

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Herald* publishes the full text of the San Domingo treaty, and says in regard to it: All our commercial advantages are not only retained, but every encouragement is given for the introduction of American manufactures and industries. Our legal tender standard of gold and silver is to be the standard of Dominica, and a tribunal of arbitration is to be constituted for the settlement of every dispute which may arise from such commercial reciprocity. These are some of the intrinsic merits of the treaty; but a greater one is held in view by the administration, inasmuch as the harbor of Samana will eventually become the great coaling station of Europe, and of the world's new highway of commerce via Nicaragua to the Pacific, and this new harbor will, it is believed—under the benefits of such a treaty as now awaits ratification—be also the site of an American colony not less important than the ones that are to grow up at either termini of the inter-oceanic canal.

That feature of the treaty which proposes to adopt our standard of gold and silver coinage as the Dominican standard, and admit our silver coinage for circulation there, will not only prepare the way for American interests in San Domingo, but will be of advantage to our mercantile interests with that country. Following are portions of the treaty which affect our commerce:

Articles of Dominican production to be admitted free into the United States: Animals alive of all kinds for breeding purposes, asphaltum, barley, beeswax, bones, shells and other animal remains employed as fertilizers, cocoa, coffee, cotton, hemp, sisal hennipen and other vegetable textile fibres, dye woods and dye stuffs of all kinds, esparto and other grasses and pulp of for the manufacture of paper, fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked, fruits, vegetables and nuts, edibles of all kinds, hides and skins undressed, whether dried or salted or pickled, hides, ropes, honey in the comb or strained, India-rubber and gutta-percha, indigo, leather, meats, fresh whether beef or mutton, minerals and ores, molasses and melado, palm or coconut oil, rock salt, sponges, sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tallow, tobacco in leaf, wood and lumber of all kinds.

Schedule B—Articles of Dominican production to be admitted to the United States at a reduction of 25 per cent: Cordials, in bottles or jugs, consisting of rum, aromatized or sweetened fruit, preserves, fruit jellies and comfits, ginger preserved or pickled, tobacco, in twist or manufactured into cigars or cigarettes.

Schedule C—Articles of the production of the United States to be admitted free into the Dominican Republic: Ale and beer, animals alive, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, horses for breeding, asphalt, bitumen, tar, pitch and rosin, crude or refined, biscuits and other food preparations of flour, books bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter in all languages, bricks, fire bricks, tiles, artificial stone, terra cotta, slate and asbestos for building, bottles and hair, raw or waste broom brushes and whisks of bristles or brown straw, butter, carriages and wagons, carts, cars and barrows with or without springs, cheese blocks, mantel or wall, coal and fuel of all kinds, cotton, hemp, flax, jute and other vegetable fibres, cotton seed and its products, crucibles, and melting pots, of all kinds, eggs, fertilizers of all kinds, natural or artificial, fish of all kinds, fresh, canned, dried, smoked or pickled, flour and meal of whatever kind, grain, fruits, vegetables, fresh, canned, dried pickled or pressed, gold and silver coin of the United States and bullion, grain of all kinds, hay, hides, skins undressed, houses of wood or iron complete, ice, iron and steel tools, utensils and implements for agriculture, mining, arts, industries and science, composed wholly or in part of iron, or steel, or both, or of iron and steel combined with other metals, or with wood, or with both including any separate extra parts and pieces pertaining thereto, iron or steel rails, posts, bars, beams, rafters, pillars, gratings, tubings, pipes, rods and the like, whether wrought or cast for any construction purposes, iron, cast, pig and scrap. Lamps and lanterns, lard, locomotives, railways rolling stock, rails and all materials for railways or tramways, marble or alabaster in the rough or squared, meats of all kind, fresh, canned, salted or smoked, milk, canned, condensed or preserved, minerals and ores, mineral waters, natural and artificial molds and patterns for arts, naphtha, paper of all kinds for printing, pens of any metal not silver or gold. Petroleum crude, petroleum refined for illuminating and lubricating purposes, powder and explosives for blasting, printers' ink, all colors, printers' types, sewing machines, ship-building materials and accessories of all kinds, when used in the construction, equipment or repair of vessels or boats of any kinds, shoos, staves, heading, hoops and cooperage of all kinds, and wooden boxes of all kinds, steam and power engines, machines and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, for agriculture, irrigation or mining, arts and industries of all kinds, and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection of motive power thereto stone and lime plaster cement and other

