

### THE NEWS.

Wm. C. Duncan, a New York salesman, has disappeared with \$30,000 worth of diamonds. — A report comes from Silyerton, Col., that Paulowski, who assassinated General Silverstovf in Paris a few months ago, or a man very closely resembling him, recently appeared there. He purchased a burro and disappeared in the mountains. — David Ski-winski, a traveling salesman committed suicide at Dudley, Pa., by hanging. He had received a letter from a young lady in Dudley breaking their matrimonial engagement. — Surrogate Ransom, of New York, has decided that the marriage of Eva L. Hamilton to Robert Ray Hamilton was void. — William Coulter, a well-known Michigan farmer, murdered his father by shooting him with an old shot gun. The trouble was brought about by a quarrel over the ownership of a load of hay. — George Westinghouse has received \$250,000 for his air-brake patent from the London Air-Brake Company. — James R. O'Neill, Chicago and Northwestern freight conductor was shot by traps when he attempted to put them off the car. — The Lafan & Rand powder mill, located one mile from Crescent, Pa., was blown up from unknown causes. The buildings were completely destroyed. — At San Antonio, Tex., during a lovers' quarrel, Bertha Geers, thirty years old, shot and fatally wounded James Hartley, of Battery F, Third Artillery, and then committed suicide. — John Miller, a drunken blacksmith, living in Rochester, stabbed and killed his son, with whom he had been quarreling. — General Miles reviewed the three thousand troops that were engaged in the Indian campaign, and immediately afterward several commands started for their regular quarters in other parts of the West. — During a freshet at Wausau, N. Y., two women and a team were swept down with a bridge and drowned. — Frank Edwards, aged eight years was washed into a sewer and drowned at Paterson, N. J. — C. E. Pratt, of Rahway, N. J., who recently inherited a fortune from his father in England, committed suicide. — A bill was introduced in the Delaware State Assembly to abolish the national guard system in that state. — Representative Metcalf, of the Washington legislature, handed to the Speaker \$500, which he said had been handed him to vote for W. H. Calkins for senator. A committee to investigate the charge of bribery was appointed. — Watson C. Squire was elected senator. — Governor Hill was elected United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being Hill 81, Evans 73. — Near Little Rock, James Huntley was killed during a riot. — The remains of George Bancroft were buried at Worcester, Mass. — Fire caused \$70,000 damage at Hillsboro, N. D. — The opera house at Winona, Minn., was burned. — Loss, \$7,000. — The hospital of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, at Sedalia, Mo., was burned; loss \$15,000. — Forty patients were rescued. — The Cawker City (Kas.) State Bank is in the hands of a receiver. — Chas. Henry Luders, a poet, died at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, where he was undergoing treatment with the lymph. — The movements of the troops from Pine Ridge toward Rushville aroused the suspicion of the Indians, who feared a surprise. — The army and navy authorities in San Francisco have been instructed by the President to take charge of the funeral arrangements of King Kalakaua, and pay the highest military and naval honors to the dead monarch. — Isaac Rich and D. W. Robinson, American defuncts, from Bradford, Pa., who are said to have robbed their creditors of \$85,000, were arrested in Hamilton, Ont. — Captain Thomas F. Maloney, of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. P., was found drowned in the Susquehanna. — The Kansas City Car and Wheel Works, at Kansas City, shut down for an indefinite period. — The Rev. A. M. De Ford, of Hortonville, Wis., was sentenced to five years at hard labor for raising bank notes. — August Copp and Mrs. Henry Van Pelt have been arrested in Chicago. Both were married and eloped from Belgium. — Fifteen masked men wrecked and robbed a train near Brownsville, Tex. — In McCarthyville, in Montana, three masked robbers killed two poker players, and fled with \$700. — Nearly a dozen window glass factories have shut down on account of an overstocked market and lower prices. — Lieutenant Commander Charles R. Black, U. S. N., died at Hot Springs, Ark. — Senator Cameron was re-elected by the Pennsylvania Legislature. — Senator James K. Jones was re-elected in Arkansas. — Senator Mitchell was re-elected in Oregon. — Governor Reynolds was inaugurated in Delaware. He recommended some radical reforms, among others minority representation. — The Republicans of Washington nominated Senator Squire. — Senator Teller was re-elected by the Colorado Legislature. — Senator Vance was re-elected in North Carolina. — Governor Pattison was inaugurated at Harrisburg.

