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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 48. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXVI.

HAYES DEAD.

The Sudden Announcement a Shock to All.

THE GENERAL'S LAST WORDS.

A Quiet and Painless Departure from This Sphere of Action.

PARALYSIS OF THE HEART.

A Brief Biographical Sketch of the Career of the Departed Ex-President.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 17.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock tonight of neuralgia of the heart. Information of his death was not obtained for some time later as everything was kept exceedingly quiet in the vicinity of the Hayes mansion. The early report of the condition of the ex-President, who was said to be improving nicely and resting easily, allayed suspicion, so the sudden announcement by Webb Hayes that his father had just died, proved a shock to all. From Mr. Hayes it is learned that the condition of his father took a sudden change early in the evening and rapid dissolution followed.

Mr. Hayes had been watched during the day and evening by Dr. Hallett and friends, and, as is usually the case, many conflicting rumors were afloat, but an interview early in the evening with Webb P. Hayes appeared to reduce the facts to the statement that his condition was practically unchanged.

The members of the family had spent the day quietly at home, and nothing seemed to indicate that the death of the general was expected. Webb Hayes went to the bank where he is employed as usual this morning. The family has all along been reticent concerning the ex-President, and the attending physician has followed the same course. The exact seriousness, therefore, could not be ascertained. As stated in these dispatches last night, however, there seemed to be a great deal of anxiety expressed by friends of the family as to the true condition of the patient.

Webb Hayes, late this evening, said his father had passed a comfortable day, and had rested quietly and seemed in a most cheerful mood. Miss Lucy Elliott Keeler, a relative of the Hayes family, spent several hours with the ex-President during the day.

An Associated Press correspondent interviewed a personal friend of the family, who said that the ex-President was seized with a cold in Columbus last Saturday while driving to the Union depot, and asked for stimulants. This so revived him that he insisted on returning home, saying, "I would rather die in Spiegel Grove than live anywhere else." After boarding the train he was seized with violent pains in the chest which lasted until after his return home. He was treated for angina pectoris, and while relieved of the distress his heart never recovered vigor and his life was suddenly terminated by paralysis of the heart.

While lying in his room he frequently referred to a visit he made to his wife's grave on the preceding Sunday, and spoke of the quiet beauty of the snow-covered scene. He said he almost wished he was lying there, "and yet," they said, "my life is exceptionally happy." He has written to friends "I know I am going where Lucy is," spoken to his family physician with the utmost earnestness. He passed quietly and painlessly away at 10:45 in the evening, surrounded by members of the household.

The funeral service will be held on Friday, and General Hayes will be placed beside his beloved wife in Lakewood.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4th, 1822. His father died previous to his birth, leaving the widow in easy circumstances, enabling her to give her son a education at that time far beyond the ordinary. He first attended the common school and early in life began the study of Latin and Greek under the tutelage of Judge Sherman Finch. He took a course at the academy at Norwalk, O., and in 1837 went to Isaac Webb's school at Middleton, Conn., to prepare for college. In 1838 he entered Kenyon College at Gambier, O. He graduated in 1842 and was chosen to deliver the valedictory. He studied the law office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, and in 1845 finished his studies in law at Harvard University. He was admitted to the bar the same year and established himself at Lower Sandusky, now known as Fremont, and formed a partnership with Ralph B. Buckland, then congressman. In 1850 he established himself in Cincinnati. In 1852 he married Lucy, the daughter of James Webb of Cadiz, Ohio. In 1856 he refused the nomination for common pleas judge. In 1858 and 1859 he was city solicitor at Cincinnati.

Hayes always voted with the Whig Party, and upon the birth of the Republican Party he allied himself with that organization.

At the first outbreak of the war he attended services and was appointed major of the twenty-third regiment, Ohio infantry. He was later appointed judge advocate of the department of Ohio. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and a year later made colonel as a reward for bravery.