earthen substances for building and for use in arts and industries, stove ranges and furnaces for culinary or manufacturing purposes, straw of all kinds, tanbark, teasels of wire for all uses, telegraphic wire, and telegraphic, telephone and electrical apparatus of all kinds for communication, tinware for arts, industries and domestic uses, trees, plants, vines and seeds and grains of all kinds for propagation, waterpipes of all classes, materials and dimensions; willow-ware and basket-ware; wire plain or barbed for fencing, with hooks, staples, nails and like appliances for fastening the same; wood and lumber of all kinds suitable for building, including beams, rafters, planks, boards, flooring, joists, doors, sashes, frames, blinds, painted or unpainted, and similar necessary parts of buildings; wooden-ware and implements of all kinds for agricultural, mechanical or household use, exclusive of furniture, wool, raw, washed or carded; zinc, tin and lead, in sheets; asbestos, tin, paper and other roofing.

Schedule D—Articles of the production of the United States to be admitted into the Dominican Republic at a reduction of 25 per centum from the rates of customs duties now fixed: Clothing, cotton goods, fabrics of mixed cotton, wool or linen, furniture, comprising beds, tables, sofas, chairs, arm chairs, desks, toilet tables, wardrobes, book cases, sideboards and other household furniture, whether plain or upholstered; glassware of all kinds, plain or decorated, including mirrors, gum and gutta percha goods, leather, fine or common, and all articles in which leather shall be the principal material, linen goods, paints, paintings, oils, varnishes, pianos and other musical instruments, porcelain, china, earthenware, plain or decorated, soap, candles, tallow and grease, table cutlery and plated ware, wall papers and woolen goods.

NEW YORK, 18.—The Catholic male orphan asylum at St. Mark's and Albany avenue, Brooklyn, burned this afternoon, and it is feared some children perished in the flames. The Sisters in charge think all escaped, but cannot tell until the roster of the boys is called. The little fellows are now scattered about in care of residents of the neighborhood. The fire started in the drying room, which adjoined the southern end of the main building. This drying room also contained the boilers and heating apparatus, with the dormitory on the third floor, in which there were 60 orphans suffering from various complaints.

Sister Mary Josephine, who was in the dormitory at the time the fire broke out, made heroic efforts to save the little ones. She remained in the room until absolutely driven out by the flames. She then ran to the window, where she stood on the cornice until Fireman McGroarty of engine 14, from the roof of the building swung his coat to her. The Sister caught the coat, but when McGroarty tried to pull her from her perilous position she lost her grasp and fell to the ground, and struck upon her shoulders and head. She was conveyed to St. Catherine's Hospital in an unconscious condition.

Joseph Ryan, a boy, tried to descend by a ladder from the same floor (third) and got within eight feet of the ground when the ladder parted. He received severe injuries.

John McGrath, eight years old, jumped from the third story and was badly injured.

Mother De Chautel and Sister Anthony were in the office when the fire was discovered. They at once gave the alarm and proceeded to get the youngsters out of the building.

There were 785 orphans in the main building, which is also known as St. John's Home. They were told to leave the Home and seek shelter in any neighboring house until called for. There was great excitement among the inmates. Hundreds of little fellows ran out into the falling snow hatless and coatless. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the buildings were almost completely destroyed. The Asylum and grounds occupied an entire block. The Asylum building was 210 x 150 feet, three stories, with a mansard roof, and was constructed of blue stone.

JACKSON, 18.—Parties on this evening's train report a horrible murder four miles north of Hazelhurst, Miss., last night. Wm. Somerville, an old bachelor, living with his widowed sister, was called to the door about midnight, and as he opened the door was shot down, falling dead on the floor. The assassins were three negroes, who threatened to kill the old lady, but she begged them to take what they wanted. They took a trunk belonging to Mr. Somerville, which contained about \$2,000, and escaped. Two negroes have been arrested near Hazelhurst on suspicion, with strong circumstantial evidence against them. Excitement runs high in the vicinity, and if caught they will be lynched. Somerville was one of the best citizens in the county.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Commissioner Clark of the Pension Bureau was examined to-day by the House committee investigating the conduct of Marshal Wright in the Ohio election. He had heard rumors that employees of that bureau acted as deputy marshals in Ohio at the election, but was not officially informed of such action. Some of these employees, he had heard, were special examiners of the bureau. Clarke was requested to prepare a tabulated statement showing the number of pension employees absent from the city at the time of the election, and the number who are residents of Ohio. He said it was customary for a large

number of the employees to take their annual leave at election time.

