JAMES G. BLAINE IS DEAD.

The "Plumed Knight" at Last Answers the Dread Summons.

Surrounded by His Family He Calmly Breaths His Last.

A Washington special says: James G. Blaine died at 11 o'clock Friday morning. He passed a restless night and when the morning came was very weak. .



tained consciousness until a few minutes Washington, where he has since rebefore his death. His entire family, Miss mained. Dodge and the trained nurses were at his bedside.

Dr. Hyatt said that Blaine's death was due to sheer exhaustion, He was unwilling to make a statement regarding the exact disease of Mr. Blaine until he received the consent of the family.

The news of Blaine's death spread like wild fire and crowds gathered on the corners and visitors flocked to the house. Mr. Hamlin, who was passing the house and influential position in the nation. His first when the announcement of his death was made, at once entered and remained with the family for some time.

Word was sent to the president immediately after the death. At 11:25 o'clock President Harrison,

accompanied by Private Secretary Halford and Lieutenant Parker, walked himself to literary work, gave to the public in over to the Blaine mansion. The president showed marked signs of grief. Postmaster-General Wanamaker fol lowed the footsteps of the president.

The president had been warned of Mr. Blaine's approaching end through the press bulletin which informed him ceived the announcement of his death. The cabinet was immed ately notified. Secretary Foster, of the state department, oral sorrow caused by his death, I direct that was at home preparing to leave town when he was notified by telegraph of Mr.

He postponed his trip and ordered that the department be closed. The that for the period of thirty lays the departpresident issued a proclamation announc- ment of state be draped in mourning. ing the death of Mr. Blaine, and directing that on the day of the funeral all the executive departments at Washington be closed; that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half-mast, and for thirty days the department of state

be draped in mourning. of the family that the funeral arrangements had been so far determined upon that services would be held Monday forenoon and the remains would be at least temporarily interred in Washington

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

spect to the memory of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Hale made the announcement and Mr. Cockrell moved the adjournment. The house also adjourned as a mark of respect ley, Jr., and from many organized bodies, to the memory of the late James G. AFFECTS THE COTTON MARKET.

A New York special says: The death of Blaine is expected to interfere with the taking of a vote on the anti-option bill, this gave the cotton market considerable strength during the day.

AT HALF MAST IN NEW YORK. Almost immediately after the news of Ex-Secretary Blaine's death was received in New York, flags were displayed at half mast on the city hall, the Federal building, the stock exchange and the newspaper buildings.

EPITOMIZED.

James G. Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa., January 31, 1830. He graduated from Washington coilege, in his native county, with honors in 1847; was instructor in literature and science in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, in Philadelphia in 1852; removed to Augusta, Me., in 1854, and became editor and half proprietor of the Kennebec Journal. In 1856 he was elected a delegate to the first republican national convention which nominated General Fremont for the presidency; in 1858 was elected to the state legislature, serving four successive terms in that body, two of which as its speaker. He was elected to congress in 1862, where, in one branch or the other, he served for eighteen years. Began to take a promoff the public debt in greenbacks. Cho- been suffocated by the after-damp.

ing his church. At the convention he only lacked 28 votes of a majori y necessary to nominate him, but was defeated by the consolidation of of his opponents. Was appointed to the United States senate to fill unexpired term caused by resignation of Senator Morrell. During 1878 he advocated the establishment of a steamship line to Brazil and urged a subsidy be given to insure its success. He was again a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination in 1880. When Garfield was elected he was offered and accepted the state portfolio. He retired from the cabinet on December 19, 1891, after inaugurating several measures which were calculated to accrue to the benefit of the United States. In 1892 he began to write his historical work entitled "Twenty Years of Congress," on which he labored four years; was nominated for the presidency in 1884, but was defeated at the polls, and retired to his home in Augusta and continued writing his book. In 1886 he took an active part in the Maine campaign, delivering a series of speeches upon the fisheries question. In 1888 he went to Europe in poor health, and had an attack of illness while in Florence. He sent two letters from Europe saying he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. He returned in the fall and delivered several speeches in favor of General Harrison's candidacy. Harrison appointed him secretary of state in 1889, and began to interest himself immediately in the Behring Sea and fisheries question with Great Britain, and other international affairs. In 1890 he formulated his reciprocity ideas, which were incorporated in the tariff act this year, and which Shortly before 9 o'clock a change for led to commercial treaties with several the worse occurred and bot; the physicians were hastily sumpened and remained at his beds le antil he died. His death was quite and peaceful and he reason a speech at Ophir Farm on his way to

