about half way on the walls, thus fastening all the doors securely. When the oldest daughter regained consciousness sufficiently to realize that the house was in flames, she tried to open a door, but at once saw the hopelessness of such an effort, and began to scream for help.

A neighbor arrived in time to burst in a door and get the tortured persons out, but they were so badly burned that all died within a few hours.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the Italian Chambers the resolution declaring that the national honor was compromised by the recall of the warships from China was defeated.

Si George Kiril, ariek died at Ottawa, Canada.

Premier Silveira, of Spain, says that Spain will, on no account, cede her African possessions.

A cyclone did great damage at Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa.

The Sultan has accepted Professor Rieder's educational plans, which indicates a great gain in German influence in Turkey.