J. W. Connelly, a clerk in the Interior Department, said: "I was in Cincinnati October 14th; was a deputy marshal, but never made claim for my services, nor did I exercise my authority; I doubted my right to accept the appointment as deputy marshal, but was told that if I wanted to keep from being arrested I had better be sworn in, as I had been published as being a repeater. I was requested to go to Cincinnati by a gentleman from Washington, and while there to do clerical work for Wright. Rathbone gave me the names of five men from Chicago, whom I arrested and kept under arrest until after the polls closed. They said two men in Cincinnati had agreed to pay railroad fares to and from Chicago and to pay \$15 to each to vote. I took the arrested parties and tried to find the men, but they were not to be found."

"How were the five arrested men to vote?" asked Stewart.

"The democratic ticket," replied the witness.

Connelly said his expenses to and from Cincinnati and at that city, amounting to about \$75, had been paid by Cavanaugh, ex-sergeant-at-arms at the House of Representatives.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

WALL STREET, 19.—Stocks opened strong, advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, but soon declined $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; after 10:30 there was a sharp advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, Lackawanna leading.

NEW YORK, 19.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* extra states that the fire marshal reports twelve bodies found up to 8 o'clock this morning among the ruins of the burned St. John's Home for Children. Workmen are still searching the debris. The utmost excitement prevails in the vicinity of the asylum. The bodies found are so charred and blackened that identification is almost impossible. It is believed that most of the children who perished were in the ill-fated Josephine's ward. Men engaged in excavating the ruins of the laundry found the remains of nine boys and two grown persons. Who the adults were is not ascertained yet. The Sisters are unwilling to be interviewed, but it is plain to see that their list of inmates rescued does not come up to the full number. This is explained by the statement that the children may have been cared for in private houses, and will turn up. The fact is that last night only one child was admitted to be missing, and this morning a dozen bodies were found. These facts tell their own ghastly story with a positiveness that is appalling.

Brooklyn's latest horror is another evidence of the sad truth that no amount of good intention can atone for the lack of proper precaution and vigilance. Hundreds of children in the asylum were tenderly protected against all harm except that which could have been most easily guarded against—fire. There was a very large water hydrant in the yard, with four butts, but there was no hose in or about the building, nor any other means of extinguishing fire. So what began in a trivial accident ended in an awful tragedy. At the time the fire began the larger boys in the institution were playing in the court-yard, making slides on the newly fallen snow or snowballing. It was a visiting day, and many parents of children had come to see them. About 35 children were in the infirmary, on the second floor, under care of Sister Anthony. Their little wan faces were peering at the windows.

It is yet impossible to tell where the inmates of the institution can be found. In station-houses, car stables and private homes the waifs found shelter. Late this afternoon a list of the children was made up, and 123 were unaccounted for. While it may turn out that not one of these is among the ruins, the fact remains that tons of burnt timber, warped iron and fallen bricks have not yet been removed, and may entomb many more corpses than have been recovered. The trustees of the Home have hired a force of men to continue the search until it is settled beyond a question that there are no more bodies in the wreck of the building. In a room of the saved portion of the asylum proper are the bodies of those who have been found. They are tied up in sheets. Any effort to identify them would be perfectly useless. It is now known that the little patients were so situated as to be almost completely cut off from escape. And the flames ate rapidly upward, thus preventing egress by the lower parts of the house. Eddie McGrath, one of the kitchen boys, 12 years of age, was going in to wash cups when the fire broke out. He ran on and saved his little 7-year-old brother, who was on the second floor. Speaking to a Union reporter, McGrath said there were seven boys in the infirmary on the third floor afflicted with sore eyes, and about twenty-three sick with malarial fever. He said seven were unable to leave their beds, and suggested the probability that they were the first victims. Children were received at the Home on various conditions. Most of them were orphans, and some half orphans. In addition to these a few had been committed by police magistrates when their parents were either incapable or unwilling to properly care for them. The boys forming the last-named class were, in greater part, unwilling inmates, and these, it is believed, compose mainly the missing. The 123 having been set free by the fire evidently prefer to remain at large. Identity of the remains of a woman found in the ruins may be helped by the statement of Sister Veronica. She said: "I let two visitors into the infirmary who went up stairs. They were

Mrs. McCarron and Mrs. Halloran. I think they got out, but I am not sure." She continued: "There were not more than ten or twelve children on the upper floor of the infirmary when the fire broke out. This floor was used as a dispensary, where children's ailments were treated, and was not for occupancy except at such periods."