> HARRISON'S PROCLAMATION. President Harrison has issued the folowing proclamation:

Executive Mansion, Washington, January 27, 1893.—It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the death of James Gillesp e Blaine, which occurred in this city today at 11 o'clock. For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous public service was in the legislature of his state. Afterwards for fourteen years he was a member of the national house of representatives and was three times chosen it speaker. In 1876 he was elected to the senate. He resigned his seat in that body in 1881 to accept the position of secretary of state in the cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief, he resigned from the cabinet, and devoting his "Twenty Years in Congress," a most valuale and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1889, he again became secretary of the state and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892.

His devotion to public interests; his marked ability and his exalted patriotism bave won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the wolrd. In the that Mr. Blaine could not live through varied pursuits of legislation, diplomacy and the day. A few minutes later he re- literature his genius has added new luster to American citizenship.

As a suitable expression of national appreciation of his great public services, and of genon the the day of his funeral all departments of the executive branch of the government at Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States national fligs shall be displayed at half-staff, and

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

JOHN R. FOSTER, Secretary of State. MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Messages of condolence and sympathy received by the family were very numerous and from men of all political parties. At 1:30 p. m. it was stated by friends Among them was the following from Grover Cleveland : His brilliant statesmanship will always be an

inspiration to the nation he has served so long and well. Permit me to extend my sympathy on the death of your distinguished husband. Others from Governor Flower, of New York, Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, Crourse of Nebraska, Nelson, of The senate adjourned as a mark of re- Minnesota, Cleaves, of Maine. Boies, of Iowa, Robert, of Lincoln, J. B. Foraker, Andrew Carnegie, Chief Justice Fuller and James S. Clarkson, William McKin-

WHAT WAS THE DISEASE?

civil, political and religious.

In answer to the question, "Did Mr. Blaine die of Bright's disease?" Dr. Johnston said: "While there has been durwhich is placed for next Tuesday, and | ing the last several months evidences of chronic disease of the kidneys, being in the form of what is commonly known as Bright's disease, yet this was not the sole cause of death. There were other consecutive complications which tended to exhaust him, and to hasten the end. The relapses, which he has had from time to time, were due to heart exhaustion, that is, feebleness and irregularity of the heart, accompanied by difficult breathing. Towards the morning of the STORY OF BLAINE'S EVENTFUL CAREER 27th instant his pulse was observed to be very feeble and his breathing more embarassed. As a result of failing heart action edema of the lungs occurred and he died without much suffering at eleven o'clock. During the whole of Mr. Blaine's illness digestion was well performed and liquid food (chiefly milk) was taken in full quantities. His mind was generally clear, except when clouded by disturbed brain circulation. Although unable to express himself in words, he recognized all the members of his family up to within a few moments of his death.

NO HOPE OF RESCUE.

Herrible Fate of One Hundred and Thirty Entombed Miners.

A special cablegram of Wednesday from Vienna, Austria, says: All hope of resinent part in the work of reconstructing | cuing alive the men entombed by the exthe confederate states in 1865. During plosion of the fire-damp in the Fofthscritt the year 1867 he opposed that section of mine, Dux-Dux, Bohemia, has been abanthe reconstruction bill placing the South doned. An investigation of the list of under military government, and was fin- employes reveals the fact that 130 men ally successful in defeating the obnox- lost their lives in the disaster, as it is ious clause. He also delivered a power- generally conceded that those who were ful speech against the doctrine of paying not killed by the explosion must have