To Hayes is largely due the credit for routing Morgan's band and compelling the surrender of the noted guerrilla. In 1864, Colonel Hayes commanded the brigade that cut the principal line of communication between Richmond and the Southwest. In the first battle he again made himself conspicuous by bravery. At the battle of Cedar Creek his conduct attracted so much attention that General Crook stopped him on the field of battle and made him a brigadier general. In 1865 he was made major general. At the close of the war General Hayes returned to civil life and took a seat in Congress. He was re-elected in 1866. In 1867 he was nominated for the governorship of Ohio by the Republicans, having for opponent Judge Allen G. Thurman. He was elevated and renominated, and re-elected in 1869. In 1872 he was again nominated for Congress in spite of personal protests, but was elected. He declined the office of United States assistant treasurer under Grant. In 1875 he again accepted the candidacy for governor and after the most memorable campaign in the history of the state was elected. In March, 1876, the Republican state convention of Ohio resolved to present his name to the national Republican convention which was to meet in Cincinnati on June 4th following, as state candidate for the Presidency. Hayes had as his principal opponents James G. Blaine and Roscoe Conkling. Samuel J. Tilden of New York was the Democratic nominee. The story of the election that followed and the decision rendered by an electoral commission appointed by Congress, is well known. As President he was wise and conservative, and did much toward healing the differences between the North and the South.

Since his retirement from office in 1880, Mr. Hayes has lived quietly at his home at Fremont, Ohio.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON D. C., Jan. 13.—Public interest in the quarantine bill has been transferred to the House since the Senate passed the bill without division, but not without an earnest effort to pile up amendments on the bill. This bill is in some respects one of the most remarkable that was ever passed by the United States Senate, although it does not, as some have supposed, actually establish a system of national quarantine, but it gives the President more authority than ever exercised by a president. He may, if the bill becomes a law, whenever in his discretion it is necessary to keep out contagious or infectious diseases, not only suspend immigration for any period not to exceed one year, but he can also suspend the importation of merchandise from infected countries. The authority to take possession of state property when it becomes necessary to use the same for quarantine purposes, without the consent of the state authorities, gives the national government all the power it could exercise under a national quarantine law.

Notwithstanding the clause in the quarantine bill, giving the President authority to suspend immigration for any part of a year, whenever he deems it advisable, Senator Chandler says he intends to push his bill providing for a suspension of European immigration for one year, through the Senate; but it is believed that this is merely a bluff on the part of the senator to make the steamship lobby keep its hands off the quarantine bill, which the House interstate and foreign commerce committee is now working to get before the House, through a special order from the committee on rules. The representatives of the steamship companies intimate that they will endeavor to kill the bill in the House, in some manner not named, but there are reasons for the belief that they also are making a bluff, to prevent action on the bill for one year's suspension of immigration, and that they are willing to accept the bill as it now stands.

The Indians that enlisted in the army are classified with the life or a soldier, or at least sixteen Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians who are members of troop L Fifth U. S. cavalry are, they have sent a letter to Indian Commissioner Morgan asking him to use his influence to get them discharged from the army. They give as a reason their being tired of army life and wishing to work their farms. The letter has been referred to the secretary of war, who has it under consideration.

Representative Holman has been persuaded to withdraw his opposition to the bill providing for the purchase and opening to settlement of the lands known as the Cherokee strip, and it is expected that the bill will shortly become a law. Mr. Holman said all along that his reason for opposing the bill was that the condition of the treasury was not such as to justify paying out the $8,500,000 required by the bill, and in order to meet this objection the bill was changed so as to call for only $500,000 cash, the remainder to be paid within five years, at the option of the government, with 5 per cent interest thereon and if it remains unpaid.

No change will be made by this Congress in the date for the meeting of Congress and for the inauguration of President, the House having defeated the resolution providing for the change by a vote of 105 to 69.

The reported action of the Pennsylvania and Reading railroad companies in insisting that their employes take their choice between leaving the labor organizations and losing their positions, has stirred up some feeling in Congress. Representative Miller, of Wisconsin, has introduced in the House a resolution author ding the committee on labor to inquire and report whether there is any remedy to prevent such outrages upon people who are obliged to labor.

For the second time within less than nine months the Vice President's desk in the Senate chamber was yesterday presided over by Cardinal Gibbons, of the Roman Catholic church, arrayed in his impressive canonical robes and accompanied by the insignia of his position. The first time was last May, when the cardinal officiated in the funeral services of the late Senator Harbour, of Virginia, and yesterday he was there, assisted by Bishop Keane of the Catholic university, and a half score of priests, to conduct the funeral services of Senator Kenna of West Virginia, who died here Wednesday morning after a long and painful illness. The floor and galleries were crowded to their full capacity, and few who were present will ever forget the scene.

