

A WARSHIP TO CUBA

THE MAINE ORDERED TO SAIL FOR HAVANA.

Secretary of War Long Says No Hostile Move is Intended—Senators are Pleased Over the Sending of the Warship—Powerful Fleet Gathered at Florida.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Considerable comment was created in Washington to-day, principally because of its probable effect on the hot-headed Spaniards, by the announcement that the United States war ship Maine, now with the great fleet off the coast of Florida, has been ordered to Havana. It was said at the Navy department that no disturbing news had been received from there, but that the movement was in the line of a resumption of free intercourse of United States naval vessels in Cuban waters such as prevailed prior to their withdrawal on account of the outbreak of hostilities.

Members of the Senate foreign affairs committee received the information with evident satisfaction. Mr. Frye said the arrangement was eminently satisfactory to him. Mr. Gray said it was very proper to have a war ship in Havana for the protection of American interests. Mr. Morgan said Germany had shown the United States the way by sending her war ships to Havana and was evidently badgering this government in the matter.

The administration has for some time believed that the previous administration made a mistake in abandoning the practice of sending the North Atlantic squadron on cruises to the West Indies with stops at Havana, especially as other nations continued the practice. Last November Secretary Long announced his purpose to send the squadron to the Tortugas for their winter maneuvers. Then the gunboat's Wilmington and Annapolis were sent on cruises in the West Indies. Finally came the orders to the Maine to-day.

Senator Dupuy de Lome called at the state department to-day to advise as to the negotiations of a reciprocity treaty for Cuba. He declared that the orders to the Maine meant nothing serious.

Then Assistant Secretary Day went to the White house and met Secretary Long of the navy, Attorney General McKenna and General Miles. All callers were denied access to the President's room, this being the day most largely assigned to the reception of congressional callers. The conference lasted for nearly an hour, and when it broke up it was with every evidence of confidence in the peaceful outlook.

Secretary Long said concerning the rumors afloat in regard to the movements of the ships: "So far from there being any foundation for the rumors yesterday of trouble at Havana, matters are now in such condition that our vessels are going to resume their friendly calls at Cuban ports and go in and out just as the vessels of other nations do. The Maine will go in a day or two on just such a visit. The department has issued orders for vessels to attend the public celebrations at Mobile and the Mardi Gras at New Orleans and for the torpedo boat flotilla to visit Galveston, Texas."

Senator Foraker was particularly pleased to hear the news. He said he wished the Texas and the other vessels of the squadron would be ordered to follow the Maine. Senator Cullom said: "I am glad to hear it. I hope the Maine will be followed by other vessels."

Never has so large and powerful a fleet of warships of the United States been gathered together as that now off the extreme southern coast of Florida, within direct striking distance of the island of Cuba, engaged ostensibly in drill, but really in watching the progress of events across the narrow channel which separates the Dry Tortugas from Havana.

For a year the navy department has been preparing for this emergency. The Atlantic squadron, now under the orders of Admiral Searcy, with headquarters at Dry Tortugas, and telegraphic address at Key West, is made up of the battle ships Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts, the second class battle ships Maine and Texas, the monitor Terror, the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the cruisers Detroit and Montgomery, the torpedo boats Cushing, Dupont, Erie and Foote, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the little dispatch boat Fern. With the exception of the Cushing, which was put into service in 1900, not a ship in the fleet has been in commission for five years.

These vessels are the flower of the new navy and are armed by 317 officers and 3,834 men, besides the marines. When in action the fleet will be throwing shells from seventy-eight rifled guns, with an addition of fifty rapid-fire rifles. All this is for long range business and is in addition to the secondary batteries of low caliber guns. The torpedo fleet is armed with fifteen 18-inch Whitehead torpedoes, and the ships themselves are fitted with tubes for sending out twenty-three more, while the Vesuvius mounts three dynamite guns.

Cost of Incorporation \$20,000. DENVER, Col., Jan. 25.—With its capital stock placed at \$1,000,000, it cost the reorganized Union Pacific railway just \$20,000 to incorporate under the laws of Colorado. The fee is the largest ever received at the secretary of state's office.

Italy Asks for Reciprocity. ROME, Jan. 25.—It was semi-officially announced to-day that the Italian government has caused to be presented to the United States government a proposal of a treaty of commerce.

AMERICA'S CHINESE POLICY

This Country Will Support England—Demands Equal Rights.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—There is reason to believe that the moral influence of the United States will support Great Britain in its efforts to keep China open to the markets of the world, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. The only active steps which the administration will probably take will be to enter the negotiations with Germany respecting the treatment of American ships entering Kiaochau and such other ports in China as may be seized in the future by Russia or Japan.