sen speaker of the house of representa- The mine is being cleared of wreckage tives in 1869, and was re-elected speaker as rapidly as possible, but the work is by the two next congresses. In 1874, necessarily slow. Every effort will be the democrats having gained control of made to recover the bodies of the dead.
the house, Mr. Blaine became the leader Many heartrending scenes were witnessed of the minority. In 1876, he was the about the mouth of the shaft when it was most prominent candidate for the announced by the mine officials, beyond presidential nomination. On June the shadow of a doubt, that every man 11, the Sunday before the convention, in the mine was dead. No explanation was prostrated by the heat when enter- is made as to how the explosion occurred. I be said that the visit of the Haw-

REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

The Monarchial Government Overthrown by the People of the Islands.

Annexation to the United States Desired by the New Government.

A Washington special says: Secretary of State Foster received Saturday morning advices from Hawaii to the effect that the monarchy was over brown, and a provisional government established in the interests of the whole people of the islands. The cabinet was voted out on January 12th, and another appointed on the 14th, on which day the queen prorogued the legislature and att mpted to proclaim a new constitution, disfranchising foreigners and increasing the loyal prerogratives.

January 16th the citizens organized a committee of safety. On the 17th the provisional government was established and the queen dethroned. The revolution was accomplished without the loss of a single life. The United States troops landed in accordance with the request of the American minister to preserve the property of Americans. The new government was promptly recognized by most of the diplomatic representatives. The four men who constitute the head of the provisional government are of high character, one having resigned a place on the supreme bench to assume the position. The latest advices report the island in a state of tranquility.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. Mr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian minister at Washington, has received an official dispatch confirming the report that the Hawaiian government had been overthrown and that the new commissioners from the new government were | the mail route between San Francisco and on their way to Washington from San Francisco to ask that Hawaii be annexed to the United States. Mr. Smith is now at the state department waiting the advice of the secretary of state of the information he has received. The state and navy department have been officially

informed of the revolution. DEMAND OF THE PROCLAMATION. A special from San Francisco gives the following details of the revolution in Hawaii: "The first intimation of trouble came on January 15th, when the queen tried to get the cabinet to sign the new constitution that disfranchised all foreigners and put the whole government in the hands of native politicians. The ministers refused, and when threatened by the queen fled for their lives. They returned later and induced the queen to postpone the coup. There was a little public meeting in front of the palace. The queen announced the failure of her plans and a native orator demanded the lives of the ministers. Early in the evening the citizen met and formed a committee of public safety.

"On January 16th a mass meeting was held in the armory. At about 5 o'clock p. m. the United States steamship Boston landed 300 men fully armed. They marched to the office of the consul general of the United States. The marines were sent to the American legation, while the sailors marched out along Merchant street with two Gatling guns and camped for a while on private grounds. They stayed ashore all night. All day Tuesday, the 18th, the community was in a state of expectancy, looking to the committee of public safety to do something to end the tension. The committee in the meantime was not idle. being incessantly occupied completing its organization and completing the final arrangements necessary to the proclamation of a provisional government and its protection by an armed force.

"In the meantime the committee on public safety, accompanied by members of the government about to be formed. proceeded to the government building. There a proclamation was read, of which points are as follows:

"First. The Hawaiian monarchical system of government is hereby abrograted.

"Second. A provisional government for concrol and management of public affairs and protection of public peace is hereby established to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed up-on.

"Third. Such provisional government shall consist of an executive council of four members who shall administer the executive department of the government with an advisory council of fourteen, who shall have a general legislature

"Fourth. All officers of the government are to exercise their functions except the queen, Marshal Wilson and the

The provisional government and cabinet went to the palace and submitted their plan to the queen. She refused at first to yield, but finally returned to her and the government was in the hands of foreigners. The deposition of the queen was followed by the sending of the following named commissioners to Washington to negotiate with the United States government: Thurston, Castle, Wilder, Marsden and Carter. Mr. Thurston was seen at the Occidental Saturday morning. He said: "We shall start for Washington to secure annexation to the United States. We want no protectorate and no republic. A republic would be worse than a monarchy, for ignorant Kanakas would rule. I may say that the foreigners are unanimously in favor of annexation as the only hope for Hawaii. The queen has been nursing her coup de'tat ever since she came to the throne. She wanted arbitrary power first. She secured the passage of the infamous lottery bill, and then sprang a new consti-tution upon them which disfranchised

