

the body they belonged. The remains that are unclaimed are now in coffins furnished by the railroad company, and will be buried here unless recognized. The coroner's inquest was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, and Hon. L. S. Sherman appeared as counsel for the railroad company.

James A. Manning was the first witness examined. He testified that he was near the spot when the train went down; heard the crash and went to render assistance.

Capt. Chas. H. Tyler, of St. Louis, a commission merchant, testified that he had his face terribly bruised and his right hand injured. He was in appearance and in his answers exceedingly intelligent. While the train was at Buffalo he examined the coaches and was satisfied that fully 200 persons, seventy more than the conductor stated on the day previous, were on the train. Tyler said he had been captain of steamboats on the Mississippi River for twenty-four years and was competent to judge of the number on board from experience. He had also traveled a great deal. There were nineteen passengers in his car the "Palatine." Several card parties were formed just before the accident occurred. The train was going about fifteen miles per hour when the bell-rope snapped, breaking and extinguishing three lamps. Ten minutes later he felt the coach going into the river. The car was enveloped in utter darkness, and the anguish of the moment was horrible in the extreme. The abyss was passed, the suspense over and a terrible crash at the bottom came. Across the rear part of the "Palatine" fell the "City of Buffalo," crushing two men, all who were in the "Palatine" that were killed. Witness thought every person in the "Buffalo" was destroyed, as in climbing over that car to a place of safety, he was unable to discover any signs of life. The others fell together, and scores of persons were lying in the wreck.

Some persons express the opinion that no more bodies in a recognizable condition will be recovered.

BENNINGTON, Vt., 1.—A terrible wind storm on Saturday did great damage, the loss amounting to fully \$25,000. The spire of the Baptist Church was blown over and the greater portion of the knitting mill of A. B. Valentine demolished by the falling of a large chimney. Numerous houses and barns were wrecked.

QUINCY, Ill., 1.—A collision between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Toledo, Wabash and Western trains, in the northern part of the city, killed the engineer and fireman on the latter, and probably on the former. No passengers were injured.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—A sleet and snow storm last night extended as far south as Osyka. Two feet of snow fell at Holly Springs; fourteen inches at Jackson and Vicksburg, and a foot at Shreveport and Monroe, and four inches at Osyka, delaying the trains, breaking down the telegraph wires and interrupting communication.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1.—Reliable private intelligence has been received here that the Chinese Government has finally commissioned two joint ministers to the United States, Spain and Peru, and that they have started for this country via Madrid. They will devote their attention for two or three weeks to matters connected with the Chinese immigration to Cuba, and then proceed direct to Washington, which will be their permanent headquarters, arriving probably in March. The senior minister is a mandarin of high rank. Wing, his assistant or associate, was educated at Yale College and speaks English fluently.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The Sunday New York Herald has an able article, designed to prove, first, that the President of the Senate has not always presided over the two houses when they have met to count the electoral vote; second, that he has never exercised the power to declare the result of the count, except upon the special authority of joint resolutions previously adopted by both Houses; and, third, he has no constitutional power to decide between conflicting returns.

Forney's Sunday Chronicle maintained precisely the opposite position, and argues furthermore that if the Senate should concede the right of either House to go behind State certificates, no power can prevent the Senate from debating any more questions until the 4th of March, in which case the Chro-

nicle contends that the election would be thrown into the next house, wherein twenty States would be controlled by the republicans, who can thus elect Hayes either way.

The President, speaking of the Nicaragua ship canal, says he always has been greatly interested in the opening of navigation across the Isthmus, and that he has now no doubt as to its entire feasibility. He says he is personally familiar with the Nicaraguan route and can himself testify to its practicability, that he crossed the Isthmus at that point some years ago on his way to join his command in California, that the level of the lake is not more than one hundred and fifty-seven feet above the tide on the Atlantic side, that the length of canal requiring excavations is not more than sixty-one miles, while there will be slack water navigation by means of dams on the San Juan river from the mouth of San Carlos to Lake Nicaragua, a distance of about sixty-three miles, lake navigation for less than sixty miles to Virgin Bay and a continuance of canal thence through the beautiful valleys of the Rio del Medis and Rio Grand to Brito.

