

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Called From the Telegraph Columns.

The Boers credit divine providence with their Tugela victory.

No river and harbor bill will be presented at this session of congress.

The British parliament has reassembled. No disorder was manifested.

Alexander Dunsuir, the coal king of the Pacific coast, died in New York city, aged 47 years.

Services in commemoration of the martyrdom of Charles I, of England, were held in Boston.

The transport Missouri, en route to San Francisco from Manila, has 17 insane soldiers aboard.

Fire destroyed the business portion of the town of Winfield, Kan. Hundreds of people are homeless.

Lieutenant Winston Churchill describes the battle of Spionkop as the hardest fight of the South African war.

All is quiet in Samoa. The natives are more settled than at any time since the disturbance between the native factions.

The sheriff of Colfax, Wash., has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of Clemens, the murderer of a man named Boland.

A special dispatch from Cape Town says 150 American scouts, who arrived there as muleteers, have enlisted in the British forces.

A cold wave is prevailing east of the Rocky mountains. The temperature is eight degrees below zero at Chicago and six below at Omaha.

The Ferguson Printing Company, of Chicago, one of the oldest printing houses in the city, was thrown into the streets for non-payment of rent.

Great Northern officials and employees' grievance committee held a conference and it is announced there will be no strike, all differences being settled.

Governor Taylor declares that a state of insurrection now prevails in Kentucky. He has ordered the legislature adjourned, but the Democrats have refused to obey his edict.

R. V. Wilson has been arrested in San Francisco on the charge of having embezzled a package containing \$600, while he was agent for the Great Northern Express Company at Franklin, King county, Wash.

Lee Gong, a Chinaman of Fargo, N. D., who alleges St. Louis is his home, appealed today from the United States court to the secretary of the treasury, and was released on bail. He was the first of the 70 Chinamen charged with violating the exclusion act, to be heard by the courts.

Plague at Honolulu is under control.

Dawson evil-doers are forced to saw wood.

Surveyors are now at work on the Oregon Midland railway route.

A big steel mill was wrecked in Pittsburg by a boiler explosion.

A bill was introduced in congress to provide mining laws for Cape Nome.

Money is now ready for the purchase of the Salem, Or., federal building site.

Census Supervisor Kelly has left for Alaska to enter upon his duties there.

Owing to a split in the National League, Baltimore may lose her baseball club.

An attempt to rob the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway train at Holden, Mo., was frustrated.

The United States transports City of Pueblo and Senator have arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

Near Corunna, Spain, a torpedo boat, name and nationality unknown, has been totally lost, with all on board.

Quarantine officers in San Francisco are adopting stringent measures to protect that port from the bubonic plague.

The Union hotel, at Revelstoke, B. C., was totally destroyed by fire, the blaze originating in the furnace room.

The German steamer Remus has been wrecked near Aarhus, Denmark, where she was bound. The captain and 13 men perished.

Colonel Charles F. Williams, commander of the United States marine corps at Mare Island, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the stomach.

'Nick' Haworth, suspected murderer of Night Watchman Sandall, at Kaysville, Utah, attempted to commit suicide at Salt Lake by bleeding.

Robert Fitzsimmons now claims he was drugged when he was whipped by James Jeffries for the championship of the world at Coney Island, last June.

A runaway electric car on the Dayton & Xenia traction road, at Dayton, O., left the track at a sharp curve and was demolished, killing three persons.

San Francisco has a daily paper printed in Chinese.

Joseph L. Mayers, state senator of Ohio, from Coshocton, walked to the capitol from his home, a distance of 100 miles, to show his independence of railroads.

Citizens of Dickinson county, Kan., have organized a relief association for the purpose of sending corn to India for free distribution in the famine-stricken districts.

LATER NEWS.

The Democrats will not give up the silver plank.

The British are preparing to invade the Free State.

William Henry Gilder, the explorer, died at his home in Morristown, N. J.

The transports Ben Mohr and Meade have arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

Conditions in Cuba are such that the people are not yet ready for self-government.

Major-General Otis has appointed a civil governor in Northern Luzon and opened the hemp ports.

The Northern Pacific has selected Everett, Wash., as the point from which they will ship to the Orient.

Henry Watterson says the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is the head and front of the present troubles in Kentucky.

The Echo Mountain house, a large hotel near Pasadena, Cal., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The natives of Borneo are in rebellion. The trouble is serious enough to demand the attention of a British gunboat and marines.

John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, says that there will be lawlessness and a reign of terror in the new gold fields of Cape Nome next summer.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, relative to the construction of the Nicaragua canal, was signed at the state department by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote.