NO ANNEXATION PROBABLE. A lengthy interview was held Saturday between Secretary of State Foster and Dr. Mott Smith, Hawaiian minister, at Washington. At its close Secretary Foster went over to the white house and had a conference with President Harrison. While, of course, no statement of policy to be pursued by the United States will be made, at least until after the arrival of the commissioners from Hawaii, who are to present the request for annexation to the United States. It may

all foreigners."

alians will hardly be successful, if the purport thereof has been correctly stated. Aside from an innovation upon the policy of the government since its organization, which annexation would be, the in-

SALISBURY. N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

terests of other countries in the Sandwich islands are too large to permit, on the part of the goverment, of those nations an acquiesence in such annexations. It would involve consequences that the United States would not care, and which its long settled policy forbids it, to as-

UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS EN ROUTE TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. A San Francisco special says: The United States flagship, Mohican, with Admiral Skerritt aboard, left Mare Island navy yard at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. She arrived off San Francisco in the afternoon and proceeded direct to sea on her way to Honolulu. The Ranger is expected to leave the yard at any moment and the Adams will follow. For several months there has not been so much bustle and activity at the Mare Island navy yard as shown since the news was received announcing the overthrow of the monarchial government of Hawaii. The various heads of departments were ordered to report immediately at the commandant's office, and orders were issued to them to have the fligship Mobican and the cruiser Ranger ready to steam away from the yard at once, and the Adams will be ready in | Februrary 8, 1893 at 1 o'clock in the afforty-eight hours.

THE NEWS IN ENGLAND. A London cablegram of Sunday says: The Daily News says of the Hawaii revolution: "The overthrow of the queen appears to be an American coup, Hawaii being the key to the whole group. The Americans, once they possess it, would have no difficulty in making themselves master of the other. Europe, however, has necessities in the same quarter, Honolulu being the only coaling station on

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

Auckland."

The Industrial Development in the Past Week.

The review of the industrial situation in the South for the past week shows that the continued cold weather, and the consequent interference with river navigation and with railway traffic, has caused an unprecedented degree of business stagnation. Industrial development though somewhat lessened, has made progress, as is shown by the organization of the Covington and Erlanger Company, at Covington, Kentucky, with \$100,000 capital; of the Louisville Surburban Land Company, at Louisville, Kentucky, \$40,000 capital; and by the formation of a \$50,000 coal company at Southport, North Carolina. Cotton mills at Jacksonville, Attalla and Sycamore, Alabama; Rome and Panola, Georgia, and Hender on, North Carolina; and knitting mills at Jacksonville, Florida, and Enterprise, Mississippi; electric light companies at Selma, Alabama, Waynesville, North Carolina, and Cuero, Texas, have been organized, and a tobacco manufactory, with \$50,000 capital, chartered at Louisville, Kentucky. The Montgomery Cooperage Company, capital \$50,000, of Montgomery, Alabama; and the Wheeler Furniture Company, with \$100,-000 capital, of Houston, Texas, are among the wood-working plants reported for

Thirty-three new industries were established or incorporated during the week, together with 4 enlargements of manufactories, and 9 important new buildings. Among other important new industries as reported for the week are brick works at Richmond and Lexington, Ky,, a can factory at Selma, Ala., flour and grist mills at Dixie, Ga., Advance and King's Mountain, N. C., and Alley, Tenn., a foundry is reported at Chattanooga, Tenn., and locomotive and car works established at Selma, Ala. A power company was chartered at Belton, Tex., and a bedding company and an oil mill at Waco, Texas.

son, N. C., and among the woodworking plants reported for the week are saw, planing and ngle mills at Mobile, Ala., Clarendon, Ark., De Funiak Springs, Fla., Walter-ville, Ky., and Edenton and Raleigh, N. C.