Sister Veronica was in the infirmary when the fire was discovered, and said it seemed to originate in some dish towels that hung on a rack.

Sister Clementina was there, too, and ran upstairs to get water to throw on the flames. Before she got back the fire had gained such headway that it was useless to try to check it, and their efforts were then directed to saving the children.

Mrs. Feeney, who is laundress of the institution, was found in the farmhouse of the asylum, at the east end of the grounds, and from her statement there seems no doubt the fire originated in the engine room, which was in the basement annex. "I was in the laundry," said Mrs. Feeney, "with Sister Clementina and the assistant laundress, whose name I do not know. It was during recitation hour, and I was making some remark to Sister Clementina about the boys in the yard, when suddenly I saw a flame in the drying press. I turned and saw the towels were in a blaze, and before we could hardly move the place was in a blaze. There must have been at least 35 boys in the infirmary up stairs under the care of Sister Mary Anthony. I cannot imagine how many got out." Mrs. Feeney was prevented from making any further statement by a Sister, who drew her aside and warned her not to talk.

The dead recovered until a late hour this afternoon number thirteen. It is said \$3,000 worth of statues have been saved, with a picture of Mother Baptiste, who died two years ago. This constituted about all in the building not burned. The walls of one wing of the asylum having been saved, the pecuniary loss will not be as heavy as at first reported. Total insurance \$97,500. The coroner to-day impaneled a jury and then adjourned the inquest.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The joint commission in charge of the Washington monument to-day submitted to Congress their report, showing its progress during the past year. The report shows that the weight of the monument is 81,120 tons, and that it has cost \$1,187,710, of which Congress appropriated \$887,710. In relation to the completion of the monument, the engineer in charge of the work submits his report with that of the commission. He says: "Two methods of treating the terrace at the foot of the shaft have been suggested. One method will require an appropriation of \$612,300 to complete the entire work; for the other, \$160,800 is desired." The joint commission favor the latter.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, was the first witness examined to-day by the sub-committee investigating the conduct of Marshal Wright in the Ohio election. He said that when he saw the reports that government clerks had acted as deputy marshals in that election, he directed that the accounts of clerks for such service be not allowed. Witness was interrogated relative to the legality of the appointment of men not residents of Cincinnati as deputy marshals, and sections of the Revised Statutes were read to the effect that no person should be appointed a deputy marshal not a qualified voter in a voting precinct or election district, and that none should be appointed without the request of two citizens. Judge Lawrence said the knowledge had not reached his office that the legality of the appointments was a question of law, and he did not wish to express an opinion before carefully examining the statutes.

Dennis Kavanaugh testified that he has been provided with several thousand dollars by the Lincoln Club of Cincinnati, to be used to prevent illegal voting. The money was to be spent regardless of party considerations.

The committee then adjourned. Cincinnati, 19.—Lieutenant of the Police Michael Mullen, pleaded guilty to the indictment for violating the election laws, in the United States Court to-day, and was remanded for sentence. The indictment charges him with unlawfully hindering, obstructing and preventing certain qualified voters from exercising their franchise on the 14th of last October by unlawfully confining them in a cellar. Mullen was in charge of the Hammond Street police district at the time, and several of the police who arrested the persons referred to in the indictment are also on trial.

Chicago, 19.—The *Times* will say to-morrow that Arthur Gleason will soon give information with regard to the election frauds in the second precinct of the eighteenth ward, which the Federal grand jury has been investigating, and that the facts within Gleason's knowledge are now in possession of United States District Attorney Tuttle. Gleason is an employee of the county clerk's office, where the ballots were when the bogus ones were substituted, and is under indictment for complicity in the job.

DENVER, 19.—Articles were filed to-day with the Secretary of State incorporating the Denver, New Orleans and Missouri Pacific Railway Company to run from a connection with an extension of the Missouri Pacific Railway 20 miles north of the southwest corner of Kansas to a connection with the Denver and New Orleans Railway east of Trinidad. Jay Gould, Russell Sage, John Evans, C. W. Fisher and C. B. Kountze are directors the first year.