"If China has leased Kiaochau on the condition that it shall be opened by Germany as a Chinese port, then it will not be necessary for the President to take the steps in the matter," said an official of the administration. "It will mean that the commerce of all nations will be allowed unrestricted entry thereto. If, as we believe, however, Kiaochau should be leased to Germany without conditions, then Germany will have the right, and will undoubtedly exercise it, to put in operation port and customs regulations such as are now in force in German home ports. The United States cannot make objection to the extension of such regulations in Kiaochau in such an event for it will be German soil to all intents and purposes, as in Hamburg. However, the administration will expect from Germany any privileges that may be granted by her to any other nation, and will therefore reap the advantages which Great Britain's attitude against the shutting of the Chinese door to the commerce of the world will give. This is required in accordance with the articles of the treaty between Prussia and the United States of May 1, 1873, which provides: 'If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor of navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party where it is freely granted to such nation, or yielding the same compensation when the grant is conditional.'"

Attaches of the Chinese legation are naturally very much pleased at the attitude assumed by Great Britain, as they appreciate that she will have the moral influence of the United States and other nations trading with China, which have no territorial designs on the Celestial empire. The policy which Great Britain has inaugurated means, they feel confident, the continued integrity of the Chinese government.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The following semi-official announcement was made to-day: "The statements regarding Germany's intention to open the port of Kiaochau to the commerce of the world are practically correct. Germany desires that its policy in China should be of a liberal character, not interfering with the commerce of other nations."

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GOVERNORS ON HAWAII.

Leody of Kansas for Annexation—Stephens Opposed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Herald has obtained the views of some of the governors of states on the subject of annexation of Hawaii as follows: Governor Leody of Kansas—I believe the Hawaiian islands should be annexed by the United States for these reasons: Within a short time a canal will be built across the Isthmus of Panama. This canal should be controlled and governed by the United States. The nation having possession of these islands will command the road to that canal, and will also possess the key to the Pacific ocean from a maritime standpoint. My belief is that if we allow Hawaii to slip out of our fingers now, within fifty years our necessities would compel us to fight to get possession of the islands and, therefore it seems to me to be good policy to get them while we can in peace.

Governor Stephens of Missouri—I am opposed to the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, but cannot explain my position satisfactorily in an interview.

Governor Holcomb of Nebraska—I am opposed to Hawaiian annexation. For a century it has been the well defined policy of this country, handed down by its founders, to avoid a line of action tending to entanglements and complications with foreign nations. The annexation would be used as a pretext to appeal to the militarism of the people of our country.

DEATH IN RIOTS.

Mobs Clash in the streets of Algiers and Blood Flows.

ALGIERS, Jan. 25.—Anti-Jewish riots were renewed here yesterday. The mob invaded the Jewish quarter and pillaged the shops in the Rue Babazoum, driving the Jewish merchants out into the streets. A squadron of Chasseurs was ordered to the scene and charged the mob with drawn swords, but the mob reformed further on, cheering for the army. Revolvers and daggers were freely used. One man, who was stabbed in the back and shot in the head, died on the spot. Many were seriously wounded. One, named Cayol, dying from his wounds at 4 o'clock.

Whisky Lost in Fire.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—Shortly after midnight one of the largest warehouses of the Old Hurricane Springs distillery near Tullahoma was destroyed by fire. Nearly 1,000 barrels of whisky were also burned. Loss is about \$75,000; insurance not ascertained.

Croker Will Race Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The statements of a London newspaper that Richard Croker would return to England in April and run his horses in the first Newmarket meeting have been confirmed by Croker himself.

METHODISTS TO UNITE.

Report of the Joint Commission of Federation Made Public.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 25.—The following official report of the action of the joint commission of federation, appointed by the general conference of the two Episcopal Methodisms, which met at Baltimore recently, was given to the press to-day by the secretary, Dr. E. J. Cooke, editor of the Methodist Advocate:

First—That the general conference of the two churches be recommended to order the preparation of a common catechism, hymn book and order of public worship for both churches.

Second—While recognizing the value and growth of the Epworth league from the respective churches, and rejoicing in the spirit of fraternity manifested at their biennial international conference, in the absence of any legal provision for it, it is suggested to the general conferences the propriety of recognizing and regulating it by legal provisions.

Third—That the general conferences of the respective churches be recommended to adopt measures for the administration of their publishing interests, both in China and Japan.

Fourth—That while appreciating fully the Christian comity prevailing among our missions in foreign lands, and having given careful consideration to the principle and desirability of co-operative administration as a means of lessening the expenditure of funds in the prosecution of the work, the commission may, without attempting to formulate any plan for such operation, commend the subject to the consideration of the two general conferences.