Texas, an ice factory at Vicksburg, Miss., a Timpson, Texas, a hall at Convers, Ga., residences at Augusta, Ga., and Richmond, Va., man (Chattanooga, Tenn).

Garrison Will be Increased.

says: Lord Cromer called upon the khedive Tuesday morning to inform him that the British cabinet has ordered an increase of the British garrison in Egypt. The dispatch does not state how the is felt that it had a profound impres-Egypt. Some surprise was expres-British army of occupation co-operating any attempt at insurrection will be promptly crushed.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN FRANCE. the rights of France.

Seven Were Burned.

An Indianapolis special says: The startling statement was made Wednesday morning, by a railroad official who claims to have the best authority for the story, that seven persons, including the passengers and train crew, were burned to death in a cafe car on the Big Four road at Wann station Saturday morning. The railroad officials say seven deaths were caused by the original wreck, and not from the subsequent explosion of gas-

Rishop Brooks' Will.

A Boston dispatch of Wednesday savs It is stated by members of his family that Bishop Brooks died without making any will. The estimate of his real and personal property cannot fall far short of \$750,000. A successor to the late Bishop Brooks will be appointed at the Massachusetts diocesan convention, which will filibuster, the vote standing 34 for conbe held on May 3d.

CONGRESSIONAL HALLS.

Daily Routine of Both Houses of the Fifty-Second Congress.

Measures Discussed and Bills Passed By Our National Law-Makers.

In the senate, Wednesday, Mr. Hale

reported from the committee on naval

affairs an amendment to be offered to the

naval appropriation bill authorizing the

THE SENATE.

contract for the construction of one battle ship of about 9,000 tons displacement, two armored coast defense vessels, ten gunboats of 800 to 1,000 tons displacement, and eight first-class torpedo boats. The amendment was referred to the committee on appropriations. Mr. Faulkner introduced a bill for the admission of Utah as a state, and it was referred to the committee on territories. In the senate, Thursday, on motion of Mr. Hoar, the president was requested to return to the senate the act to provide for the punishment of officers on the high seas. The house concurrent resolution for the assembling of the two houses of congress in the hall of the house of representatives Wednesday, ternoon, pursuant to the requirement of the constitution and the law relating to the election of president and vice-president, was reported and concurred in. Among the bills introduced and referred was one of giving a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the arctic explorer. Mr. Gorman offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three senators to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the president-elect on the death of Senator Gibson of Louisiana, represented at the Chicago Columbian 4th of March next. Agreed to, Mr. on account of which both houses ad- exposition by Infanta Eulalia and her Faulkner gave notice that Saturday, February 18th, at 3 o'clock p. m., he would present reolutions in relation to the death of his late colleague, Senator Kenna. The credentials of Henry Cabot Lodge, as senator from the state of Massjournment, he having been a member of resolution, which was referred the finance committee, instruct-

achusetts, beginning March 4th next, were presented and placed on file. The bill heretofore offered by Mr. Cate to repeal all statutes relating to supervisors of election and special deputies was taken from the table and referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Candler offered ing that committee to inquire into the existence and purposes of the whisky trust. An hour was devoted to the disposing of unimportant bills on the calendar, and then at 2 o'clock, the antioption bill came up. There were not an informal marner, debate was at once many senators in the chamber during the | precipitated that occupied the greater debate, but those who were present wit- part of the secret session, Generally all nessed the remarkable circumstances of a | seemed to favor annexation or the estabstate's rights democrat-Mr. Mills, of lishment of a protectorate. Strong prob-Texas-having his argument against the ability of international complication constitutionality of the bill sustained by was urged in opposition to either the stalwart republican, Hiscock, of New | scheme.

York. Mr. Blackburn, noticing the absence of so many members asked for a roll call. A call of the senate followed, and, as a quorum did not respond, the senate, at 4:45 o'clock, adjourned.

at least for the present.

THE HOUSE.