In a recent conversation the President alluded to the other routes over which careful instrumental surveys had also been made and each of which possessed some advantages, none he said had as many advantages as the Nicaraguan route. The President said the United States for more than half a century has had an absorbing interest in an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus; we have finally been able to prove the practicability of the work at most favorable points, and he felt confident in saying that the people of this great Republic will be eager to do whatever is proper to aid in its consummation in accordance with the broadest principles of common benefit to all nations and to all people. It will make the products of British Columbia and of Central America doubly valuable and it will bring the wheat products of California more directly and competitively into British markets, thus cheapening and giving stability to the price of breadstuffs, which will be an incalculable advantage to the masses of the people of a manufacturing and commercial country. In regard to the financial question to be considered in connection with the project, the President said that the vast products of California alone would afford a handsome revenue. So far as Pacific railroads are concerned, Grant thinks they will be in favor of the construction of the canal, for the increased population which will go to the Pacific coast will greatly multiply their trade.

NEW YORK, 1.—The World's Washington special has had another interview with Grant, in which the latter expresses the opinion that another general election must be held for his successor. The Times Tallahassee special says the supreme court reassembled to-day and they took up the matter of the return of the State canvassing board to the writ ordering a new count from the face of the returns. The court quashed the return as no answer to the writ. A new order was then issued, directing the board to reassemble and make a fresh canvass and count of returns, and to confine themselves to votes for the governor, as no other candidate's rights were involved in the proceeding. This new order was made returnable at 4:30 p.m. to-day. The canvassing board re-assembled in obedience to the order and canvassed the returns for governor as before, and returned the result to the court as their answer to the new writ.

3:30 a.m.—at this hour it is still snowing furiously, with a high wind. The snow in Broadway is drifted from three to five feet high. All manner of motion is greatly delayed.

Several papers have specials to the effect that the fire department of Ashtabula had orders not to play upon the burning cars, ostensibly that the passengers might not be drowned, but really to have the bodies burned beyond recognition, so that the railroad would not be responsible in damages.

ALBANY, 2.—The legislature convened to-day, and the Governor presented his address.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Democratic certificates of presidential electors in South Carolina were delivered to Senator Ferry to-day.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 2.—Governor

Hampton has issued an address, calling upon all the faithful, law-abiding and loyal citizens, who desire to maintain the government of their choice, to come forward promptly and pay 10 per cent. of the amount of the taxes paid by them last year. Governor Hampton says it is for the people of South Carolina now to determine whether they will support the government they have installed, or the attempted usurpation which is only upheld by the bayonets of the federal troops.

NEW ORLEANS, 2.—Shortly before noon, the committee from the St. Patrick's Hall House waited upon Gov. Kellogg and presented a communication informing him that the House of Representatives was organized at St. Patrick's Hall; at the same time entering a solemn protest against the occupation of the State House by armed police and militia, against the exclusion from the State House of the duly elected representatives of the people, and against the presence of armed men, metropolitans and soldiers. Gov. Kellogg replied that there were several statements contained in the communication which were incorrect; there were no military, properly speaking, in the State House.

#### FOREIGN.

SAINT ALBANS, 30.—The Grand Trunk engineers seized the turntable of Point St. Charles, and refused to let any trains pass. The Montreal authorities have been applied to for aid.

TORONTO, 30.—The only train in motion west of Montreal is the western bound passenger train, which is approaching Belleville. The track at that point is barricaded on both sides of the town. The strikers are so demonstrative that a company of militia has been called out to assist the civil authorities in protecting the railroad employees in their endeavor to clear the line. The eastern bound passenger train will be started from this city on Sunday morning.

