ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER —IN— THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 55. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1892, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XX.

CHILE YIELDING.

She Is Willing to Comply With the Demands of the United States.

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE CHILEAN CONGRESS.

Balmo Criticized in England.—England Should Counsel Chile to Submit.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE CHILEAN QUESTION.

A Feeling of Relief: Looking for a President Endicott.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27.—There is a general feeling of relief on all hands at what is looked upon as the beginning of a peaceful ending of the controversy. In the absence of official information, many members of representatives were chary of expressing their views on the subject.

The general consensus of opinion was that the answer submitted, if acceptable, was satisfactory to the United States, and all that could be demanded. The only point mentioned in our information not covered by the dispatch was the demand for an apology. In this point the admission that the Balmo note was an error of judgment and the promise of its withdrawal seemed to be

IN THE NATURE OF AN APOLOGY,

and, when coupled with the expression of deep regret contained in the telegram of Minister Pereira of January 8th and the notes of Minister Montt December 19th and January 8th, is regarded as an expression of good feeling on the part of Chile, and perhaps all that might be in the nature of an apology.

There is no doubt, the members said, to cross the government of Chile, and they are disposed to accept the offer as entirely satisfactory. It was pointed out that, as the Chilean government had disavowed responsibility for or sympathy with the attack on the sailors of the "Baltimore," she would naturally be cautious in whatever she did on this subject, so as to prevent such connection with the matter. Much is one of the main questions on which the decision of either the arbitrators of the United States Supreme court will depend in considering the question of reparation.

IT IS GENERALLY CONCEDED

that the proposition to refer to foreign arbitration, or to the decision of the United States Supreme court the entire "Baltimore" incident, is a proposition which cannot be well rejected by the government of Chile. There is no doubt, however, that, however, that, it is somewhat mortifying to all, and that is why the Chilean commissioner should deem it necessary to remove from its request for the withdrawal of Minister Egan, since that was not one of the demands of the United States, the withdrawal of the United States. This omission was not expected.

A MESSAGE FROM BLAIN.

The government today received a long message from Minister Egan, conveying the offer on the part of the Chilean government for a settlement of all existing difficulties with the United States. This message confirms in every particular the statements made in the exclusive Associated Press dispatch received from Santiago last evening, which was in effect that Chile agreed to withdraw the offensive note sent by Matta, to withdraw the request for the recall of Egan and recall the "Baltimore" affair to the arbitration of some neutral nation or to the decision of the United States Supreme Court. Egan states these propositions at greater length than the Tom dispatches, but the exact addresses cannot now be ascertained. There is reason for the belief, however, that the Chilean government will only claim to withdraw the offensive note, but, in addition, offer to apologize for it. It also agrees to the propositions made by the United States in regard to the right of asylum and the safe conduct of refugees. Egan's dispatch was submitted to the cabinet at the meeting today. The entire question was discussed, and it is understood that a

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

was developed as to the propriety of accepting the offer without modifications or far as it related to the submission of the question of Chile's responsibility for the attack on the sailors of the "Baltimore" to the arbitration of a tribunal selected from the Court and the Supreme Court of the United States. Without reaching a decision the meeting adjourned. The President will receive a communication from Egan's dispatch in Congress, but will probably not do so for several days, unless it is called for by the House or Senate.

THE "BARKENTHEN" SAILORS OAN GO HOME.

The secretary of the navy this afternoon sent a cable message to Commander Evans of the "Yorktown," now at Callao, authorizing him to give the crew of the "Barkenthen" leave that the vessel will remain in Callao for two or three days. It is said at the navy department that it has not been decided whether the "Yorktown" or the "Boston," or both, shall return to Valparaiso. The impression is general among naval officers, however, that the "Yorktown" will be selected for that service, and that she will be the only American vessel left there for the present, unless some unlooked for event should require the immediate presence of the others.

CAPTAIN SCHLEY WANTS A "FRONT SEAT."

Captain Schley, commander of the "Baltimore," arrived in Washington this afternoon from San Francisco and had a long conference with the secretary of the navy in regard to the court of inquiry. He refused to talk to the press on the "Baltimore" affair to him. He said he expected to remain in Washington two or three days and then return to his vessel at San Francisco. As indicative of his feeling in the matter, he remarked emphatically: "If there's going to be a play in Chile, I want a front seat."