The house journal was read Thursday

morning in an abridged form as usual,

but Mr. Kilgore demanded that it be

read in full, and the speaker directed

the clerk to comply with the demand,

Mr. Kilgore was afraid the committee on

rules would report the special order for

consideration, the bankruptery bill, but

he evidently received private intelligence

that this would not be done, for in a few

moments he withdrew his demand, re-

marking that he did not wish to inter-

fere with the appropriation bills if the

house desired to consider them, as it did

not seem to do Wednesday. Mr. McMil-

lin, from the committee on rules, report-

ed back the Dockery resolution for the

appointment by the speaker of the 52d

congress of a commission of five represen-

tatives of the 53d congress to inquire

into the status of the laws establishing

the executive departments and bureaus

in Washington city. This was accom-

panied by a resolution referring the

Dockery proposition to the committee on

appropriations, with the authority to that

committee to incorporate it in one of the

appropriate bills. It has already been

modification making the composition of

the commission three senators and five

representatives. This action taken will

tee on appropriations that the legislative

executive judicial appropriation bill had

been placed on the calendar. The house

then resumed in committee of the whole,

the consideration of the sundry civil ap-

were placed in the track of the bill, but

none of them proved disastrous, and it

made fair progress. The item of appropria-

tion for the survey of public lands was

the chief object of attack, but Holman

kept his men in line, and amendments

looking to an increase of the appropria-

tion for this purpose from \$100,000 to

\$200,000 and \$869,000 were cleared by

the appropriation committee cowcatcher.

The house got into a parliamentary tangle soon after its meeting Wednesday morning and succeeded in doing nothing during the day. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, s opposed to the bankruptcy bill and began filibustering against its considera-A Tobacco factory is to be built at Hendertion. He had sufficient following to consume the day and thus killed the bill,

Water works are to be es'ablished at Crescent City, Fla., and Barnesville, Ga. The enlargements include a flouring mill at Abilene. cotton mill at Enfaula, Ala., and a carpet mill at Carrollton, Ky. Among the new buildings reported are business houses at Houston and and a warehou-e at Walthourville, Ga. - Trades-

ENGLISH SOLDIERS FOR EGYPT.

The Khedive Informed that the British

A special cablegram from Cairo, Egypt, khedive received the news, but no doubt sion in dissipating any idea that Mr. Gladstone intended to abandon sed at the news from Cairo that incorporated in the legislative bill with a Lord Cromer had expressed himself so confidently in regard to the prompt suppression of any outbreak that might occur. His lordship is assured of preclude it from being struck out on a the entire fidelity of the native Egyptian joint order. The resolution was adopted. army to the British cause, and with the Mr. Dockery reported from the commitwith the native troops it is believe I that

propriation bill. Some few obstructions The sensation in France over the action of the British in Egypt is increasing. The course taken by England is looked upon as proving the determination of Great Britain to persist in the occupation of Egypt. The newspapers unanimously call upon the government to vindicate

> Without disposing of the bill the house adjourned.

CAPITAL GOSSIP. Saturday afternoon, in the house, was devoted to eulogies over the late Congressman Stackhouse, of South Carolina. Tom Watson of Georgia, and Mr. Mc-Laurin, of South Carolina, were among the eulogists and delivered speeches that part of the democrats of the house.

The senate spent four hours Wednesday in executive session discussing the nomination of Louis McComas, ex-secretary of the national republican committee, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. When it came to a vote there was no attempt to

firmation to 18 for opposition. Because of the failure to adopt the usual resolution notifying the president of the confirmation the result was not formally aunounced at the conclusion of the senate.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1894, as reported to the house Thursday, makes an aggregate appropriation of \$21,677. 998, being \$222 134 less than the amount carried by the bill for the current fiscal year, and \$947.817 less than estimated. The bill specifically provides for 10,616 salaries, being 118 less than the number provided for in the law for the current year. Department clerks who now work States for the use of Austria in producing from 9 to 4 o'clock are hereafter to work 8 her currency reform. hours a day. The old fight between the house and the senate over clerks to senators at \$6 a day is to be renewed, the committee leaving this appropriation out