The famous Cherokee hydraulic gold mine, of Oroville, Cal., from which \$13,000,000 in gold has been taken, and comprising 100 miles of water ditches, 30 miles of "debris" canals and 1,500 acres of patented channels, has been purchased by a Pittsburg syndicate.

The adjutant-general has received a telegram from Assistant Adjutant General McCain, at Vancouver barracks, stating that Colonel Kay, at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, reports the safe arrival there of Lieutenant Herron and party, who were supposed to have been lost while exploring the Copper river country.

Recruiting for the Strathcona horse, the detachment which is being equipped and maintained by Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner in London, has begun at Fort Steele, B. C. Although the number to be taken from this section is restricted to 40, there are over 200 applicants for enlistment.

The Boers at Stormberg are hard pressed.

The house passed the Indian appropriation bill.

The transport Manuense has arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

W. J. Bryan spoke to an audience of 2,000 people at Chicopee, Mass.

Cardinal Gibbons commends congress for its action in the Roberts case.

Nielson, of Minneapolis, lowered the two-mile skating record of 5:51 to 5:33.

William Stanley Hazeltine, the marine artist, is dead in Rome, aged 54 years.

A serious riot occurred in Porto Rico during the parades of two political parties.

Chicago trades-unionists in the Federation of Labor denounced Governor Taylor, of Kentucky.

The president has issued a proclamation fixing a tariff of duties and taxes for the island of Guam.

The passengers and mail brought from Honolulu by the steamer Australia were released from quarantine.

The strike at Cramp's shipyard, which has been in progress since August, has been officially declared off.

Wm. Goebel, the contesting governor of Kentucky, is dead from the result of the bullet fired by an unknown assassin.

The British government has contracted with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for 1,000,000 tons of coal.

Fire in St. Louis destroyed four blocks, causing a property loss of \$1,500,000. One man was killed and several injured.

A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who made the attempt on the life of William Goebel.

General Kobbe has occupied the islands of Luzon and Leyte. In the fight at Catabogan 10 insurgents were killed and the Americans captured five cannon, with their artillerymen.

Secretary Reitz, of the Transvaal republic, says that the Boers have never abused the white flag, and that the British murdered women, children and American citizens at Derlepoort.

The value of property captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila bay has been estimated by the board of appraisal at \$326,141. The largest items in the statement are: "Ship and boat equipment, \$241,566; ordnance materials, \$14,294, and fuel, \$20,568." The appraisal was called for as evidence in the suit brought by Admiral Dewey for the award of prize money.

A newsboy of Philadelphia was arrested under the blue law of 1794 and fined four dollars for selling newspapers on Sunday.

Admiral Schley, who was recently made a thirty-second degree Mason, has been a member of the fraternity since his twenty-first birthday.

A law just passed in Norway makes girls ineligible for matrimony unless they can show certificates of skill in cooking, knitting and spinning.

GREAT FIRE IN ST. LOUIS

In the Heart of the Retail Section of the City.

FOUR BLOCKS WERE BURNT

Property Worth \$1,500,000 Destroyed—Losses Were Distributed Among Many—One Man Killed.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5.—Property to the estimated value of \$1,500,000 was burned today, the greater part of four blocks of buildings and their contents between Third and Sixth streets and Franklin avenue and Morgan street, in the heart of the retail section, being destroyed. One fireman was killed, nine other members of the fire department were injured more or less seriously, and five or six citizens were hurt slightly. None of the injured will die, as far as known tonight.

The loss on both buildings and stocks of goods is approximately \$1,500,000. Definite figures are exceedingly hard to obtain. There were six retail concerns which were heavy losers. The remainder of the loss is divided in varying proportions among a score or more of small shopkeepers or firms. Only two concerns suffered loss of over \$100,000—Penny & Gentles and Schaper Bros. The buildings in which the two concerns were housed were owned by the Mary K. Knox estate, and were erected at a cost of \$165,000. Penny & Gentles' loss, which is covered entirely by insurance, is estimated at \$135,000. Schaper Bros.' loss is estimated at \$100,000. These two concerns occupied about half the block on the west side of Broadway, south from the corner of Franklin avenue, and the buildings were entirely destroyed.

The rest of the block on the west side of the street is taken up by the buildings occupied by the Famous dry goods store, whose loss was comparatively slight.

On Franklin, just back of Penny & Gentles, the building occupied by the Fuch Millinery & Cloak Company suffered a loss on the stock of \$40,000. The store occupied by D. Crawford & Co., at Broadway and Franklin avenue, was entirely burned, with a loss on buildings and stock of \$70,000. The People's Housefurnishing Company, at 814 North Broadway, was completely wrecked; loss \$50,000. At 812 North Broadway, Deere Bros.' store, filled with a stock of 5 and 10-cent goods, sustained a \$33,000 loss on buildings and stock.