THE AMERICAN QUESTION DISCUSSED IN CHILE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Herald's Santiago cable says: The American question came up in the Chamber of Deputies today. Deputy Jordan said there was much alarm and concern existing in the public mind relative to the condition of affairs between the two countries. He thought that the ministers should make a definite statement about the matter. The fact that, in his opinion, the United States was a great nation, honorable and just in its dealings, was emphasized. He could not believe there was any desire on her part to humiliate Chile. He felt positive of her good intentions, and urged the Chamber to remember the position assumed when the French invaded Mexico. To the United States, continued Senor Jordan, Chile and all the other South American republics looked for protection in the expounding and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Chile, he felt sure, would meet the demands made upon her in a friendly manner, and subsequently with regard the unfortunate occurrence of which we complained to make a definite statement about the matter. The fact that, in his opinion, the United States was a great nation, honorable and just in its dealings, was emphasized. He could not believe there was any desire on her part to humiliate Chile. He felt positive of her good intentions, and urged the Chamber to remember the position assumed when the French invaded Mexico. To the United States, continued Senor Jordan, Chile and all the other South American republics looked for protection in the expounding and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Chile, he felt sure, would meet the demands made upon her in a friendly manner, and subsequently with regard the unfortunate occurrence of which we complained to make a definite statement about the matter.

The general sentiment of the Chamber was favorable to the sentiments expressed by Senor Jordan, with the single exception of Joaquin Walker Martinez, who has been long known as exceptionally an active critic of the Americans. He spoke against the resolution, and the opposition was quite important.

In reply to Jordan's interpellation, Senor Vergara stated that no answer to the ultimatum of the United States had been sent to Minister Egan, which he hoped and believed would prove satisfactory to the United States, but at present he was not at liberty to divulge its contents.

At a meeting of the Council of State which considered the ultimatum, President Montt presided. The meeting wasn't anything but a cheerful character, and there was some excited talk. The debate was prolonged for three hours. I saw some members of the council after the meeting adjourned, and they looked harassed and worn.

I am informed that Foreign Minister Pereira presented for the consideration of the Council a note in reply which expresses regret for the "Baltimore" incident, and begs to submit that question to the arbitration either of a friendly nation or to the United States Supreme Court, and asks to return Matta's offensive note and modifications. There was some opposition to this, not in behalf of the Conservatives, but the Liberals, under the lead of Edward Matte, formed a majority, and Pereira's note was enfeebled.

Papers which are favorable to Balmaceda publish the ultimatum sent by the United States with the whitest kind of comments. They do so in order to arouse public feeling. British Minister Kennedy tendered his good offices to Minister Pereira on behalf of the British Government.

It is thought here that there is a possibility that the government of the United States will not accept the terms of the old ultimatum. A man named Eric Bailey recently died in Punta Arenas who was worthy of a place with the old time soldiers. He died in the service of his country, and he was a brave man. He was generally different, for a giant physically. He also with cause at any rate or some one so inserting as that of the Chilean government, and the rifle. He actually lugged scores of bullets in his pleasants, rabbits, quails and squirrels which he killed with scores.

He could hill a bird on the wing or a rabbit at 150 paces almost as easily as he could hill it at rest. He had a brother patch attached to one side of his coat, in which he on all occasions carried a good supply of carefully selected bullets. He was a quiet man, but he was always a favorite with him, was to set up a scythe blade, edge toward himself at the distance of 100 feet on a right, and he would be throwing them against the edge of the blade.

He could almost carry halve to out of every three apples he threw. Robin Hood's great feat of skill was to be equaled and surpassed at considerable distance and split it with an arrow. We do not see that this is more difficult than splitting the apple on the scythe blade.—Herald New Yorker.

WHY IT WAS SAVED MACHIAS.

A good many people doubtless have wondered why Secretary Tracy named two gunboats launched at Bath, Me., as Machias. Machias people know why and are very proud of the exploit of their ancestors, who within a few weeks of the battle of Concord fought a smart little engagement with the British armed schooner which was blockading that port. The captain of the British schooner commanded the men of Machias to surrender in the King's name. The men of Machias replied that King had no jurisdiction over them, and they were scared at the idea of a British man-of-war. The captain of the British schooner refused, and there was some shooting of an incredulous nature.

Finally some hot shots in the town fired out at sloop and attached the schooner, which was manned by Marblehead men. The engagement was brief, and the Americans succeeded in boarding the schooner, drove her crew below and pulled down the British colors. Machias people claim that the Margaretta was the first British vessel captured in the Revolution, and their exploit is sometimes called the "Lexington of the Sea." Machias is a seaport of about 1,500 people, and the gunboat is launched with the old Machias spirit she will give a good account of herself.—Boston Transcript.