As to Judge Camar's Successor. Will President Harrison appoint Justice Lamar's successor, or will he have the graceful delicacy to leave the appointment to President Cleveland? Everybody was asking and answering a question similar to the above Tuesday. The democrats, with few exceptions, believe that he will not be in a hurry to add another to the five-eighths majority on the supreme beach in the face of the early approaching democratic rule by an overwhelming majority. The democratic exceptions say that it is but right that he should take all the advantages that circumstances give him. The republicans, with but few exceptions, say that he will certainly fill the vacancy and that he

ought to do so. Enlogies in Congress. At no short session has congress lost so much time by death as has the present one. Already seven days have been lost by the death of ex-members of the one The second was on the death of Senator Kena who had been a member of the house. Both houses adjourned on the day of his funeral service in the senate chamber. No legislative business was transacted in either branch of congress. When ex-President Hayes died both houses took an adjournment both on the day of the announcement of his death and the day of his funeral. When the death of Justice Lamar was announced both houses of congress took an ad-

Discussed by Senators.

The senate had not been in executive session more than an hour Saturday when Mr. Morgan announced the intelligence of the Hawaiian revolution to the senate. Although it could only be considered in

In the house of representatives there was strong feeling expressed by leading democrats against annexation. At the same there was an equally unanimous opinion that no other nation should be permitted to step in and control the destinies of the island. The Monroe doctrine was again upheld as a cardinal principle in our foreign policy and as demanding the exclusion of European dominion over territory so near our own. "What could we do with it, and what a lot of trouble its affairs would give us," is perhaps a fair summary of the statements made informally by members. It was said at the same time that the course of Hawaii in adopting and seeking annexation is practically the same as that

taken by Texas when it became part of

BANK ROBBERS CAPTURED After a Lively Battle in Which a Citi-

United States.

zen was Killed. Friday afternoon two masked men enered the front door of the Waverly bank, at Waverly, Kansas, covering Cashier Davall and Assistant Cashier Converse with revolvers. They coolly proceeded to rob the vault and cash irawer. While thus engaged Mr. 'Neill, a merchant, entered the bank to make a deposit. At the risk of his life Davall called to him to run and alarm the citizens. O'Neill ran across the street o give an alarm. The robbers ran for the horses, which were in the alley behind the bank. They were closely pursued by a number of citizens. Foremost in pursuit was A. S. Ingleman. As the first robber leaped into the saddle he turned and fired at Ingleman, sending a ball through his heart, killing him instantly. A fusilade of shots followed. but the robbers got away. About two miles from town they were surrounded and they surrendered after their horses were killed and their amunition exhaust-

FIVE MORE VICTIMS

Of the Oil Explosion, Making a Total of Twenty-One.

A special from Alton, Ill., says: Five more deaths from the oil explosion at Wann, occurred Monday, as follows: Assessor J. N. McCray, of Upper Alton; Charles Halter, of Alton Junction; Thomas Houlihan, of East St. Louis; Henry Weigant, of Wann, and William Edwards, of Alton. The total is now twenty-one. Sixteen others are sure to die of their burns, of whom four are a vessel of the navy to be run upon a young boys. The total number of injured will never be known, so many were at once taken away by friends who made no report of their identity.

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION Destroys the Works Near Bessemer. Alabama-Two Men Killed.

The Sterling dynamite plant, situated attracted considerable attention and was the subject of much criticisim on the Friday morning. Glasses rattled in the windows in the town and buildinss shook; many people thinking it an earthquake. At the dynamite plant trees were torn up by the roots and great holes made in the ground. Two of the employes were in the composing room, where the explosion occurred. They were instantly killed and only small pieces of skin and bones were found to tell of their fate.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy amd Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

A cablegram of Thursday from Vienna

The Wisconsin legislature has elected John H. Mitchell, of Milwaukce, United State senator. The mention of Mitchell's name was greeted with hisses from the gallery and lobby. The republicans voted for Spooner.