### KING KALAKAUA DEAD.

#### The Ruler of Hawaii Expires in San Francisco.

Bright's Disease and Uremia the Cause of His Demise—Career of the Monarch of the Sandwich Islands. King David Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands, who came to California a few weeks ago for the benefit of his health, died at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon at the Palace Hotel, in that city, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. At the apartments of King Kalakaua during the morning the situation was one of anxious waiting. Surgeon Wood of the United States steamship Charleston, and Dr. Sawyer remained by the bedside of the King throughout the night, and in an adjoining room at an early hour gathered Consul McKinley, Colonel MacFarlane, the royal chamberlain, Colonel Baker, of the King's staff, Claus Spreckels and several other friends of the King. The malady affecting King Kalakaua was of several years' standing, but it was not made visible to his medical advisers until last Thursday, when Dr. Sawyer and Dr. Taylor were called in for consultation by Dr. Wood. The decision was that Bright's disease of the Hawaiian monarch firmly in his grip. It seems that a year ago, under the care of Dr. McGraw, the royal physician at the Islands, it was observed that his majesty was prone to drop asleep suddenly at dinner, at receptions, at any time, in fact. The doctors at that time to various causes, but did not seem to settle on any organic difficulty. They made examinations and analysis which developed the presence of symptoms of kidney trouble, but four years before the King had suffered from kidney trouble, and soon after his return from his trip to southern California, the King suddenly grew worse. The King's remains will be embalmed at once. While no definite arrangements have been made yet for the funeral services, and the removal of the remains to the Islands, it is probable that services will be held in Trinity Episcopal Church, and that the remains will leave for Honolulu on the United States flag ship Charleston before the close of the week. The next regular passenger steamer for Honolulu will not leave until January 27, and it is probable that the first intelligence of the King's death will be received by the Hawaiian people when the Charleston arrives at the harbor of Honolulu with the remains of their King aboard. The flags on all the public buildings in the city were placed at half mast and the Hawaiian ensign is also at half mast above the Palace Hotel.

#### THE DEAD KING.

David Kalakaua was born November 16, 1836. He was descended from one of the chief families of the Sandwich Islands, received an education, including a familiar knowledge of the English language. When King Kamehameha died in 1824 he was a candidate for the throne, but his opponent, William Lunalilo, was elected by the people and confirmed by the Legislature. King Lunalilo died November 28, 1878. On July 10, 1874, Kalakaua was elected to the vacant throne by a Legislature that had been convened for the purpose. Ex-Queen Emma, the rival candidate received six votes in the assembly to thirty-six for Kalakaua. The partisans of Queen Emma provoked disorder, which was quelled by the intervention of English and American marines. In the autumn of 1874 the King set out on a tour of the United States and Europe. He was conveyed to San Francisco in the United States steam frigate Benicia, placed at his disposal by the United States government, arriving in that city on November 28, 1877. On July 10, 1878, after some political excitement, he signed a new constitution limiting the prerogatives of the crown. A hostile movement against the government was made at Honolulu a few months ago by cadets who had been educated abroad at government expense. The leaders were arrested and punished. King Kalakaua was a devotee of the game of poker, and many stories are told of his giving his notes for losses, the notes seldom being paid. He was also fond of base ball, and attended a game at Los Angeles, Cal., only a few days ago.