The fire swept through the block from Broadway to Fourth street and burned all the buildings from 827 to 809 North Fourth street. These buildings were old three and four story structures, some occupied as tenements above and stores below, while others were vacant. Here the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provisions Company, Herboth Mercantile Company, the Schisler-Cornelia Seed Company, and three small stores, suffered an aggregate loss of \$65,000, while the losses on buildings amounted to fully \$45,000.

Among the firms and individuals that suffered heavily from the fire are the following, whose places of business were on the east side of Fourth and west side of Third streets: A. Nasse, wholesale grocer; Plant Seed Company; Krenning Glass Company; Bassett's plumbing establishment; McLain & Alcorn Commission Company; Bueller Block Commission Company; Nelson Distilling Company; Hake & Sons Commission Company; George A. Benton, produce; Bauer Flower Company; Shaw & Richmond, produce. Their losses aggregate thousands of dollars and are partly covered by insurance.

Late tonight John Cummings, private watchman of Penny & Gentles, was arrested and is being held, pending an investigation into the origin of the fire. He was taken into custody as the result of a statement by a woman rooming opposite, to the effect that she had seen a man answering the watchman's description, lighting matches in the store previous to the fire. Cummings denied having had anything to do with it, and states that he was at home when the fire broke out.

Wm. Goebel Is Dead. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6.—The bullet fired by an unknown assassin last Tuesday morning ended the life of William Goebel at 6:45 o'clock this evening. The only persons present at the death were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Brawnecker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who has been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormack. Justus Goebel, a brother, who has been hurrying from Arizona as fast as steam would carry in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived 40 minutes too late.

Hazeltine, the Marine Artist. New York, Feb. 6.—William Stanley Hazeltine, the marine artist, is dead in Rome, aged 64 years. He was a native of Philadelphia.

Capt. Sigbee, the hero of the Maine, and who will take charge of the naval intelligence bureau on February 1, has purchased a house in Washington.

Siege Rations at Making. Mafeking, Feb. 5.—Siege rations of bread and meat have only now been enforced. Oats intended for horses are now saved to supply the troopers, if needed. Tinned milk and matches are commandeered. Liquor is scarce.

Hot Weather in Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6.—One hundred and two sunstrokes were officially reported in this city yesterday. Of these 93 were fatal. The temperature was 120 in the shade.

TREATY WITH THE SULUS.

President Sends All the Correspondence to the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 5.—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry, the president has sent to the senate a copy of the report and all accompanying papers of Brigadier-General J. C. Bates, in relation to the negotiation of a treaty of agreement made by him with the sultan of Sulu, last August. In replying to the request the president says: "The payments of money required by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine islands, unless congress shall direct otherwise. Such payments are not for specific services, but are a part of the consideration going to the sultan, tribe or nation under the agreement, and they are stipulated as subject to the action of congress, in conformity with the practice of this government from the earliest times in its agreements with the various Indian nations operating and governing portions of territory subject to the sovereignty of the United States."

General Otis in transmitting the treaty, August 27, says: "The attitude of these people has been a subject of apprehension for several months, and by this agreement, I believe, the apprehended pending differences are happily adjusted."

Secretary Root, in a reply dated October 27, tells General Otis that "the agreement is confirmed and approved by the president, subject to the action of congress, and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the sultan of Sulu, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. At the same time when you communicate to the sultan the above mentioned understanding, the president desires that you should make inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago, and what arrangement it may be practicable for their emancipation."

In his instructions to General Bates, under this direction, General Otis says: "It is believed that the market price of slaves in the archipelago is insignificant, ranging from \$30 to \$90, Mexican, and that in some instances owners will be pleased to grant freedom to their slaves if they can escape the burden of supporting them."

General Otis continues to the effect that the character of the domestic slavery existing in the archipelago differs greatly from the former slavery institution of the United States, the slaves becoming members of the owner's family. General Bates, in his report, stated that when he first asked to see the sultan, the latter sent his greetings, saying he could not come to the general, because he had boils on his neck, and could not put on his coat, but that he would recognize the protection of the United States, requesting as a favor that he might hoist his own flag alongside that of the United States. The sultan's brother went to Jolo to meet General Bates, and the sultan afterwards joined him. General Bates states in this connection that the Sulus are very jealous of their institution of slavery.

In his original instructions to General Bates, General Otis instructed him to push to the front the question of sovereignty, and told him he could promise for the United States not to interfere with, but to protect, the Moros in the free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and to respect the rights and dignities of the sultan. In return they must acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. He also instructed General Bates that it was important that the United States should occupy the principal distribution centers of trade, and that Siasi, the capital, should be occupied by our troops at no distant day.