Northern Securities Formed.

A curious result of the decline and fall of General Boulanger has been brought to light in the public press of late. There was supposed to be certain secrets, called generally money in politics, have been installed of late with iron and nickelplate in the defunct general. The palaces in marble, alabaster, gold or bronze have been put in the shade by poor enthusiasts, who in the days of Boulanger's brief glory desired to have a monument before them of him when they should be dead and forgotten. One branch office in the Montmartre-Clignancourt district, where M. Boulanger was particularly popular, is said to have nineteen busts of the departed agitator.—London News.

Parisian thieves recently succeeded by stealing and getting safely away with an entire house and its contents. The building was a two story frame structure.

PEACE OR WAR.

Representative Breckenridge Proposes to Ask the President for More Information

CONCERNING THE CHILEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Resolution Is, After Discussion, Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

Breckenridge Wants More Information from Chile.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There was a limited fillibuster in the attendance in the House this morning, both on the floor and in the galleries.

Breckenridge (Ky.) asked for immediate consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform the House whether any answer to more full and explicit than that to Chile, Egan, or from the government of Chile to the dispatch sent by the government of the United States on the 22nd of December last, and also from whom such answer was received, and at what date, and whether the attention of the House all the correspondence between the government of the United States, its minister to Chile, and the Chilean government, not communicated to Congress with the message heretofore sent to.

Hitt said he would make no objection to the resolution referred to the committee on foreign relations, but the speaker ruled that the motion came too late, the morning hour having expired. Breckenridge to debate the resolution.

BRECKENRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Breckenridge said: If the chairman of the committee on foreign relations desired the resolution referred to the committee, he would make no objection, but he wished to say a few words on the subject. Congress had spent nearly three months before the President concerning a question of peace or war, under circumstances which, in the opinion of this case, must be grave. Now it appeared possible that the Chilean government had sent an answer to the dispatch the President had sent. Congress knew the fact to be that on January 21 a dispatch was sent to the Republic of Chile. He did not know whether the President for not waiting until an answer was received, or until the time at which answer had expired, before sending the message to Congress. He did not know make a critic on either on the book with which the message was accompanied or the message itself. It must be remembered, however, that the language of that message could have been communicated to the authorities of Chile, and the fact that no answer were made to the dispatch of January 21st, affect the nature of the answer, that government would feel called upon to make. Therefore it was not too great a presumption to indulge in that the President of a great and free people, dealing with a free but feeble people, would not have used such language pending consideration by Chile of its answer to that dispatch. It was not too great a presumption to indulge in that a grave emergency the President would have called from the Congress of the United States and simple time if he had not had some intimation of what that answer would be. It is scarcely credible that language so—he would say—strong as that which was used by him would have been used if he believed that a friendly and sufficient answer to the demand made in the dispatch of January 21st, was, therefore, not impossible that he may have had some intimation of what that answer would be, and yet in such an unofficial and informal manner received by him as to justify him in not putting it in his message. (Applause on the democratic side.) The power granted alone to Congress to declare war the President has put upon us.

We should take care, he said, that the honor and dignity of the American people shall be upheld. Our duty is to have all the facts that can bear any relation to this matter. And I realize that it never occurred to me that the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs or any member of the House would hesitate to submit the question to the President of the United States. By reference, by postponement, or by delay of any kind, we would be evading the responsibility we ought to bear to this question. Let us say to the President at once: "We do not intend to be trifled with; we do not intend to be put off with information that is not which has been communicated to us. Let us have it before our opinions crystallize into conclusions." If the gentlemen from Illinois (Hitt) thinks the resolution ought not to come up for immediate consideration I will not oppose him, though I will most seriously think it is a mistake.

BLOUNT URGES DELIBERATION.

"Mr. Speaker," said Blount, "whether or not this House hereafter, in view of the gravity of the situation in the matter of the relations with Chile, may, by a two-thirds vote, do a second session, at least it seems to me at this time, before that course shall have been reached, that we ought not to be thrust upon this House and country by any mode of procedure, a discussion of that procedure. (Applause on the Republican side.) Sir, there is a great responsibility upon this House at the present time. I trust this resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and that every matter touching this question be referred, because we have an illustration this very instant how unexpectedly to everybody, the situation has been brought to the consideration of the House and country. You can treat the matter as well tomorrow or next week, after deliberation, as you can in the passion provoked by indulgence discussion. I hope that we shall be earnest, serious, calm, manful in all this matter."