There is much talk in Congress about silver legislation at this session, but unless there is more "getting together" than there is now any sign of it will end in talk.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Reports From Blaine's Mansion Last Night.

POOLING MADE HARMLESS.

Business Transacted by the National Board of Trade.

SALARIES OF POSTAL CLERKS.

Meeting of the League for Good Roads.—Appointment of a Bank Examiner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Apparently there has been no change of any importance in the condition of Mr. Blaine since yesterday. More than the usual number of lights were burning in the Blaine mansion tonight, which gave rise to the reports that Blaine was not so well. The reports could not be confirmed or denied, as the mansion is closed for the night. The physicians have not returned, which is evidence that no radical change for the worse has occurred.

REPORT ON THE BILL ALLOWING POOLING.

Mr. Patterson of Pennsylvania, in the report of the majority of the House commerce committee on the bill allowing pooling, says the committee is of the opinion that under the arrangement provided for pooling, no harm will befall the public, and an opportunity will be given intelligently to solve the much mooted problem. Mr. Kind of Minnesota and Mr. Mallory of Florida represent the minority and report. They feel in duty bound to protest against the pooling section of the bill, and call attention to some of their objections to it. They say the bill takes away the only safeguard the public had heretofore against railroad extortion.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The national board of trade was called to order in the banquet hall at the Shoreham at 12:30 today by its venerable president, Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia, who has been president since its organization. After the committee on credentials had reported the board unanimously elected Mr. Fraley president for the twenty-fourth consecutive time. The list of vice presidents, one from each organization represented, was then announced. The board then adjourned until tomorrow.

TO FIX THE SALARIES OF RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

The House committee on postoffices and post roads today acted favorably on a number of important measures. The Senate bill to classify and fix the salaries of railway postal clerks received a favorable report. The bill fixed the salaries of railway postal clerks as follows:

First class, $800 per annum; second class, $1000 per annum; third class, $1200 per annum; fourth class, $1300 per annum; fifth class, $1500 per annum; sixth class, $1600 per annum; seventh class, $1800 per annum; eighth class, $1000 per annum, and seventh class, $1800 per annum.

The bill by Mr. Wilson of Missouri for the classification of first and second class postoffices and fixing salaries also was ordered favorably reported.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

The national league for good roads met this morning. Forty delegates were present with Senator Manderson of Nebraska in the chair. He made a brief address stating the inception of the movement which led to the convention and its object.

BANK EXAMINER FOR CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

The comptroller of the currency today appointed William P. Weightman of San Francisco national bank examiner for the states of California and Nevada.

THOUGHT TO BE CHOLERA.

An Immigrant from Baden Dies in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—According to the health department this city has had a case of genuine Asiatic cholera. Last night the health department received notification by wire of the death of one Engelbert Hogg, a German emigrant on a Soo train from the East.

The health department had Commissioner Sinks at the depot this morning when the train rolled in, and the corpse was at once removed. Coroner Whitcomb was called and greatly surprised at the corpse. He called Dr. Hoyt, chief of the health department, to assist him in an examination. Both physicians were satisfied that if the case was not absolutely one of cholera, it still bore such a close resemblance to it that immediate steps must be taken, and they therefore ordered the immediate disinfection of the body, all the baggage accompanying it and the burial of the farmer.

Hogg was from Baden. He was in company with four emigrants, a man, a woman and two children, who were bound for Watasha. All bore a clean health certificate from the New York health department. The rest of the party left this afternoon for their destination.

IDAHO LEGISLATURE.

Three Bills Introduced in the House.

BOISE CITY, Ida., Jan. 17.—Very little of general interest occurred in the legislature today.

The senate held no morning session and made little progress in the afternoon.

In the house this morning only three bills were introduced, but they may all be regarded as commendable. Mr. Allington of Owhyee introduced a bill providing that there shall be located in Ada a school of mines, the institution to be maintained by an annual levy upon the taxable property of the state of one-fourth of one mill on each hundred dollars. Allington will introduce another bill providing that the school shall be located in Owhyee county.