COLUMBUS, O., 19.—Striking miners attacked the guards at Murray City, in Hocking Valley, at about 11 o'clock to-night, and there was some sharp firing, when the patrol brought relief to the guards. The miners were repulsed without known loss.

WASHINGTON, 19.—After adjournment of Congress yesterday afternoon a number of Senators and Representatives boarded a street car at the Capitol to ride down Capitol Hill, and had a very exciting trip, owing to the fact that the pavements were very slippery from snow, and the cars were run down the hill without horses. The car upon which the Congressmen were, in going down, attained too great a velocity, and becoming unmanageable, ran into another car immediately ahead. The shock of the collision threw down several Congressmen, and one of the Representatives, Hemphill of South Carolina, was stunned, and had to be taken home in a carriage. Mr. Leedom, sergeant-at-arms, was also injured, being cut about the face.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—The British steamship *Victoria*, from Galveston, with cotton and oil cake for Bremen, and here to complete her cargo, was in collision at 6 p.m. with the steamboat *Fred. A. Blanks*, making an excursion trip to the Exposition. The *Blanks* sank in a few minutes. She had a number of passengers on board, but they were saved, as well as the crew, Captain McNeely of the tug *Corsair* remaining alongside the sinking steamer until all were taken off. The *Blanks* was valued at \$100,000; insurance \$25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—Yokohama advices say the Japanese government has remitted the indemnity of four hundred thousand dollars payable by Corea in consequence of the attack on the Japanese legation at Seoul, in 1882.

WALL STREET, 20.—Stocks irregular this morning, but in the main firmer. Lackawanna was erratic, opening $\frac{1}{4}$ higher at 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$, then declining to 95 rallied to 96. Oregon Transcontinental higher at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bar Silver 107 $\frac{1}{4}$. Stocks stronger after 11; prices advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1, difference of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ between cash and regular Missouri Pacific.

PITTSBURG, 20.—After an idleness of several months, the steel works of Hussey, Howe & Co., will start up next Monday.

Brilliant, O., 20.—The Spauld Iron Works, which has been closed down for some time, will resume in all departments next Monday.

FOREIGN.

VIENNA, 19.—Orders are telegraphed throughout Europe for the arrest of Lucas Janner, defaulting and absconding director of the securities department of the Lower Austrian Discount Bank. Liberals rewards were offered for the apprehension of the culprit. Numerous bonds were signed Heinrich Kuffler, the banker suspected of complicity in the Janner crime, have been found in Janner's cash box. These bonds represent large sums of money were paid Kuffler out of funds belonging to the Discount Bank. The directors of the bank raised ten million florins, so as to be able to meet the run on the bank, which is honoring all demands.

BERLIN, 19.—The *North German Gazette* intimates that Bismarck has decided to rest from public duties. The *Gazette* argues that the Chancellor must feel convinced—as the obstructive policy of the opposition party in the Reichstag develops itself—that is better for him to consult his health and prepare for the inevitable conflicts of the winter session, which will be the result of this obstructive policy, than to sacrifice his health by an honorable effort in a dishonorable struggle.

LONDON, 19.—The steamer *Ozenholme* from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown harbor on her beam ends. She experienced terrific weather, and lost many head of cattle. The steamer is still on her beam ends. The heads and legs of dead and living cattle are seen hanging over the side of the vessel. The upper deck of the vessel is a confused mass of dead and living cattle. Many carcasses were thrown overboard, and washed ashore. The steamer was towed ashore to prevent her sinking. Only five head of cattle remain alive. Terrible weather is reported off the coast.

LEIPZIG, 19.—In the Anarchist cases to-day, counsel for Reinsdorf merely questioned the advisability of the court's pronouncing upon his client the sentence of death. Reinsdorf was a consumptive and not likely to live long, and he wanted to die a martyr. The government prosecutor maintained that the guilt of Reinsdorf, Rupsch and Kurchler had been fully proven, and that Providence alone had prevented the successful accomplishment of the crime.

LONDON, 19.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes, under reserve, a statement from a well-informed American correspondent, to the effect that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will be the successor of James Russell Lowell as American minister at the Court of St. James.

LEIPZIG, 19.—The Imperial Supreme Court has rejected the appeal of Madame Kalomine against the decree of divorce granted by the court at Darmstadt to the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse.

Three Americans have been arrested at Mayence having several boxes of dynamite.