

MANITOBA BITTER AGAINST THE REMEDIAL MEASURE.

People Wildly Excited and Warning Sent to Ottawa—Five Lives Crushed Out in a Wreck—“Bal” She Is Dead—French Victorious.

ominous Threats Made. The introduction of the remedial bill in Parliament caused the wildest excitement in Manitoba, the province most directly interested by the passage of the measure. Seditions mutterings are heard and ominous threats are conveyed to the Dominion Government, that the bill upon its passage or the endeavor to enforce it after its passage, will be bitterly resisted by its opponents of Manitoba. The Greenway Government openly announces that any attempt to coerce Manitoba into submission will bring on serious trouble. Rebellion is likely to follow, and a civil war is a possibility. The Conservatives of Manitoba, fearing a race and creed war following the passage of the bill, have gone so far as to warn the Dominion Government to consider the consequences of hasty action in the matter.

FIVE KILLED, THREE HURT.

Disastrous Wreck on the Illinois Central Railroad.

A disastrous wreck occurred near Dongola, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 340 miles from Chicago, at 6:35 o'clock Tuesday morning, between a passenger train bound for Chicago and a south-bound freight train. Five of the passenger crew were killed and three hurt. None of the passengers was killed, and so far as known, none was injured. The damage to the railroad property is very heavy, as the freight cars were piled up in frightful confusion. Passenger coaches, also, were totally wrecked, and the track torn up for a great distance. The men killed had homes in Centralia, as did those who were wounded, that being the end of the division. It is said that Engineer Huntington had ample time to escape had he jumped when the light of the freight first appeared. But he seems to have stuck to his post and done all possible to reduce the force of the collision. The result is that he lost his life, though he undoubtedly saved the lives of his passengers. Had he abandoned his engine in time to secure his own safety, the shock must have been intensified to a tremendous degree, and, instead of slight injuries, scores of passengers must have been killed.

REPORTED REVOLT.

Hovas Lose 3,000 Killed in an Attack on the French.

A French newspaper published on the Island of Reunion prints a message from its correspondent at Antananarivo, dated Jan. 24, declaring that a great conspiracy had been discovered there. The correspondent asserts that 4,000 Hovas attacked the French, but were repulsed with a loss of 3,000 killed. Continuing, the correspondent says a rumor has reached him that a number of French officers and soldiers have been murdered and that fourteen Hova chiefs have been condemned to death. He adds that the French resident ordered them to be shot immediately and that several other chiefs were sentenced to transportation. The news is not officially confirmed.

STEAM LIGHTER SUNK.

One Report Says All Were Saved, Another that Eight Men Perished.

The steam lighter Lester, during a fierce storm Tuesday, sank off Rockaway inlet. A New York tug went to the rescue of her crew of nine men. The men at the life-saving station at Rockaway Beach believe they were all saved. A report from Coney Island says that the life-savers there saw two men hanging to a yawl and before help could reach them they sank out of sight. They saw the Two Brothers pick up one man and that was all.

Dies in the Electric Chair. Bartholomew Shear died in the electrical chair at Dannemora, N. Y., Tuesday, paying the penalty for the murder of Robert Ross at Troy in March, 1849. When he was conducted into the death chamber he started as he came in sight of the electrical chair, but said nothing. The straps being adjusted, the priests in low tones read the service of the dead. While the priest read the first voltage was turned on. It was 9:50 when Shear entered the room and 9:58 when he was pronounced dead.

Busy Buckeye Burglars. The safe of the Leesburg, Ohio, bank was opened with explosives and \$6,000 was stolen. Burglars opened the safe of Samuel A. Crocker & Co., Cincinnati, dealers in surgical instruments and dental supplies, and carried away \$3,000 worth of gold leaf.

Damages for Blacklisting. In the suit of Johnson, a discharged engineer, against the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, at Memphis, for \$15,000 damages for breach of contract and blacklisting, the jury returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$1,535 damages.

Stops Prize Fights. President Cleveland signed the Catron anti-prize fight bill. Friday afternoon making it a law in immediate effect.

Killed in a Free Fight. In a free fight at Sugar Lake, Mo., Sunday, one man was killed and several others more or less seriously injured.

Minature Johnstown Flood. Early Tuesday morning an immense water main burst with terrific force in Franklin avenue hill, Cleveland, Ohio, and, with the great volume of water that poured out, several hundred feet of the hill, on which were many small houses, was washed into the river.

Loss by Fire. Fire gutted the three upper stories of the building occupied by the Nebraska Dry Goods Company, wholesalers, at Omaha, Neb., Tuesday morning. Loss, \$41,000; insurance, \$27,000.

Estate Claimed by Two Widows. L. D. Wheeler, of Youngstown, Ohio, died recently, leaving a widow and two children. A sensation is caused by another woman appearing, claiming she was married to Mr. Wheeler at New Lebanon, Pa., in 1880, and demanding her dower interest in the estate.

Astor's Editors Desert Him. Henry J. C. Cust, editor of the London Pall Mall Gazette, and Mr. Muller, assistant editor, having declined to resign their positions, Mr. Astor has summarily dismissed them. The editorial staff, upon learning of the action of the chief, resigned in a body.