#### THE KINGDOM.

Hawaii, better known as the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, is a constitutional kingdom. The islands are situated in the Pacific ocean between lat. 18° 50' and 22° 15' N. and lon. 154° 45' and 163° 30' W. from Greenwich. They are 2,100 miles southwest from San Francisco, with which port they are connected by a bimonthly line of steamers. Their location gives them commercial importance, they being the only land north of the equator on the great ocean highway between the Pacific coast of the United States and Australia, China and Japan. They are fast becoming a winter resort for travelers, owing to the salubrious climate, beautiful scenery and the constantly active volcano of Kilauea on the island of Hawaii, Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, is the capital of the kingdom, and has a population of 2,100, and possesses the only available harbor on the group. The foreign population of the kingdom is rapidly increasing, and the soil has passed in a large measure into the hands of Americans and other foreigners, who cultivate sugar-cane with imported labor — Portuguese, Chinese and lately Japanese. The total area of the six islands is 6,670 square miles and the total population is about a hundred thousand souls.

#### THEY MADE A GOOD HAUL.

Further Particulars of the Train Robbery in Texas—A Narrow Escape. Additional particulars have been received of the train wrecking and robbery on the Rio Grande Railroad on the 19th, in which the bandits secured \$20,000 in silver shipped to New Orleans. The train left Brownsville in the morning with passengers for the steamship Morgan, at Brazos. When twelve miles from there the train was derailed by obstructions placed on the track, at a point in the hills near the river bank. Fifteen men then plundered the express car, taking the silver shipment above mentioned, and rifled the United States mail pouches. The passengers were then held up and plundered of their money and valuables. The robbers then blindfolded the passengers, and tramped them into a box car, locked them in, and left. The derailed cars caught fire from the overturned locomotive, and but for the timely appearance of some farmers living near the scene, the imprisoned passengers and trainmen would have perished. The trainmen and engineer were seriously injured when the locomotive went over, but no lives were lost. Officers are on the track of the bandits, but as the men are supposed to have crossed the river into Mexico, there is little prospect of their being captured.

#### IT'S LEWIS, THE LIFE-SAVING HEROINE OF NEWPORT.

Its Lewis, the life-saving heroine of Newport, has been urged to go on the stage in a play written especially for her, but she refuses absolutely to entertain such a proposition.

### FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

#### Senate.

36TH DAY.—The Senate was again engaged on the Election bill. Senators Hampton and Pasco spoke against the bill and Mr. Dixon supported it. At 6:30 P. M. a motion to adjourn was defeated by the republicans by a vote of 32 to 27, after which several of the amendments which had been offered from the democratic side were laid on the table. At 2:15 A. M. a motion was made by Mr. Edmunds and agreed to directing the sergeant-at-arms to use all necessary means to compel the attendance of all absent Senators except those who are ill.

37TH DAY.—After being in continuous session for 30 hours, the longest recorded for many years, the Elections bill was laid aside informally, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hoar, at 8 o'clock adjourned.

38TH DAY.—The Senate met at 11 A. M. The journal of Friday was approved, and morning business was proceeded with. At one o'clock the Election bill was taken up as the unfinished business, and Mr. George took the floor. After having spoken for five hours Mr. George yielded the floor, without having concluded his speech, and the Senate (at 6 P. M.) went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

39TH DAY.—Mr. George continued to speak at length against the election bill, but finally yielded to Mr. Aldrich to make a motion, when that Senator moved to take up the cloture resolution. The Vice-President said the cloture resolution was in order, and the resolution was read. This was followed by a motion by Mr. Aldrich to adjourn, which was carried, though after adjournment Mr. Ransom indicated a purpose to contest the correctness of the Vice-President's decision in placing the cloture resolution before the Senate.

40TH DAY.—This was another prolonged session of the Senate on the election bill, the issue coming up on a motion of Mr. Gorman to correct the journal of Tuesday, which stated that Mr. Aldrich's motion to take up the cloture resolution was determined in the affirmative. During the debate the Vice-President admitted that he did not formally declare the cloture resolution in order. Mr. Gorman contended for an eye-and-a-half vote on the motion to amend, and a long debate ensued, during which the election bill was strongly denounced by Senators Eastis, Vest and others. The Senate adjourned at midnight.