Mr. King of Shoshone introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a state board of medical examiners whose duty it shall be to pass upon the qualifications of physicians and surgeons who may practice in the state.

Mr. Lewis of Ada introduced a bill providing for the examination, classification and licensing of steam engineers, a measure that is intended to promote public safety by making it illegal for a incompetent person to operate steam boilers and engines.

In the House, after much discussion of the bill providing for the support of the state agricultural college at Idaho Falls, it was made a special order for Wednesday, February 1, which is very fight is based on. A bill providing for the location of the state institution at Weiser was made the special order for February 8.

In the Senate several bills were introduced. Among them being one by Mr. Bergan of Kootenai, providing for a uniform system of text books for the use of the public schools of Idaho. Mr. Underwood of Bear Lake introduced a bill for compulsory arbitration of labor troubles and making strikes and lockouts felonies.

It is understood that the Senate memorial praying that veterans of and sufferers from the Nez Perce Indian war be allowed to choose homesteads from Nez Perce lands, will be vigorously combated in the House, and its defeat is regarded as probable. The railroad lobby now in Boise is very small. It seems to be the general opinion that the anti-railroad bills thus far introduced have killed themselves. Seventy protests against the passage of the proposed laws have come in from Pocatello and elsewhere.

LEWELLING'S MESSAGE.

Kansas Governor Says He Will Enforce the Prohibition Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17.—Both houses were called to order shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. After separate prayers offered for each two messages, Lieut. Gov. J. L. Chase, Governor Lewelling's private secretary, appeared and presented a message. The title of the message was read, a motion was adopted that two copies of the message be printed and further reading be dispensed with. The message was somewhat different from his inaugural address, being more conservative in tone. After dealing with matters of local interest the governor returned to the prohibition question, saying that so long as the prohibitory law existed he would enforce it. Upon the question of mortgage legislation, the governor says:

"I would also suggest that the gold clause in mortgages and securities should be absolutely prohibited. Either gold, silver or national treasury notes should be made legal tender for all obligations in Kansas."

The committees appointed yesterday to devise means to reach a settlement of the difficulties which divided the house, reported that they had been unable to reach an agreement, and was discharged. The settlement of the question of which is the legally organized house will be tested in the courts. The Republicans will enjoin the payment of appropriations made by the Populist house.

EFFORT FOR STATEHOOD.

Governor Murphy of Arizona Goes to Washington.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 17.—Governor Murphy left tonight for Washington to make another effort for statehood. He goes at the solicitation of the Arizona Press association.

A Majority for Turpie.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—In separate sessions the houses of the legislature today cast a majority for Senator Turpie to succeed himself as United States senator. The formality of his election will be gone through with in joint session tomorrow.

Ballot for Senator in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 17.—The first ballot for United States senator in the assembly resulted, Waite, 45; Cafferty, 8; Felton, 6; Perkins, 2; M. M. Estee, 1; Bard, 4; Reed, 3; Whitney, 4; F. C. Frank, 2; E. M. Preston, 1; Jacob H. Neff, 1; total vote, 80; necessary to a choice, 41.

CARS ON FIRE.

Remarkable Accident on a Russian Railway.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—A remarkable accident occurred this morning on a railway line between Sebastopol and Simferopol. A train loaded with recruits was going at full speed when the forward car took fire. For some reason the engineer did not stop, and the entire train was soon in flames. As many of the recruits as could jumped out of the windows. Some landed in deep snowbanks and escaped injury. Others struck the ground and were killed. Many were fearfully burned before jumping. Nineteen were burned to death in the cars, which were entirely consumed. When the roll was called forty-nine were dead and twenty terribly burned or otherwise injured. An investigation will be held to determine the cause of the fire, but it is supposed the soldiers were skylarking in the front car and upset the stove.

Rate for Senator.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17.—Both houses voted to separate session today for United States senator. The Senate vote stood: Bate, Democrat, 21; Winstead, Republican, 5. The Houses stood: Bate, 67; Winstead, 28; Barrett, 2. Senator Bate will be declared elected to morrow.