LONDON, 31.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Pera insists that the removal of the British fleet has no political significance. He says at Thursday's sitting of the conference the Ottoman delegation commenced by declaring as impossible every measure affecting the independence and integrity of the empire. They especially objected to the proposal that the governors of provinces should be appointed under the approval of the powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 31.—The Marquis of Salisbury at his audience with the Sultan yesterday, announced that a complete understanding between the Powers was achieved during the preliminary conference, and this agreement resulted in the programme which already had been semi-officially communicated to the Porte. Lord Salisbury advised the Sultan to accept the proposals. The Sultan replied that he deeply regretted that he was compelled to decline giving his adhesion thereto, as his powers were limited by the constitution. Lord Salisbury thereupon remarked, "In that case Turkey must not count upon money or men from England, who would leave Turkey to her fate." The Sultan answered, "It is useless to press me, for I accepted the proposals it would be at the risk of my crown and life." Lord Salisbury then asked on what His Majesty relied for defense in case of war. The Sultan replied that the army and the people would defend him. He could not depend on them if he opposed the unanimous wishes of his subjects. At the conclusion of the interview Lord Salisbury informed the Sultan that he would be compelled to withdraw the British fleet in order to dissipate the erroneous idea that the fleet supported Turkey in resisting the will of Europe.

On leaving the Sultan the Marquis telegraphed to Admiral Drummond to withdraw his fleet immediately from Turkish waters. The admiral asked for authority to winter in the harbor of Salonica, but Lord Salisbury refused to give it. Consequently a portion of the fleet sailed for the Piræus and the remainder proceeded to Malta.

TORONTO, 31.—The termination of the strikes seems as distant as ever. The company is confident of its ability to provide drivers for passenger and most of their freight trains and resume business as early as the civil and military authorities can guarantee the safety of these substitutes and the company's property. The strikers on the other

hand made a desperate resolve that the trains traffic should not be resumed until their demands are satisfied. Matters are almost as bad between Toronto and Montreal. The train which left Toronto this morning, with Friday's through passengers, is now lying at Coburg and fearing to proceed, while at Belleville matters are assuming a more serious aspect. The strikers are for the time in the ascendant. Last night twenty-eight men of the Forty-ninth Battalion were ordered to that station to preserve peace and pilot in the Montreal passenger train, which awaited orders seven miles east. While the trackmen cleared the line at one end of the yard the strikers would block it at the other by running the snow plows and cars off the track. Early this morning a locomotive foreman went out and piloted the express train to Belleville. On its arrival the strikers assembled and several hours elapsed before a driver could be got to mount the engine. The military were unable to prevent strikers from severely beating the engineer. The volunteers were not ordered to load or use bayonets. One of the strikers, in attempting to wrestle a bayonet from a volunteer, received a severe wound in the neck. Several other parties were badly knocked about. Several pistols were fired, but nobody was dangerously wounded. Four companies of the Fifteenth Battalion have since been ordered out, but the men seemed unwilling to turn out, and at 2 this p. m. only forty were under arms. Reinforcements from the country arrived at four o'clock, but the company abandoned all hope of starting the train before tomorrow, when it is expected more efficient measures will be taken to secure the operation of the line.

Later, it is understood that negotiations are now pending between the Grand Trunk Company and the government for complete protection of the company's property by military authorities, and that no attempt will be made to resume business on the road till such security is guaranteed.

TORONTO, 1.—No trains of the Grand Trunk Railroad left here to-day. The trains are generally not moved from the places where they were abandoned by the engineers. There is no rioting at present in any section.

MONTREAL, 1.—Every thing around the Grand Trunk works here is quiet and generally orderly and well disposed. The men of the Montreal section did not strike, and no interruption to passenger travel has taken place either on that or the eastern section of the road. No trains left for the west to-day.

LONDON, 1.—The steamer Oregon, which sailed from Bristol Dec. 28th for New York, has put back to the former port, having been dismasted in a violent gale. All the passengers and crew are safe.

The steamer Othello, from Hull, Dec. 26th, for New York, was also compelled by storm to return to Margate roads.

DELHI, 1.—Victoria was to-day proclaimed Empress here, and throughout India with great ceremony.

LONDON, 2.—A gale of unprecedented violence prevailed on the south coast of England yesterday. Dover pier was partially destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$150,000. At Eastbourne there was great destruction; the loss foots up \$65,000. Nearly every town on the south coast, from Dover to Portsmouth, was partially inundated by the high tide, and the furniture was washed out of houses. The disastrous floods are caused by the heavy rains still reported throughout the country.