41ST DAY.—After a sharp struggle, a motion by Mr. Aldrich to take up the cloture resolution was carried by a vote of—yeas 38, nays 32.—Messrs. Jones, of Nevada, Stewart, Teller and Wolcott, republicans, voting with the democrats in the negative. This was followed by several points of order and considerable debate, after which the Senate took a recess until tomorrow.

#### House.

34TH DAY.—Mr. Dingley, of Maine, from the Silver Pool committee, reported a resolution giving that committee leave to sit during the session of the House, and granting it the right to hold public hearings in any city or town in the United States if deemed desirable. Adopted. Mr. McComas, of Maryland, moved to take up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which motion was opposed, but prevailed—yeas 122, nays 116. A motion to reconsider was tabled 128 to 128. The House then went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Allen, of Michigan, in the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Rogers, of Arkansas, against the Shipping bill; Shively, of Indiana, against the Shipping bill, and Langston, of Virginia, in favor of the Election bill. The Election bill was reported by paragraphs for amendment, but no progress was made. At 7 o'clock the committee having risen, the House took a recess until eight o'clock. At the evening session private pension bills were considered.

35TH DAY.—The House went into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and spent the day in its discussion. A recess was taken, and at five o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned.

36TH DAY.—The intention of the Democrats of the House to resort to obstructive tactics until a determination of the Senate on the election bill was manifested this morning, when Mr. Bland, of Missouri, demanded the reading of a paper, the substance of which was in its ability to vote on the bill. The discussion became quite heated—the Republicans condemning the filibustering tactics of the Democrats, and the latter upholding their methods as just and proper in the circumstances. The journal was finally approved.

37TH DAY.—There was an exciting contest over the approval of the journal, during which Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, severely reflected on Speaker Reed, and the latter sharply replied, defending his rulings. After a strong fight the House adopted a resolution closing debate on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill at 2 P. M. when the debate on the Democratic disappeared, leaving the House without quorum, and adjournment followed.

38TH DAY.—At the conclusion of the chaplain's prayer, Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, raised the point of order that there was no quorum present. After a few minutes delay, the Speaker counted 168 members, and directed the clerk to read the journal. After some delay, by unanimous consent it was agreed that twenty minutes should be allowed each side for debate, the previous question then to be considered as ordered on the approval of the vote. The journal was approved by a rising vote. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was then passed without further difficulty, and the House, on motion of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in the chair) on the Naval Appropriation bill, general debate being limited to four hours. Mr. Boutelle briefly explained the bill. After further remarks by Mr. Sayers, of Texas, and Mr. Outwate, of Ohio, in opposition to the Shipping bill, the committee, without disposition of the bill, rose and the House adjourned.

#### TWO TOWNS IN ALGERIA PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

Further details of the destruction wrought by the severe earthquake in Algeria, reported on the 15th instant, have been received in Algeria. The towns of Gouraya and Ville Bourg were practically destroyed by the shock, and 40 persons were killed by the falling of walls. The amount of damage done to property is estimated at \$20,000.

### SOUTHERN ITEMS.

#### INTERESTING NEWS COMPILLED FROM MANY SOURCES.

—Bristol, Va., has voted \$100,000 in bonds to the proposed Danville and East Tennessee Railroad. —An English syndicate has purchased the Eureka manganese mines in Page county, Va., for \$200,000.

—It is announced that the Victoria furnace near Goshen, Va., has been sold to a wealthy syndicate for \$250,000.

—The Synod of Virginia in Lynchburg appointed Revs. H. H. Hays and D. A. Penick to conduct evangelical work.

—Ira Hicks and Arthur Ford, two Mormon elders, were beaten by masked men in Blount County, Ala., and warned to leave the country.