An Expert Swindler.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Charles Wells, one of the most expert swindlers of modern times, his shady transactions having netted him enormous sums, was brought from France today and arraigned in court under twelve charges of fraud, aggregating 45,000 pounds. His most successful plan was to get large sums from the people of means to pass mythical patent rights. He also claimed to have a system by which he broke the banks at Monte Carlo.

SEVERE WINTER

Colder in the East than Experienced for Years.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED.

Several Sailing Vessels Forced Ashore by the Ice.

ICE BLOCKADE AT BALTIMORE.

Appeal to Foreign Powers to Assist a Sufferer Found Dead on His Post.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—According to the oldest inhabitants on Manhattan Island, this winter has not had an equal in point of severity for the last twenty-five years. The worst of it is that the weather official here says no thaw is in sight.

The cold spell today extended from Maine to Florida. In Maryland, North and South Carolina, the present generation has not before experienced such cold weather or so much snow, and Alabama tonight reports a heavy fall and still snowing.

At Newport, R. I., the inner harbor is closed, and the ice is fast encroaching upon the waters of the outer harbor. Communication with the torpedo station is practically shut off.

Vineyard Sound is full of heavy ice, and navigation is not safe in sailing vessels. The ice for five miles north of Nantucket is heavily packed.

A fleet of fishing smacks from Providence, Fall River and New Haven for New York, is locked in the offing off Watseahoue and are unable to proceed. The Providence, of the Fall River line, sidewheeler, came along this morning and make a new track through the ice and led the other steamers in a procession to New York.

The heavy ice piled into the Delaware breakwater today caused much trouble to shipping. The German bark Pacific, from Demerara, with sugar, was driven by ice on Cape Henlopen, where she lies in a leaking condition. Several other vessels were forced ashore by the ice, which is very heavy, and tugs find it difficult work to rescue the shipping. Much damage is apprehended if the gorge continues.

BALTIMORE BLOCKADED.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Baltimore is under a blockade of ice. Only the largest tugboats can work their way through, and then only under a full head of steam. Tugboat men imperatively refuse to remove steamers from place, or work in them at a standstill. Oyster consignees in Baltimore yesterday received $1.50 per bushel for oysters of the kind known as "good straight ups," the highest price ever known in this market.

IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—Phenomenally cold weather continues throughout Austro-Hungary. Much suffering is reported. Gypsies are the worst sufferers. A band of these wanderers encamped near Konigsaatz, Bohemia, this morning. Sixteen of them were frozen to death. At Pesgyn the mercury is twenty-five degrees below zero. A soldier who was on guard duty was found frozen to death at his post this morning. A dispatch from Trieste says a fearful storm set in yesterday morning and is still prevailing with indications of abatement. The streets are littered with titles, bricks and trees, and no one, unless absolutely compelled to do so, ventures out. A very high sea is running in the harbor. Vessels at anchor are riding with extra long cables. Extra anchors are put out. A watch-house on the breakwater has been swept away by the sea. Communication with Fiume and Zara is cut off altogether. The storm is the worst for many years.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

It Will Turn up in Honduras, it is Said.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 17.—The Louisiana State Lottery has been granted a charter from the republic of Honduras, and will remove its business to this country when the expiration of its present charter, which will be January 1, 1894. The consession is the monopoly of the lottery business for a term of fifty years. The important feature of the concession is the granting of the right to lay a cable from this port on the Honduras coasts to any part of the world. The Honduras government, as a consideration for granting the charter, is to have free use of the cable and the steamship line, and receive $1,000,000 in American gold coin and a graduated percentage of from 1 to 5 per cent of the face value of all tickets sold by the company.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The Khedive Suddenly Shows a Tendency to Independence.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A hurriedly convened council was held this afternoon. The unexpected call for a conference was caused by the sudden spirit of independence displayed by the Khedive of Egypt in changing the ministry without having first obtained the consent of the British government. The British representative at Cairo declines to recognize the ministry and the Khedive refuses to make any changes in it. A long telegram from Cromer, the British representative at Cairo, arrived at the foreign office early this afternoon. Soon afterwards the Russian and French ambassadors and the German charge d'affaires called upon Lord Rosebery, the foreign minister, and at 5:15 o'clock a summons for a cabinet council at 5 o'clock was issued. The council rose at 6:35 o'clock, after resolving unanimously to treat the Khedive with firmness. The members decided that his position as ruler of Egypt depends upon the good will of Great Britain and the British government. They will refuse to recognize the ministry unless it has approved. It is believed that Cromer's message attributes the Khedive's action to connection between French and Turkish intrigues. Official information was given this evening confirming the above reported action taken by the cabinet.