Fifth—It was further agreed, for the prevention of hurtful competition, that in places where either church is established and supplying the needs of the people new work shall not be organized by the other church without the consent of the bishop having jurisdiction.

Sixth—The following, with reference to Christian education, was adopted: Resolved:

(1) This expression shall take such practical form as will increase the efficiency of our higher institutions of learning.

(2) That the years 1900 and 1901 should be the period for the presentation of this subject of higher education to all our people and of their gifts to the cause.

(3) That it is the imperative duty of the Protestant church to provide in the city of Washington a university—Christian, catholic, tolerant and American—having for its sole aim post-graduate and professional study and original research, and that the American university is worthy of the confidence and benefactions of the people in all our churches.

We therefore recommend that the claims of this institution be commended to both churches for special contributions during the closing year of the present and the opening year of the coming century.

We also agree to recommend to the general conferences of the two churches provision for the reception of ministers from one church to the other without loss of orders in ministerial standing.

LIFE OF A PRINCE.

Woman Journalist Writes a Biography of Wales.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The desire of the English people to know all the details of the official and private life of their royal family will be partially appeased by the publication in London this week of the first complete biography of the Prince of Wales. Singularly enough, no complete record of the remarkably active and diversified career of the heir to the throne has been given to the world before. Attempts in this direction have been discouraged by the subject himself, and the present book furnishes internal evidences that it was not compiled under the royal sanction, for, while it breathes the spirit of the courtier rather than the critic it records such episodes as the famous baccarat trial, which the prince would probably be willing for the public to forget.

The authorship of the new book is concealed from the public, but it is the work of a journalist well known in London, Mary Belleo (Mrs. Lowndes, formerly on Mr. Stead's paper).

Miss Prohibitionists Make Up. MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 25.—The Prohibition state convention will be held at Moberly May 5 and 6, and the state chairman, Charles Stokes, expects to see 100 counties represented. The saloon petitions of all the counties in the state are to be published, so that the names of those who rent property for saloons and the names of those who sign liquor dealers' bonds, etc., may be known.

Niagara River Rages.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Owing to the heavy western gale which prevailed for twenty-four hours the water rose in the gorge about twenty-five feet, swept over the Maid of the Mist landing and sheds and carried off boats, boathouses, lumber and pulp wood in large quantities.

Two Important Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles H. Duell of New York to be commissioner of patents; George E. Roberts of Iowa to be director of the mint, vice R. E. Preston, resigned.

Actor Parsons Is Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Charles T. Parsons, the actor, famous for his presentation of "My Partner," in conjunction with Louis Aldrich, is dead at his home in this city.

THE MAINE AT HAVANA

THE AMERICAN WARSHIP IN CUBAN WATERS.

Salutes Exchanged as the Vessel Enters the Harbor—President Said to Have Received Cipher Message From General Lee—Blanco's Tour of Inspection.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The commander of the torpedo boat which left Key West at 6 o'clock last evening with orders for the United States battle ship Maine to go to Havana reported to-day that he found the Maine at Dry Tortugas and delivered the orders. The Maine was about to sail when the Dupont left for Key West to report.

About 2 o'clock a message from Havana reported that the Maine had arrived at 11 o'clock this morning and been saluted by the forts and war vessels. It was also reported that a report was current that the United States consul general, Fitzhugh Lee, and Dr. Congosto, secretary general of the government, had had a slight misunderstanding.

The report was current here last night that after 6 o'clock three cipher dispatches from General Lee were received at the State department, translated and sent to Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, who took them to the dinner given by Judge McKenna. At that dinner all the members of the cabinet except General Alger were present and a consultation, practically a cabinet meeting, is said to have been held to consider the situation in Cuba. After returning to the executive mansion the President is said to have ordered direct telegraphic connection between there and Key West, but later decided to wait until morning.

BLANCO STARTS ON A TOUR.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—General Blanco left for Eastern Cuba yesterday, not for the purpose of taking the field, but for inspection, although it is said that he will confer with an important mulatto insurgent chief in that part of Cuba. The governor general left Havana without any misgiving as to the maintaining of order here. The inflammatory anti-American circulars scattered about the city were so palpably written by insurgent sympathizers that the volunteers took no notice of them.

Speaking of the report of an impending attack on Americans, General Lee said: "I never knew Americans so well thought of since I have been in Havana as now. The rumor probably was of the Key West brand."

FLAMES AT SPOKANE.