The House then took up the report of the committee of rules submitted by the rules committee.

Herbert spoke in opposition to Breckenridge's resolution.

McCrary, (Ky.), a member of the foreign affairs committee, said he saw no reason for unreasonable haste in the management of a question so important as this, and said that the committee would give it immediate and due consideration.

Hitt also spoke in favor of reference.

Breckenridge said he was surprised at the opposition to the resolution. It did not otherwise anybody; it simply asked for light.

Burrows (Mich.) inquired whether the gentleman thought that the President, when he received a dispatch, would decline to communicate it to Congress.

Breckenridge thought that when the President receives this communication from the House he would not decline. (Democratic applause.)

On motion of Hitt the resolution was then referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The House adjourned until tomorrow.

THE SENATE.

Senator Morrill, from the committee on finance, today reported unobjectionable, unanimous, a bill to amend the tariff, for the joint resolution introduced by Senator Teller, to provide for an international bimetallic agreement. The resolution declares that the policy of the United States is to unlog gold and silver as a full legal tender money, and to maintain at all times a ratio between the values of the coins of both metals, is hereby reaffirmed, and the President is authorized to invite the governments of such countries as he may deem advisable to join the United States in a conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon such conference to be called with the view of securing permanence in the relative value of gold and silver at a common coinage ratio to be mutually agreed upon through an international agreement, providing for the enlarged monetary use of silver and for giving to that metal equal and unlimited rights with gold and permanence in the relative value of gold and silver at a common coinage ratio to be mutually agreed upon. The President shall by and with the advice of the Senate, appoint three commissioners to attend such conference in behalf of the United States. They shall receive $8000 each and reasonable expenses, approved by the secretary of State.

After a short executive session, a number of bills were passed and the Senate resumed consideration of the Weil and L'Alera claims.

Italy and the Money Question.

ROME, Jan. 26.—The government's decision on the currency question was the subject of a interpellation in the Senate today. Minister Treasury Luzzatti said that the monetary question had not reached an acute stage. It was the world at a renewal of the Latin union question that greatly confined America as regards the silver imperfect system. The Washington government came to some resolution in order to avoid injury through the circulation of silver. The owners of the silver mines are the only people in America who sent to inaugurate silver monometallism. It was the general interest to preserve the Latin union. It would be a false step to leave the Latin league for the purpose of embracing silver from that time forth. Italy would propose to appoint a commission to study the monetary policy and consider the advisability of forming a fractional currency intermediate between the bronze and silver.

TO SIBERIA.

Starving Russians Emigrate in That Direction.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—St. Petersburg advices say that thousands of peasants from the famine-stricken districts have started for Siberia, hoping that they will be able to better their condition there. Large numbers have arrived at Tiumen, their objective point being Tobolsk, 120 miles northeast. Many of them are in a destitute condition. It is estimated that there are now 14,000 persons in the vicinity of Tiumen entirely destitute, and many are sick with the typhus or scarlet fever. The weather is intensely cold and the bodies of the many dying from privation and disease freeze in a few hours. They are then taken to the cemetery and unceremoniously buried in a common pit. The priests refuse to read funeral services or administer the sacrament unless paid.

The Bulkin Trouble.

ARCALON, KAN., Jan. 26.—There are no longer any doubts as to the purpose of the leaders of the recent mob, Judge Bulkin has received quite the intelligence of their ultimatum, which is that the county attorney must drop the prosecutions, recall all warrants, Judge Bulkin must resign, and he and some of his friends must move out of the district, and the wishes of the leaders must be consulted by the governor in the appointment of a successor to Bulkin.

Drifting out to Sea.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The towboat "Webster," towing two scows, is drifting out to sea. The "Webster" was struggling in the teeth of a fifty-mile gale, when the hawser broke and became entangled about the propeller. She became disabled and is helplessly drifting, and the scows with her. It is known that stay Italians are aboard the scows. The towboat "Nichols," with the other scows, which were near, started to their assistance. The scows broke loose, and they, with sixty other Italians, are also gone. It is thought that in all 125 human beings are aboard the boats, which are drifting about at the mercy of the waves, several tugs are searching for them tonight.

A YOUNG MURDERER.