STARVING WORKMEN.

They March to Brooklyn and Demand Work.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 17.—Two hundred and fifty starving unemployed workmen tramped through the heavy snowdrifts a distance of thirteen miles from Gravesend to Brooklyn today to demand work from various departments and take from the chamber of deputies. Great crowds of city workmen met the delegation and marched with them to the ministry of public works. On the way there the unemployed revolutionary songs and the temper of the parades showed that it would require but little to fan the embers of insurrection into a flame.

A committee ascended and received an audience with the ministers. They told the minister that their wives and children were starving through default of theirs, and demanded work. The minister promised to expedite the extension of public works that furnished employment to a large number of men. The immense throng then proceeded to the chamber of deputies, where they presented the petition. The progressist members promised to support the men in securing their demands.

Many of the Great delegation started to walk back tonight, but it is feared some will perish.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

Two Navigation Companies Combine against It.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Contracts were signed this afternoon by the Panama Railroad company and the North American Navigation company, by which all the railroad company's westbound business will be diverted from the Pacific Mail company to the Navigation company. The latter is a California corporation, with $10,000 capital, formed by American and shippers of San Francisco. Its stock will be placed for ten years in the hands of trustees to keep it from being bought in the interests of any rival line.

Mr. Frank S. Johnson of San Francisco, who has been here on business for the company, said today that he had arranged to charter a number of vessels, and later on the company would probably build five or six new ships in order to make the new company entirely independent of any existing lines. The Panama Railroad company will, on February 15th, start a new line from New York to Colon, and another line of ships will run from New Orleans to Colon. Mr. Johnson said today that the change was the result of opposition by the Pacific Mail. He added:

"American steamers will leave the port of New York for Colon under the new arrangement. The others will receive freight at Panama for transportation to San Francisco. Six steamers have been contracted for."

CLUBHOUSE DESTROYED.

Calumet in Chicago Goes Up in Flames.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The beautiful clubhouse of the Calumet Club at Twentieth street and Michigan avenue was totally destroyed by fire this evening, causing a loss of $200,000, with $75,000 insurance. So rapid was the fire in its progress that not scarcely any of the effects of the club were saved. Not one of the many beautiful paintings adorning the walls were taken from the building. Twenty odd members who resided in the house lost all their personal property, and some of them were forced to leave the building in a hurry. The greatest excitement was occasioned among the servants, sixteen of whom roomed on the fifth floor. Kittie McCabe and Maggie Orvill, two kitchen girls, were ill in bed across the hallway from the room where the fire broke out in a lot of shavings left there by the carpenters. The girls tried to dress, but the flames drove them out, and they attempted to find their way out in the dense smoke. Miss Devitt was painfully burned on the hands and face. Her companion, Miss McCabe, has not been seen by any one, and it is feared she failed to reach the ground in safety.

Among valuable paintings destroyed was the noted "Peacemakers," portraits of General Grant, and one canvas representing a conference between Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Admiral Porter, valued at $20,000.

H. H. Redfield, clerk of the club, died at 11 o'clock from over-excitement brought on by the fire. Kitty McCabe has not been found up to 2 a. m., and it is feared she perished in the flames.

Train Derailed.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 17.—The first section of the California limited on the Santa Fe was derailed five miles east of Dedill, Mo., this morning. The dining car rolled down an embankment, caught fire and burned. William Ross, a colored waiter, was roasted alive. Six or seven persons were seriously injured. A broken rail caused the wreck.

PROSPECTORS ATTACKED.

Navajoes Massing and Preparing for Trouble.

DANDY CROSSING, Utah, Jan. 17.—The Navajoes have driven out every party of prospectors crossing the San Juan river. David Menzies' outfit issue their way back on foot, the horses and pack outfit having been cut off by the Indians. Menzies says the Indians are massing and mean trouble.

CHOLERA PERHAPS.