The Great Eastern Block Burned and at Least Nine Probably Lost.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 25.—The Great Eastern block, at the corner of Post street and Riverside avenue, six stories in height and constructed of brick, caught fire about 11:45 o'clock last night and in three hours was destroyed. All of the upper two floors and part of the third floor were used for lodging purposes and at least 150 people were asleep when the fire started. While most of them escaped with only their clothes, it is thought at least nine people perished, but no one knows who were lost.

Because of the network of wires surrounding the building, it was with the utmost difficulty that the ladders were elevated. While they were going up many people were at the windows with flames and smoke bursting out about them.

Miss Rose Wilson and Mrs. Ross Smith are known to have perished. W. B. Gordon, a mining expert, his wife and three children, aged 12, 9 and 7, are missing and it is almost certain that the entire family perished.

Mrs. C. Lewis is also among the missing. Mrs. H. H. G. Davies of Nebraska City, Neb., fell or jumped from a fifth story window to the cement pavement below and died at the Sacred Heart hospital two hours later.

FIERCE WIND AT ST. LOUIS.

Three Persons Killed and Much Damage Done by a High Gale.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—A thunder storm raged for an hour or more in this vicinity about 3 o'clock this morning. Reports of accidents from various parts of the city are coming in. August Weimyer was blown off the Shields building and died in ten minutes from his injuries. A woman, name unknown, was killed at 3840 Laclede avenue, and a boy was killed by being blown from a porch roof in another part of the city.

M'COMAS WINS.

Maryland Deadlock Ended by the Return of the Bolters.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 25.—The senatorial deadlock in the legislature was ended to-day when on the tenth ballot in joint session all but five of the bolting Republican legislators voted for ex-Congressman Louis E. McComas, the Republican caucus nominee, and he secured 62 votes to 47 for Senator Gorman and 5 for Mr. Shaw.

Mr. McComas was then declared elected senator to succeed A. P. Gorman, who will retire March 3, 1896. The result was rather unexpected, for last night the bolters refused to enter the Republican caucus.

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URGE CURRENCY REFORM

The Monetary Convention Meets—Many Delegates Attend.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—Hundreds of delegates from all parts of the country arrived here last night and this morning for the national monetary convention, which was called to order in the Grand Opera house by H. H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee.

The convention was welcomed to the state by Governor Mount. Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa was named for president, and in taking the chair said he believed that his hearers represented the non-partisan purpose as well as the financial sentiment of a large majority of the American people. Every time the question had been voted on, the people had declared for sound money.

The greenback and the silver movements were compared, both being characterized as abortive attempts at repudiation.

"We must have a paper currency," continued Governor Shaw. "I believe the country at large, without regard to party, agrees to this proposition. We must have a paper currency, and of sufficient volume for the needs of a great and prosperous people, with many and varied interests. Those who believe in the principles endorsed at the polls in 1896, together with those who accept the verdict then rendered as of binding force, agree that every dollar of paper currency must be redeemable, directly or indirectly, exchangeable or convertible, at par for gold."

Governor Shaw concluded: "And now, gentlemen, it does not lie with your chairman to discuss details. The fact that the interests at stake in this movement are financial, industrial and commercial will justify no less care than if they were political. That you represent something besides the names your parents gave you will not militate against such recommendations as you may be pleased to submit. Whatever the country may think of the banker, it thinks well of you. Your interests are in common with those of the people generally. I would urge that you be thoughtful, brave and true, and the people will be with you."

To-morrow morning ex-Secretary C. S. Fairchild and Congressman Overstreet will speak on the monetary commission's bill and in the afternoon the committee on resolutions will report. This will cordially endorse the plan of the commission for currency in its entirety.

Prof. Jenks of Cornell university, who is a delegate to the convention, expressed the belief that the movement for free silver would be strengthened if the Republicans did not earnestly work for a reform in the currency laws. "The gold Democrats," he continued, "voted for McKinley, or at least against Bryan, in order to secure financial reform. They are not getting it, and cannot be blamed for dissatisfaction. I heard one prominent gold Democrat say the other day that it did not make much difference which way the country went to the devil—whether through bad money or bad tariff. Men of that stamp will be likely to vote with the silverites next time."

A WINTER CYCLONE.

Damage Done in Kansas City by the Storm.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—In the official weather talk, it was a cyclone that struck Kansas City this morning; a real cyclone, affected by the conditions of the winter season, which made it take on the form of a snow storm. About six inches of snow fell, and this, together with the rain that had fallen earlier in the night, made a water fall of almost one inch.

The storm did great damage to the telephone wires, and this morning about 300 telephones were reported out of order.

As a result of this morning's storm, this city has been cut off from telegraphic communication with almost the entire country west of a line running north and south through Kansas City.