Has Cut the Throat of a Friend from Ear to Ear.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 26.—One of the most sensational tragedies which has occurred in this city in years, was committed yesterday afternoon. Both the victim and her slayer were prominent society young ladies, and the affair is the talk of the town. A few minutes before 4 o'clock Miss Freddie Ward of Gibbons, Arkansas, and her sister were walking up towards the college house. A buggy containing Miss Allen Mitchell and Lizzie Johnson drove up the walk. As the former couple were opposite the buggy Miss Mitchell sprang out of the buggy, grasped Miss Ward by the neck, drew a bright new razor from the folds of her dress and with it cut the throat of her victim. Miss Ward sank to the pavement and the murderess jumped into the buggy and exclaimed: "Drive on, I've done it," and rapidly drove to her home. The sister of the murdered girl had tried to hold the assailant, but she also received a slight cut. Miss Ward was carried to the infirmary, but expired just as the ambulance was reached. Miss Mitchell was arrested at her home and conveyed to jail two hours after the affair.

While the cause of the killing is not positively apparent, it is believed Miss Mitchell committed the deed because she had heard slanderous tales to the effect that Miss Ward, her former friend, had made remarks of a decidedly uncomplimentary nature concerning her. The murderess is 19 years of age, the daughter of a retired furniture dealer, George Mitchell, and her sister is the daughter of John Ward, a wealthy merchant and planter of Gibbons, Ark. The coroner's jury charges Miss Mitchell with premeditated murder.

Alice Mitchell spent a quiet day in jail today, being visited by her parents and sisters. Following her instructions of the latter she refused to talk. Miss Lilly Johnson, who sat in the buggy holding the reigns while Alice Mitchell murdered Miss Ward, yesterday, was arrested today, charged with being an accessory.

A Serious Joke.

An Auburn business man and a friend were out hunting the other day. A big hawk flew over their heads and they blazed away at him. The shot broke the bird's wing and he came to the ground, but was not killed. He was unable to fly any and got upon his feet, but was lively just the same, as the Auburn hunters found before they succeeded in killing him.

The business man placed the remnant of his game in the hawk's big, grasping claws, all of which straightaway closed like the jaws of an escaped bear trap, snapping a shot into the hands of our city boy. With the shock the bird taken care of the business man's friend proceeded to wring the bird's neck. In the earlier stages of the operation the bird seemed to be working the fellow would the hawk grasp the true nature and flip its wings.

All this was fun for the hunters, who after a hard struggle declared their fellow victim was done for. The bird hardly so profaned when the bird got his wind, and leaving the razored wi shortly afterward his persecutors.

As fate would have it, the business man's friend had gone to see the bird and to catch it. The hawk fielded on his wrist, and the way to stick there was a caution. One claw sunk deep into the fellow's wrist, and he called loud and long for mercy.

The business man, seeing that some thing must be done at the risk of his life, finally went to his friend's rescue. He got a good hold on the sinews that bound his hawkship's claws, and was successful in pulling it out. As the claw came out, the hawk fell back and in a moment was still in death. They found that the bird's wings measured three feet and two inches from tip to tip.—Moline Letter.

The Cure Cream.

Half a dozen of our lads have lately had the cure cream. They have been reading dime literature and became the victims of an intense desire to become outlaws and live in caves. One day a few weeks since they took shovels, picks and hoes and went into a piece of woods near the city, and without even thinking by whose the property might be, began to dig a cave. It took four feet square and seven feet deep to make it, and the bottom the lads was widened to nearly eight feet. Over this was placed all planks and brush and leaves, so that the cave was invisible to passers-by. Into it they crawled into their world abode and imagined all sorts of terrible things of themselves.

About a week ago the owner of the woods happened to come to the spot and noticed smoke rising from the ground. He poked around in the leaves and discovered the boys smoking cigarettes. "What are you doing, down there?" he asked. "We are outlaws and we'll cut your throat," said one youthful voice. "Do we ain't either," said another rather frightened boy, "we're only boys and we won't hurt you. This is our cave."

The owner of the land made the boys get up out of the pit, and while they were crawling up out a brace of birches he noticed a stalk in some posts stood before him he landed, and he proceeded to tan the hides of the youngsters by making them immediately take shovels and fill up the hole, into which some of his cattle might have fallen and broken their necks.—Lewiston Journal

Valuable Real Estate.

The prodigious increase in the value of Fifth avenue property is indicated by the lease for ninety years of the land at the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirtieth street, upon which the new hotel, the Holland house, stands, has been leased by Mrs. Mary J. Van Doren, the ladies' seminary, to the Holland syndicate. It is understood that Mrs. Van Doren was able to buy outright three fourths of the land necessary for the site but that for the corner part it she was thought that it will 125 human beings are aboard the boats, which are drifting about at the mercy of the waves, several tugs are searching for them tonight.