Dropped Dead Through Fright. Benjamin Fowler, aged 60, employed as crossing flagman at Muncie, Ind., died Friday of fright. A cab filled with women had a miraculous escape at his crossing, and the man dropped dead.

Syndicate Is Seated. The Morgan pool at New York was busy Friday settling bonds at the market rate of 110%. There were reports in Wall

WHOLESALE MURDER.

Respondent Chicago Carpenter Kills His Family and Himself.

Chloroform and a revolver were the agents with which Richard Klattke, a carpenter of Chicago, slew his entire family of six; then, turning the revolver upon himself, he committed suicide. When residents in the vicinity burst into the home, early Wednesday morning, they found seven corpses, and a superficial examination showed that each of Klattke's victims had been shot through the brain and that he himself had died in a similar manner. No evidence of struggle existed, and an empty chloroform bottle would indicate use of that anesthetic before the shooting. Klattke was despondent. The members of his family were cold and hungry. Since Christmas he had been out of work and he ended his troubles just as relief was in sight. Wednesday morning his next-door neighbor, Adolph Schmidt, called at the cottage with the joyful news that he had found a job for Klattke. At the same time Mr. Brown arrived on a similar errand. They came too late, just how much no one knows, for the bodies were cold when discovered.

SURPASSED EXPECTATIONS.

Bonds Realized an Average Price of 111 Per Cent.

The amazing success of the bond issue is still the talk of Washington. As the bonds are examined more closely the greater the success appears to be. A week before Secretary Carlisle would have been well satisfied had some one assumed an average price of 109. The loan will actually go about two points above that price. Official and approximate figures grade the bids in the following magnificent column:

	Amount	Price
150	50	
130	100	
125	50	
121	50	
120	850	
119 and fractions	30,850	
118	5,050	
117	3,300	
116 and fractions	96,500	
115	229,000	
114 and fractions	1,516,750	
113 and fractions	1,586,950	
112 and fractions	10,959,100	
111 and fractions	34,677,300	
Below 111 and above 110	6,877,000	

Total above the Morgan bid, \$55,612,900

G. A. R. ENCAMPTMENT.

Railroads May Grant Demands of Commander-in-Chief Walker.

The meeting of the National Executive Council of the Grand Army, which had been called to select a new location for the national encampment, owing to the refusal of the railroad ticket centering in St. Paul to extend the ticket limitation to thirty days, as demanded by Commander-in-Chief Walker, has been postponed for two weeks in order to await developments growing out of the notice given by the Chicago and Great Western that it will not abide by the decision of the Western Passenger Association, but will grant the Grand Army demands, even if it stands alone in so doing. It is thought the other roads will be compelled to meet this defection, and that consequently the encampment may be held at St. Paul, as designated by the Louisville gathering.

BUILDING BLOWN UP.

Disasters Ending to Flashlight Powder Experiments.

While experimenting with a new flashlight powder invented by George Lawrence, a Chicago photographer, P. T. Dunning, an employee, caused an explosion which wrecked the building and severely injured Dunning and Mrs. Lawrence, wife of the photographer, and shattered windows in several structures adjacent to the studio. The explosion occurred in a room in the second story, where Dunning was engaged in making powder used in making flashlight pictures. He had completed the work of compounding the material, and was putting it into small boxes, each calculated to contain two ounces, when without apparent cause the powder exploded.

Britain Is Defiant.

A dispatch sent by Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, reviews the history of events in the Transvaal since 1891, and points out that the mining interests, the mainstay of the country, are mainly in the hands of the Uitlanders, who are deserted by legislation from the rights of citizenship. It states that the hold direction of affairs and the right of taxation remain a monopoly in the hands of the decreasing majority of the population engaged in agriculture, while the majority, who raised the revenue from £70,000 to £2,000,000, are denied any voice in the government of the Transvaal and are unable to obtain redress for the formidable grievances hampering and injuring them incessantly. Mr. Chamberlain emphasized the pacific and above-board character of the Uitlander agitation, and recalls that the Uitlanders' petitions were rejected by the volksraad amid scornful laughter, one member of that body challenging the Uitlanders to take up arms and fight. He then proceeds to state the position of Great Britain and her claims toward the Transvaal, saying: "Since the convention of 1884 Great Britain has recognized the Transvaal as independent internally, but its external relations are subject to the control of Great Britain. There is no reason to anticipate that a foreign state will dispute our rights, but it is necessary to state clearly that the Government intends to maintain them in their integrity. Internally Great Britain is justified, in the interests of South Africa as a whole and for the peace and stability of the Transvaal, to tender friendly counsels regarding the newcomers, mainly British subjects."

Feud Ends in Wholesale Murder.

Hungarians and Poles of Whiting, Ind., engaged in a riot at Joseph Maavitik's saloon Thursday afternoon, in which three men were shot and killed and two seriously wounded. Many more were injured in the melee, but not serious enough to require medical attendance. The trouble was the culmination of a race war of long standing between the rival races employed by the Standard Oil Company.

Wrecked by Wind.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., a three-story brick building in Second avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, was blown down during a storm. Three persons were buried in the ruins.