A Madison, Wis., dispatch says: On the thirty-first ballot in the democratic caucus Thursday afternoon there was a break in the Knight ranks, Mitchell being elected United States senator. The vote was: Mitchell 46, Bragg 82,

A Springfield, Ill., dispatch says: The democratic majority assembly committee on education reported a bill to the house Thursday repealing the Edwards compulsory education law. The bill is very brief, containing just enough words to accomplish its object.

The Duluth Minn., clearing house and real estate exchange, on Wednesday, discussed and adopted resolutions in opposition to the Sherman silver bill and formulated a memorial to ask its repeal. The memorial will be forwarded to the Minnesota representatives in congress.

A special of Thursday from Madrid, house or the other. The first was on the says: The queen regent of Spain will be husband, Prince Antoine. The cabinet has sanctioned their visit to the world's fair as representatives of Queen Regent

A New York dispatch states that President-elect Cleveland was initiated into the Sigma Chi college fraternity Thursday morning. A badge of the fraternity was presented to him. It was accepted and worn by the president-elect with an interest worthy of the enthusiasm of an under-graduate. A New York dispatch says: Typhus

fever has appeared at Bellevue hospital and the property has been placed under quarantine. One of the employes of the institution has already died of the maindy and, on Sunday, there were reported twenty six suspected cases of fever within its walls. Grand View hotel, at Fort Hamilton,

N. Y., burned at an early hour Wednes-

day morning. Loss, \$100,000. The hotel is built on a bluff and projects over the water of the bay. A number of inmates escaped from the rear, by jumping into the bay, whence they were rescued. No loss of life, but nobody saved any-Fire at Boston, Mass., Wednesday

morning, destroyed the upper portion of a building occupied by the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing company as a store and steam heating apparatus factory and warerooms. A large stock of stoves, ranges, furnaces, etc., were practically ruined. Loss estimated at \$100,000. Covered by insurance. A six-story building in Chicago was

almost destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The losses aggregate \$75,000, distributed among the following merchants: Davis Electric company; C. H. Stoel ting Electric company; Alexander Bra Leather company; New York Safet Steam Power company; Capeland & Be con and Pesch Manufacturing.

Detroit high school building, at Detroit, Mich., was completely destroyed by fire Friday morning. The building has long been denounced as a tinder box, and the very way in which the flames spread showed the denunciations were well deserved. The building was erected in 1875. Less \$100,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the explosion of chemicals stored in the base-

Washington special of Saturday says: Arrangements have been perfected and a new and quicker schedule to Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., will go into effect within the next day or two. The Atlantic Coast Line fast mail train that leaves Washington daily at 10:57 o'clock a. m. will arrive in Jacksonville at 9 o'clock the next morning and Tampa at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This is a reduction in time of three hours to Tamps, with a corresponding reduction to all Florida points.

A special of Friday from Topeka, Kas., says: The republicans have fully given up the fight for senator. They admit that Martin will probably gain his seat. He may be refused a seat, but he will be immediately appointed by governor Lewellyng, and should the senste decide that Governor Humphrey's appointment of Perkins continues until an election by the legislature, Col. Lewellyng will at once call the legislature together in special session and Martin will be re-lected.

A Washington News special of Wednesday says: Commander Henry L. Johnson has been dismissed from the navy. He was tried before a general court martial at Maryland navy yard in December last on three charges, the principal one of which was, inofficial language, through negligence, suffering rock and hazarded. The vessel was the Mohican, which Johnson commanded, and the grounding took place off the Alaska coast. She was the first vessel to which he was assigned after a suspension of several years for the same offense for which he was dismissed,

A Topeka, Kas., special says: The legislature met in joint session at noon Wednesday in representative hall. The republican members of both houses and the senate declined to answer to their names when the roll was called, Ninety-nine persons responded to their names, eight more than a quorum. Eleven of these were members of the populist house and had been given seats. through contest proceedings. Without these there was no quorum. When the senate roll was called on ballot, the entire populist strength went to John Martin, twenty five populist senators voting for him. Martin was declared