—The new and unfinished hotel at Buena Vista, Va., with fourteen acres of ground, has been purchased by McCandish & Clowes for \$125,000.

—Engineer Geo. A. Etheridge, while oiling in a factory on the James River in Virginia, was caught in the machinery and terribly torn and crushed.

—Richmond, Va., is to have a new hotel on the site of the present Valentine House. It is to contain one hundred and fifty rooms, and is to cost \$150,000.

—Oliver J. Schoolcraft, formerly of Richmond, Va., and well known in its society, has become a minister of the Church of England and has a charge in the city of London.

—The work of laying the rails on the Alexandria and Fairfax Railway in Virginia, will be begun in the spring. It is proposed that electricity be used as the motive power.

—Robert Frame, a miller, was killed near Brownsburg, Rockbridge county, Va., by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion with whom he was hunting.

—The Belt Line, James River Branch of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, connecting with the Atlantic Coast Line by Manchester, Va., will be opened February 1.

—A train of eleven coal cars and a passenger coach went over a trestle on the Cabin Creek Railroad near Charleston, W. Va. Conductor Irvin and several passengers were hurt, but no one was killed.

—Judge J. A. Warner, city attorney of Chattanooga, Tenn., shot and killed his son-in-law, S. M. Fugette, wounded his daughter and was seriously wounded by a bullet himself. The Judge had been drinking.

—Miss Ida Hastings, of Wood county, W. Va., was burned to death at the Laurel Iron Works. She was in a room alone, and when help arrived was beyond recovery. Her faithful dog was terribly burned in trying to tear her burning clothes.

—Henry Lee, a farmer of Yellow River, Ga., was killed, and John Britt, of the same place, was injured by being run over by an electric car. The men fell through a trestle on the electric railroad, and the car ran into them before their presence was discovered.

—While Henry Jeter, who resides in the upper end of Lunenburg county, Va., was on his way home, a highwayman approached him and demanded his money or his life. Mr. Jeter shot the robber dead in his tracks.

—The trial at Roanoke, Va., of John T. Boyd on the charge of having placed dynamite or other explosives under the dwelling of Sarah A. Worton, with intent to destroy said dwelling, resulted in a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary.

—The farmers in some of the outside counties of Virginia are finding difficulty in making their labor contracts for the year. It is said that a good many colored farmers have gone away, and higher prices are being asked by those who remain.

—One of the victims of the recent Indian war was A. J. Hamilton, a former constable of Preston county, W. Va. Mr. Hamilton owned a large ranch in Dakota, on which his sons were herding cattle. He started with a friend to visit it some days ago, and on the road they were ambushed by hostile Indians and killed.

—At a conference in Charleston, W. Va., between Governor Fleming, Col. J. W. St. Clair, of the world's fair commissioners, and leading members of the Legislature, it was decided to ask the Legislature for \$100,000 to enable the State to make an exhibit at the fair.

—Near Crab Orchard, Ky., Mrs. Jane Mullins shot and killed her son Henry, eighteen years of age, who had come home from the town in a hilarious mood, and picking up his mother's three-year-old foster child, was tossing it in the air. His mother commanded him to put the child down, and when he refused picked up a musket to compel him. The boy seized the gun, fired it, and the bullet struck the woman's breast, killing her.

—In the Circuit Court at Wheeling, W. Va., in the case of Montgomery vs. the Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kenuckey Railroad Company, a suit for \$10,000 damages for injuries sustained by a two-and-a-half-year-old boy by being run over by a car, the jury awarded the full amount of the claim and asked the court to appoint a guardian for the boy.

—A case which has puzzled the physicians is reported from Stone Mountain, W. Va. In a saloon fight Henry Blankenship was struck in the head with an axe, and a piece of skull described "as large as a man's hand," with a quantity of brain, was cut off, and fell to the floor. Physicians said death would result in a few minutes, but it did not, and the patient is improving.