Big Failure at New York.

R. & H. Adams, manufacturers of cotton goods, New York, assigned without preferences, to Charles E. Shadé. The failure is said to involve \$50,000.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 65¢ to 76¢; corn, No. 2, 28¢ to 29¢; oats, No. 2, 19¢ to 20¢; rye, No. 2, 40¢ to 41¢; butter, choice creamy, 18¢ to 19¢; eggs, fresh, 12¢ to 14¢; potatoes, per bushel, 18¢ to 23¢; broom corn, 2¢ to 4¢ per pound for poor to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 75¢ to 76¢; corn, No. 1 white, 27¢ to 29¢; oats, No. 2, white, 22¢ to 24¢.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 76¢ to 78¢; corn, No. 2, 20¢ to 22¢; rye, No. 2, 29¢ to 30¢; oats, No. 2, 22¢ to 23¢; rye, No. 2, 43¢ to 45¢.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 75¢ to 76¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28¢ to 29¢; oats, No. 2 white, 22¢ to 23¢; rye, 41¢ to 42¢.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¢ to 76¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28¢ to 30¢; oats, No. 2 white, 21¢ to 23¢; rye, No. 2, 41¢ to 43¢; clover seed, \$4.45 to \$4.55.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 64¢ to 65¢; corn, No. 3, 27¢ to 28¢; oats, No. 2 white, 20¢ to 22¢; barley, No. 2, 32¢ to 34¢; rye, No. 2, 30¢ to 41¢; pork, mess, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 78¢ to 79¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27¢ to 34¢; oats, No. 2 white, 24¢ to 25¢.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 82¢ to 83¢; corn, No. 2, 27¢ to 28¢; oats, No. 2 white, 25¢ to 26¢; butter, creamy, 15¢ to 20¢; eggs, Western, 14¢ to 16¢.

Rays Find a Bullet.

A most successful experiment with cathode photography, or X rays, as Prof. Roncen himself has named them, has been conducted at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec. Prof. Cox experimented on a patient of Dr. Kilpatrick, Tolson Cunningham, who had been shot in the left leg about Christmas. The bullet had not been located, and the man suffered intense pain. The wound had closed up. The leg was photographed, and, though it took forty-five minutes, the bullet was

street that Mr. Morgan was also a buyer of bonds, which was not unusual, as they are regarded as sure to advance to 120 within a short time. It is said that the Morgan people, like many others, have contracts for the delivery of many of the bonds, and find that they are short in the supply they expected to get. Late in the day, too, came a report from Washington saying that the Morgan syndicate was only to get \$33,000,000 of the loan. This was a great surprise, as on Wednesday the general opinion of those who heard the reading of the bids was that Mr. Morgan would get at least \$50,000,000, and Mr. Morgan reported the treasury clerks had given him \$57,000,000 as his probable allotment. At the treasury in New York there was an injur of gold for examination, which means that those who are in and above the Morgan bid are placing their gold for safe keeping in the treasury vaults until the arrival of the official notification that bonds have been allotted to them.

POSTAL REPORTS ON GOLD.

Statement of the Average Receipts Now Being Prepared.

Postmaster General Wilson has received replies to all the 900 letters sent a few weeks ago to first and second-class postmasters asking for the percentage of gold received at their offices. His clerks are now engaged in tabulating the percentages, and the complete statement will soon be ready to give to the press. It will show that a considerable percentage of postoffice receipts is in gold coin, or its equivalent. The Postmaster General will not say what action will be taken as a result of this inquiry, but it may be that postmasters whose receipts in gold are reasonably large will be instructed to send the gold in future direct to the treasury, instead of depositing it in local banks with other postoffice receipts. By depositing the gold the Government, in nearly every instance, loses it, and it goes to increase the hoard of gold held by bankers.

By sending it to the treasury or subtreasury, it could be used to replenish the gold reserve.

BRIGHTER BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Unparalleled Success of Bond Sale Is the Cause.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The wonderful success of the popular loan alters the face of events. The influence upon all manufacturing and all trade cannot be lightly estimated. It puts the treasury on a safe basis for the time, whether Congress does anything useful or not. It notifies foreign nations that the United States has power as well as purpose. It unlocks millions of gold which have been gathered in preparation directly from Europe, and stimulates the anxiety of foreign investors to obtain American securities. With such a revolution in business suddenly effected, the customary records of the last week and month are of less value than usual."

COLLIDE AT A CROSSING.

Engine Runs Into Trolley Car at Rankin's Crossing.

A shifting engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway ran into a 2d. avenue electric car at Rankin's Crossing, nine miles east of Pittsburgh, killing Conductor W. H. Cooper and fatally injuring Motorman John Riddley. There were eight passengers in the car, of whom three were women. They escaped with slight bruises. All were badly frightened and regarded their escape from death as remarkable. The accident was caused by slippery rails.

PALMER OF ILLINOIS.

Senator John McAuley Palmer, who comes next in the list, is a sturdy Democrat with a distinguished military record.

He has good grace, is still active, and is still active and vigorous. When he was elected to the Senate in 1890 he was 78 years old, and he has 10 more to go.

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