TORONTO, 2.—No disturbance yet on the Grand Trunk Railway. Trains are being dispatched at irregular times to various points.

OTTAWA, Ont., 2.—At the Gloucester election, yesterday, a riot occurred at one of the polls, which resulted in ten or twelve men being seriously injured. The returning officer found it necessary to close the hall, and the voting, which was necessarily postponed, is progressing to-day.

PARIS, 2.—A tremendous gale has been raging on the Atlantic coast of France. Two villages were threatened with destruction by the high water. Several lives were lost, and one of the telegraph cables between France and England has parted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 2.—At Monday's sitting of the conference the Turks, in addition to the points al-

ready mentioned, refused to accept the proposal that the official language of each district should be that of the majority of the inhabitants thereof. The Marquis of Salisbury addressed the conference with warmth, condemning the obstinacy of the Porte. Although another sitting is appointed for Thursday, but little hope of an understanding is entertained. The plenipotentiaries have intimated their intention, if the Porte persists in resisting the proposals of the Powers, to quit Constantinople.

General Ignatieff has asked Saffet Pasha for authorization for a Russian man-of-war to enter the Bosphorus to convey him home. Saffet has granted the authorization, and if the efforts to effect an understanding fail, Ignatieff will depart on Saturday.

LONDON, 2.—Another telegram, dated Constantinople, Tuesday evening, states that at the interview between Lord Salisbury and Midhat Pasha after the sitting of the conference yesterday, the conversation became very animated in consequence of Salisbury's reproach, and the Grand Vizier declared that he was ready to resign, as he could not agree to conditions incompatible with the independence and integrity of Turkey. Salisbury urged that it was to the interest of Turkey to accept the proposals of the powers. Midhat replied that the Porte might make concessions upon some points, but would reject all which were contrary to the dignity of the Empire. After this interview a Cabinet council was held and Midhat Pasha visited all the plenipotentiaries.

The reports are confirmed that Ignatieff and Salisbury will quit Constantinople.

LONDON, 3.—The Standard's dispatch from Belgrade reports that General Nikitine, on Monday, dismissed the Russian and foreign officers whom he had engaged, and with Dandiville, the Czar's adjutant, will soon return to Russia.

The Standard's Berlin dispatch says it is reported from St. Petersburg that General Ignatieff has already re-embarked the archives of the embassy.

The Daily News special from Constantinople says somebody is encouraging the Turks to resist. Some believe that Austria is doing so secretly.

A telegram from Pesth to the same journal reports that General Nikitine has been recalled by order of the Czar, and that all the Russian volunteers must leave Serbia before January 15th.

The Daily Telegraph special from Pera gives additional details of what passed at the interview between Midhat Pasha and Lord Salisbury, showing that the language used was very emphatic. Midhat declared that the Sultan would uphold his rights and put his trust in God.

The Times correspondent at Paris, discussing the various rumors concerning the condition of the Russian army, says the truth is that the army continues to be organized with great rapidity. The men are neither so unhealthy nor so discouraged as they have been represented to be, and will be perfectly ready to take the field in two months, provided a capable general is placed at their head. The real complaint of the Grand Duke Nicholas is inefficiency. The moderation of Russia is not caused by military weakness, but by her desire to throw the blame of provoking war on Turkey.

COPENHAGEN, 3.—The first railway accident in Denmark, involving loss of life, occurred to-day near Horsens. A train containing one hundred laborers, ran off the track. Nine persons were killed and thirty severely injured.

#### Who is Dr. Hale?

He is an eminent English physician who has made disease of the lungs and throat his specialty. To his skill as a pathologist and chemist we owe the wonderful compound known as *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*, the great household remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, &c., with the fame of which the whole country is ringing. Every druggist keeps it, for everybody wants it. C. N. Crittenton, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York, is the proprietor. Price 50 cents and \$1. Money saved by buying large size. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. dw