A Young Murderer.

Has Cut the Throat of a Friend from Ear to Ear.

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ITALY AND THE POPE.

Attempts at Reconciliation Between the Holy See and the King.

AUSTRIA PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN IT.

The Sympathy of the Catholic World Wanted in Behalf of the Brethren.

By Telegraph to the News.

RECONCILIATION.

Austria's Scheme Against France and for the Brethren.

ROME, Jan. 26.—It is learned from Vatican sources that a few days ago Cardinal Vanutelli had a long interview with the Pope on the subject of a reconciliation between the Holy See and Italy. The interview was prompted by the Emperor of Austria, who is personally interested in the matter. Austria, it is understood, asks of the Pope the participation of Catholics in the Italian parliamentary elections, and a modification of the present favorable attitude of the Holy See toward France. In return for this, Austria wants Italy to change her hostile attitude toward the Vatican to one of a friendly character, and put an end to the religious persecution of Catholics. Austria has a triple end in view—to save the triple alliance from discredit in the Catholic world, to prevent the Vatican going to France, and to counteract the radical movement in Italy, which in time threatens the position of the monarchy. The Italian court and government have signified their approval of the rapprochement on the lines laid down.

THE ANARCHIST CASES.

Butler's Argument to Behalf of Fielden and Schwab.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—General Butler today closed his argument before the United States Supreme Court in behalf of the anarchists Fielden and Schwab.

The better part of General Butler's argument was on the same lines laid down by Solomon. The General dwelt, however, upon the effect that the treaties had upon the rights of the men to have the whole case reviewed by the Supreme Court, and in this respect his talk was on new ground. The learned gentleman said the clients, because they were foreign subjects, had no greater right than Americans, except the fact that under treaties give them the right to have the case passed upon by the United States courts, and in this way there was created a federal question over all the findings of the State supreme court, which showed that the men were present when the judgment was pronounced, when in fact they were not bodily present. He argued that in this way the question was not presented for review here whether or not the absence of the men constituted a constitution of due process of law guaranteed by the Constitution.

Senator Hill Congratulated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Two thousand Democrats grasped the hand of New York's junior senator tonight, and, amid the popping of champagne corks, David Bennett Hill listened smilingly to the many complimentary speeches said of him. The occasion was the reception tendered him by the Manhattan Club, and Democrats from this and other States congratulated the senator. When Senator Hill arose, after the dinner was over, it was fully two minutes before he could speak, so enthusiastic was the applause. He thanked the Manhattan Club, referred to Democratic victories in New York during the past four years, and, speaking of his own reputation, said: "I simply did what I felt to be my duty to my State and to my party. This year we will stand as one party, the Republicans of the country. We have carried the Legislature, we will have a new congressional apportionment, to be followed by a new State apportionment, and I hope soon to sit in the United States Senate with a Democratic colleague."

A Mass of Flames.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 26.—The extensive plant of Dorne, Scrymser & Co., lubricating oil manufacturers, was entirely destroyed by fire tonight. One of the stills exploded, causing the conflagration. Still leaders must be emptied by the time the plant was a mass of flames. The blazing oils floated out on the surface of Staten Island Sound, greatly endangering the shipping. Staten Island ferryboats were fired, igniting the trestle of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which spans the sound here. The oil works covers ten acres with a 450-foot frontage. The loss aggregates $300,000; insurance partial.

Deaths.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Rev. R. R. Howard of Boston, secretary of the American Peace Association, died here.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—The Duchess Louise, mother of the Empress of Austria, is dead.

FLYNNS POINT, ONT., Jan. 26.—Archbishop Langevin died this evening. He was 71 years of age.

The Columbus Fire.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 26.—When the fire was burning in the Opera House block, a woman appeared at a fourth story window and started to descend by way of the fire escape. She became bewildered and turned back, disappearing within, and was not seen again. A woman and child on the same floor were saved by the firemen, who rushed through the flames. The total loss is over $750,000, partially insured. Among the number of heavy losers were the following: The Gazette Printing Company, loss $10,000, insurance same; the Daily Express, a German daily, loss $3000, insurance $1500; Goodman & Co., shoe factory, $50,000, insurance unknown; Baker's photograph gallery, loss $31,000, insurance unknown; Isaac Feeley, Metropolitan Opera House building, loss $140,000, insurance $100,000; the wholesale liquor house of Stalnbauer, loss $12,000, no insurance; Haley &