All street car traffic was more or less delayed. Many passenger trains were late.

The storm area includes Kansas and Missouri, but was much heavier in the latter state. At Springfield, Mo., the wind was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour this morning and the snow falling heavily. South west Kansas received only a light snowfall. Heavy rains fell in the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

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DR. C. O. BROWN CONFESSES

Makes Public Acknowledgment of Guilt—Dropped From the Ministry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown appeared before the Bay conference of the Congregational church unexpectedly this morning, expressed the deepest contrition for his backsliding, resigned himself to fate, was chastened and dropped out of the Congregational ministry, shook hands with the chasteners and ended by declaring that he was glad of it all.

Dr. Brown said: "A small part of the accusations aimed at me were true. For any wrong which I had done I had sought forgiveness both of God and man. I had turned utterly and with abhorrence from it long before I was publicly accused. No action by my own now taken could deprive me of my pulpit or any fellowship in Chicago. I confess to the Duquette and Chicago associations that I did them grievous wrong in accepting fellowship of the one and seeking that of the other. I herewith request that my name be dropped from the roll of the church association."

Dr. Brown read the confession to the Bay conference and in every tone of his voice there was a tremendous plea for mercy. After the conference had rendered its decision of expulsion he said: "It is all for the best, I suppose, yet it is hard for me to bear."

The Brown scandal, which has had many ramifications, first attracted general attention about the end of 1895 when Mrs. Mary A. Davidson was arrested on a charge of extortion made by Dr. Brown, pastor of the fashionable First Congregational church in San Francisco. She was a worker in the church, though not a member. The essential allegation was that he had given her \$500 to keep quiet about an alleged intimacy with Miss Overman of Tacoma, Wash., who had visited at Brown's house.

After an exciting trial Mrs. Davidson was acquitted. The inference from the testimony being that Brown was guilty the congregational council investigated him. Brown made a hard fight and the hearing was even more replete with sensational incidents than the Davidson trial had been. The investigation resulted in a partial acquittal, but so much notoriety had attended that affair that Brown's continued term of the pastorate was impracticable and he was dismissed after much bitterness had been engendered between his supporters and his opponents.

The next development was a confession by Miss Overman, which Brown denounced as false and which was not generally believed. Brown secured a Chicago charge and then appealed to the Bay conference of California for a reopening of his case. This was denied and Brown appealed to the mutual conference of the Congregational church. After a review of the case a dubious finding was returned, the Bay conference being upheld, but the original charge ignored. The affair has assumed various other aspects at different times, and Brown's troubles have been exceedingly numerous.

OHIO BRIBERY INQUIRY.

Committee Concludes Its Work at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The legislative committee last night closed its investigation in this city of the Otis charges of bribery in the recent election of United States senator. The committee will continue its work at Columbus. Thirty witnesses have been examined here since last Friday.

The employes of President Schmidlapp's bank and Hon. Harry M. Daugherty, chairman of the Republican state central committee, yesterday decided either to be sworn or to answer questions, because the committee had no jurisdiction.

When Manager Page of the Western Union was asked to produce the "H. D." dispatch and other messages, he said the company had none of their messages as far back as January 19, in Cincinnati. He did not know whether they had been taken across the river to their offices in Covington, and Newport, Ky., or sent to New York, or where they were.

Chairman Burke announced that, as soon as the committee was through with all the willing witnesses, the proceedings would at once be begun to bring all of the unwilling witnesses before the bar of the senate for punishment for contempt.

A Zinc Mine for \$105,000.

JOPLIN, Mo., Jan. 26.—The John Jackson zinc mine in Chitwood hollow, west of here, was sold by A. J. Corbin, Jr., for \$105,000 cash. The owners were John A. Campbell, W. B. Patton, Dan Collins, Frank Church, late of Jefferson City, C. Sturbler of St. Louis. This is more than \$375,000 brought to this district by the Corbin syndicate within three months. The John Jackson is the largest producer in this district.

Fatally Shot While Hunting.

OTTAWA, Kan., Jan. 26.—William Bradley of this city, a young man 18 years of age, was accidentally shot near here yesterday while rabbit hunting. He attempted to drive the rabbit from some brush by the use of the gun, which was accidentally discharged, and the contents entered his left side just above the heart. Doctors say he cannot live.

Death in the Jackpot.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 26.—William and Harold Topie were invited by Lew Wallace to play poker at his house in Leslie county, near the Bell and Harlan county line, but Wallace won all the money. Pistols were drawn and the lights shot out. Afterwards the Topies were found dead and Wallace was so badly wounded that he cannot survive.

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