A Swede Dies in St. Paul and is Immediately Buried.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—A Swede named Sieng arrived here on the Soo train this morning. He was taken ill and died of what is believed to be Asiatic cholera. He was buried within two hours.

Going to Canada.

NEW WHATCOM, Wn., Jan. 17.—C. C. Hixon, the ex-county clerk, is short in his accounts $4000. His private indebtedness is said to amount to several thousand dollars. He is missing and thought to be in Canada.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Important Meeting of the Finance Committee.

A DECISION TO REPORT

Favorably the Bill to Repeal the Purchase of Silver.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Endorsed Unanimously by the House.—A Day Set for Its Counting of Votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Perhaps the most important meeting the finance committee of the Senate has held during this Congress was that of this morning, which resulted in the decision favorably to report the Sherman bill to repeal the purchase of silver. The meeting was largely attended, every member being present except Senator Jones and Senator Vance, who are ill. While a majority were in favor of the action taken, vigorous opposition was manifested by Harris of Pennsylvania and Voorhees of Indiana. Those who voted to report the bill favorably were: Merrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, McPherson and Carlisle. Senators Voorhees and Harris entered an emphatic protest against the proposed action of the committee, and would have been joined by Senators Jones and Vance had they been present. The meeting is said to have been interesting. This was probably said in reference to the speeches made by Voorhees and Harris. They were earnest, however, and the discussion will now be transferred to the floor of the Senate.

Senator McPherson said the bill was satisfactory to him, although he would rather have had his resolution reported. One feature he did not approve was that which postponed the time to the 1st of January, 1894. Teller and Voorhees do not believe the bill can pass, and Voorhees is credited with saying that not ten Democratic senators will vote for it.

The Senate bill extending till January 1, 1894, the time within which payments may be made by settlers on forfeited lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad between Wallula and Portland, Or., was passed.

Also the bill for the abandonment of Fort Bridger military reservation in Wyoming was passed.

Peffer of Kansas resumed his speech in support of the joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to limit the Presidential office to one term.

The anti-option bill was taken up, and Hoar, a Republican of Massachusetts, resumed his argument against it on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

Further arguments on the constitutionality of the bill were made by Gray of Delaware, Vest of Missouri and Platt of Connecticut. Platt will resume his argument tomorrow.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—In the House today Representative Hopkins of Pennsylvania introduced a bill to authorize the issuance of the 4 per cent bonds; to increase the circulation of national banks and to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue, in sums not exceeding in the aggregate $500,000,000, registered bonds in denominations of $50 or multiples thereof, redeemable in coin of standard value at the pleasure of the United states after forty years from date of issue and bearing interest at the rate of 2 percent. Such bonds shall be exempt from taxation. The secretary shall dispose of these bonds by exchanging them for 4 per cent bonds now outstanding. Every national banking association that shall transfer to the treasury bonds authorized under this act shall be entitled to receive circulating notes equal in face value to the par so deposited, and shall in lieu of the tax assessed upon circulating national bank notes under the existing law pay the treasury of the United States on January 1st of each year a sum of money equal to 4 per cent upon the average amount of its notes in circulation during the previous year.

On motion of Chirman of Michigan a resolution was agreed to making provision for a joint meeting of the two houses of Congress on Wednesday, February 8th, to count the electoral vote. The Senate bill was passed for the retirement of Judge N. P. Beady, who for many years has been associate justice of the supreme court of Oregon. Under the existing law he would not have been entitled to retirement until next year. A bill was passed providing for terms of district courts at Evanston, Wyoming.

Oates of Alabama called up the Senate bill to provide for the punishment of offenses on the high seas. It provides that every person who is not one of the crew on board of any vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen of the United States, who shall, in defiance of the master, create any riot or disturbance, or shall commit a breach of the peace, or who shall disobey, obstruct or resist the crew in the execution of any law, orders or commands of the master, officers of such vessel, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. It places a similar penalty upon any passenger who shall inspire any of the crew to disobey the law or orders of the master, and forbids the crew to mutiny, revolt or mutiny, or resist orders.

Davis, a Populist, of Kansas, opposed the measure on the ground that it would make organizations among seamen almost impossible. The bill was passed and the House adjourned.