—One of the defective pillars in the Lee monument at Richmond has been removed. It has been sold to the Newcastle Land and Improvement Company, and will be shipped to Craig county, where it will be placed upon a foundation of stones from every Southern State, and upon the top of the pillar will be placed a figure representing the Craig soldier.

—Mary Sharp, aged 19, a resident of Elm Grove, a suburb of Wheeling, W. Va., took a dose of rough on rats and died from its effects. The girl was respected and beloved by all who knew her. A week ago her lover, Hugh Wilson, a well known young man, left her, promising to return in the evening, but he did not keep his promise, and his sweetheart, who had loved him not wisely but too well, found the suspense too much to bear and took the step which ended her life.

#### TORTURED BY FIENDS.

#### How Two Thieves Robbed and Outraged an Old Man.

John Walker and T. Frank tied and gagged John Toms, caretaker in Mrs. Jane Kilpatrick's country house, on Hamilton street road, a mile beyond New Brunswick, N. J., and robbed him of \$87.

With his hands tied behind by a rope fastened to his wrists, they then drew Toms up to a hook high in the wall of a small room upstairs until his feet barely touched the floor. They then barricaded the door of the room with furniture and left their victim to die.

Toms, who was discovered by Mrs. Kilpatrick, his family living there having missed him and given the alarm. Toms, who is 55 years of age, is suffering greatly from the inhuman treatment inflicted upon him, but will recover. The perpetrators of the crime are still at large.

### STATE OF TRADE.

#### A Better Feeling in Business Circles and Increased Demand.

#### Money Generally Easier and the Market Not yet Affected by Proposed Free Coinage—Railroad Earnings.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* point to an improved feeling in trade circles, though there is no general increase in demand or distribution. Continued cold weather has stimulated demand for staple articles North and West, and at Philadelphia, Memphis, Chicago, Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Louis a fair movement is reported. Increased demand for supplies for logging camps in the Northwest has resulted in some activity among dealers in groceries, clothing and provisions.

Trade in Nebraska and portions of Kansas is quiet, with jobbers not extending lines of credit, preferring to await payments now past due. Omaha and St. Joseph refer to this state of affairs, with dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes slow of sale. Higher prices for grain and lower prices for hogs have caused Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska farmers to sell freely. At St. Louis there is greater freedom in general distributive lines, but with pig iron prices shaded. Manufacturers of textiles report trade quiet, excepting those making upholstery.

Anthracite coal is in higher demand and firmer in price, except at Chicago, where it is off 25 cts. per ton. Leather is firmer on the strong markets for hides, while crude rubber is reaching up toward 50 cts. Raw sugar is quite firm, with holders not offering it sell. Coffee is higher on an improved demand.

#### MONEY GENERALLY EASIER.

Money markets generally throughout the country are easier, and rates have dropped noticeably at Memphis. At Duluth and St. Joseph money is closely held, and not in abundant supply. The tendency of money continues eastward. Mercantile collections are quite irregular, and on the whole, only fair.

Bank clearings at fifty-five cities for the week are \$1,190,282,858, an increase over the week last year of 1.9 per cent. New York city's clearings, which constitute 6.6 per cent. of the grand total, are a fraction less than those for the same period last year, while at fifty-four other cities the gain is 5.6 per cent.

Wheat is weaker, and bearish sentiment appears to dominate at the moment. Our own advicees contradict extravagant stories current of wheat yield in Washington. Exports of wheat, United States and Canada, both coasts, (including flour), equal 1,104,079 bushels, against 2,095,000 bushels last week, and 1,731,880 bushels for the like week of 1890. The total exported July 1, 1890, to January 15, 1891, is 54,432,014 bushels, against 59,078,000 bushels in a like portion of 1889-90, a decrease of 4,646,412 bushels this cereal year, as compared with last.

#### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

November net railroad earnings reflect a large business during that month, at unsatisfactory rates. The net receipts of ninety-five roads aggregated \$18,247,810, a gain of less than one-fifth of 1 per cent. Gross receipts by the same companies gained 6.7 per cent. during November over November, 1889.

#### FAIR DEMAND FOR DRY GOODS.

Dry goods are in fair demand, but some lines are rather backward. Brown and bleached cottons are slow and weak. Woollens are in steady movement. Print clothes are more active and slightly higher. Territory and filled woollens are active, but fleeces and carpet wools are in slow sale. Prices generally are firm and tend upward. Cotton speculation is less active. Futures are steady and only slightly changed. Good grades are scarce and higher. The crop movement is the key to the price situation. The lighter than anticipated port movement is said to be due to bad roads.

Business failures reported to *Bradstreet's* number 366 in the United States this week, against 391 last week, and 355 this week last year. Canada had 51 this week, against 46 last week. The total number of failures in the United States, for January 1st to date, is 938 against 1014 last year.

#### WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

Five of Them Are to Be Erected on the Lake Front. It is now a certainty that five of the World's Fair buildings are to be placed on the lake front, directly opposite and stretching north and south from the Auditorium. The matter was settled at a meeting of Michigan avenue property owners, who finally withdrew their objections, and formally agreed to the requests of the World's Fair directors. The Illinois Cent. is yet to be dealt with by the directors, but whatever the railroad company does, the agreement for the five buildings on the lake front is to stand.

If the railroad company can be induced to remove its tracks further eastward, however, the beauty and convenience of that portion of the Fair will be greatly enhanced. The five lake front buildings are to be permanent, and four temporary. The permanent structures will be the Art Palace, the Electrical Building, and the Music Hall.

#### MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra \$5.01 55-25. Wheat—Southern Fultz, 85¢ @ 1.03. Corn—Southern White, 58¢ @ 6c. Yellow, 46¢ @ 58c. Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 70¢ @ 8c. Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 10.00 @ \$10.50. Straw—Wheat, 7.00 @ 8.00. Butter—Eastern Creamery, 28¢ @ 28c., near by receipts 19¢ @ 20c. Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 10¢ @ 10 1/2. Western, 8¢ @ 9c. Eggs—5¢ @ 6c. Tobacco—Leaf—Interior, 16.80 @ 24.00. Good Common, 46¢ @ 55.00. Middling, 56¢ @ 60.00. Good to fine red, 56¢ @ 61.00. Fancy 12¢ @ 13.00.

NEW YORK—Flour—Southern Good to choice extra, 4.25 @ 5.85. Wheat—No. 1 White 0.44 @ 1.05. Rye—State 58¢ @ 60c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 69¢ @ 59c. Oats—White, State 19¢ @ 50c. Butter—State, 23¢ @ 25c. Cheese—State, 7¢ @ 9c. Eggs—27¢ @ 28c.

PHILADELPHIA—Flour—Pennsylvania Family, 4.25 @ 5.50. Wheat, Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 1.07 @ 1.00c. Rye—Pennsylvania No. 1, 66¢ @ 67c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 61¢ @ 82c. Oats—48¢ @ 49c. Butter—State, 27¢ @ 28c. Cheese—New York Factory, 10¢ @ 10 1/2c. Eggs—State, 26¢ @ 30c.

CATTLE. BALTIMORE—Beef—4.25 @ \$4.75. Sheep—5.50 @ \$5.00. Hogs—4.25 @ \$4.50. NEW YORK—Beef—6.40 @ \$7.00. Sheep—1.00 @ \$1.75. Hogs—3.40 @ \$4.25. EAST LONDON—Beef—1.40 @ \$4.70. Sheep—1.00 @ \$1.30. Hogs—3.80 @ \$4.60.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS T. NICHOLS, of Louisiana, is dismembered to a remarkable extent. He has lost a leg and an arm and an eye. He lost his leg at Chambersville, and his arm was carried away by a cannon ball at Winchester.

### DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

JOSEPH and Willie Barren, aged 10 and 12 years, were drowned at Cassville, Wisconsin, by breaking through the ice on the Mississippi river.

During a thunder storm at Washingtonville, N. Y., John Tremper's farm was struck by lightning. Five cows were killed, but the barn was not set on fire.

HARRY LEWIS, Dennis A. Simmons and Joseph Hughes were killed by the explosion of sticks of giant powder in Ryan's Camp, near Deadwood, South Dakota.

A SLEIGH containing Mill Gilbert, Grant Fleming, Rube Babcock and Charles Ream, all farmers, was struck by a train near Clyde, Ohio, and all the occupants were killed.

THE three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Henry Beaver, of Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, died of what physicians pronounced to be hydrophobia. She was bitten by a dog three months ago, receiving a scalp wound.

A TRAIN ran off a bridge near Cromwell, Conn., and the engine and baggage car went down and broke through the ice into the river. The train had been wrecked in the baggage car. Some of them were badly hurt, but no person was killed.

AS THE steamer Danube discharged her cargo of salmon at Victoria, British Columbia, the cases were piled under a large shed. Suddenly the floor gave way and a gang of men and 1000 cases of salmon went into the water below. Three men were killed and one fatally injured.

A BOB sleigh upon which 23 persons were coasting in Troy, N. Y., became unmanageable and ran into a brick building, making an opening in a 12-inch wall. James Mahan and Patrick Kane were badly hurt. Several others received bruises.

THE ground in the vicinity of Port Bowley, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., is settling and the people are becoming thoroughly alarmed. The pillars have been "robbed" in the upper vein of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's collieries and the sinking of the surface is attributed to this cause. The Second District school, a handsome new building, has settled eight inches and will have to be rebuilt.

JOHN TERREY attempted to replace a globe of an incandescent light which had become broken in a building in Boston, and in so doing took hold of the brassing at the small end instead of the glass end. He received a heavy shock which killed him instantly, and in his fall he carried the globe and wire with him to the floor, the former so tightly grasped in his hand that the wire had to be cut before it could be removed.

#### NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE President has approved the act in regard to the construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in the District of Columbia known as the Aikinson bill.

THE Senate confirmed the following nominations: J. W. Palmer to be Collector of Customs, District of Bangor, Me., and E. H. Bryant to be collector at Machias, Me. Henry I. Swan to be United States Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER announced that Justice Brown had been assigned to the Sixth Circuit. This was the circuit of the late Justice Matthews, and is the one from which Justice Brown was appointed.

SENATOR PADDOCK introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect all vases that carry export cattle to foreign countries and to prescribe rules and regulations for the accommodation of cattle on shipboard. Any vessel failing to comply with the regulations is to be refused clearance papers.

THE House Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River has about agreed to report to the House in a modified form the bill introduced by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, to repair and build the levees of the Mississippi River and to improve navigation. It is probable that the bill will carry an appropriation of \$16,000,000 for the purpose contemplated, and, instead of confining the improvements between the head of the passes and Cairo, it may provide for the improvement from the forts to some distance above Cairo, so as to benefit various points in Missouri.

SENATOR MANDESON introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of War to cause an exploration and survey to be made of the interior of Alaska by scientists selected from the various branches of the Government. This bill has been on the calendar only to the House and is now on the calendar.

THE Finance Committee of the Senate directed favorable reports to be made upon the nominations of Nathaniel P. Hill, of Colorado; Lambert Tree, of Illinois, and William A. Russell, of Massachusetts, to be commissioners to consider the establishment of an international coin union, with currency approved by the International American Conference.

THE House Committee on Commerce ordered a favorable report on a bill to permit railroads to give reduced rates to commercial travelers and carry an extra amount of baggage for them free of charge.

THE House Committee on Indian Affairs has about completed the Indian appropriation bill, which will amount to \$5,390,000, against \$6,743,767 for the current fiscal year.