A Half-Million-Dollar Fire. Dayton, O., Feb. 5.—Early this morning a fire, the result of a boiler explosion, in the tobacco warehouse of J. P. Wolf, threatened for a while to do immense damage in the manufacturing district of this city. The fire was finally gotten under control, not however, before fully \$500,000 worth of property was destroyed. The principal losers are: J. P. Wolf & Sons, tobacco merchants; E. Bimm & Sons, grocers; Benedict, cigars; Dayton Paper Novelty Company.

Nightwatchman Snedinger was overcome by smoke and found unconscious by firemen. Several firemen were badly frozen, and Fireman McCoy was hurt, probably by falling walls.

Reward of \$1000 Offered. Franklin, Ky., Feb. 7.—L. B. Finn, county attorney, has offered personally a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who made the attempt on the life of William Goebel, or of any one who had any connection with the crime.

Change of German Ambassadors. Berlin, Feb. 7.—Count Wolff Metternich, who is a great favorite of Emperor William, and who will represent Germany in London during the absence of the German ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt-Weidenburg, who has received leave of absence owing to the impaired state of his health, may eventually become the ambassador's successor. It is said that the emperor is dissatisfied with the activity the ambassador displayed during the crisis. It is also said that the ambassador's health is entirely broken.

Robert's Advance. Cape Town, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Naauwport says: There is great activity here and on the Rensberg-Hanover road, due to the dispatch of an overwhelming force of infantry to seize Norval's Point. The cavalry, having completed the reconnaissance, is being retired to reconnoiter its losses. The Boers at Colesberg are virtually surrounded.

The republic of Venezuela contains 50,150 square miles. It is larger than any country in Europe except Russia.

ISLANDS OPENED TO TRADE

Kobbe's Expedition to Samar and Leyte.

HEMP PLACED ON THE MARKET

Natives Resisted the Americans With Wooden Swords and Bows and Arrows—Led by Tagal Chiefs.

Manila, Feb. 7.—Brigadier-General Kobbe's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte and Samar has occupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh regiments. This has placed on the market 180,000 bales of hemp.

A thousand insurgents armed with rifles, and over 5,000 armed with wooden swords, bows and arrows, were encountered during the entire trip. The troops killed 75 natives, 11 of whom had rifles. The others were villagers armed with wooden swords. The American losses were one man killed and nine wounded. The Americans captured \$9,000 in gold, the enemy's money, and 40 muzzle-loading brass cannon. At Calbayog, Samar, the enemy evacuated the town, the Americans chasing, fighting and scattering them to the mountains.

At Catabogan, Lukban, the Tagal general fired the place with kerosene just before the Americans landed, and then fought with cannon and rifles from the hills encircling the town, for two hours. When the Filipinos were driven out, the Americans did their best to save the town, fighting fire for several hours. Thirty stone and 70 other houses, half the business portion of the place, was consumed. The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading.

The next day Major Allen, with three companies of the Forty-third regiment, pursued Lukban to the mountain fastnesses, and thence to the coast town, where Lukban was heading, in hopes of escape. Lukban, by taxing the natives, has accumulated \$100,000 in gold. His capture is probable.

At Tacloban, island of Leyte, the enemy evacuated the town and the Americans pursued them to the hills. Several fleeing noncombatants were killed, including three women. At Palo, seven miles distant, the enemy were found entrenched, and resisted. Lieutenant Johnson and 12 scouts from the Forty-third regiment drove out 150 of the enemy and captured the town.

The insurgents in these towns were mostly Visayans, who had been impressed into the service of the Tagal leaders from Luzon. The Visayans appear indifferent or sullenly antagonistic to the American occupation. The Tagal chiefs influenced them against us, but when they perceive we are much more powerful than the Tagals, and intend to maintain garrisons in order to open the islands to commerce, it is believed the rebel party will lose its popularity. The Americans are gladly accepted by the inhabitants, who are daily returning to the towns. There is a rush of commercial vessels from Manila to these new ports.

Two House Ants.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Democrats continued their assaults upon the Philippine policy of the administration during the general debate upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill today. Two speeches were made by Democratic members of the foreign affairs committee, Dinsmore, of Arkansas, and Champ Clark, of Missouri, opposing the retention of the islands. The speech of Clark, which lasted almost two hours, was a notable effort, replete with unique epigrams, and attracted much attention. No Republican spoke in defense of the administration today.

Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who was elected as a Democrat, but who made a speech last week defending expansion, was goaded today into the announcement that the Democrats could consider his seat constructively on the Republican side. Before the debate began, an effort was made to pass a bill looking to the appointment of an expert commission to examine into the question of the pollution of the water supply of cities, but it was defeated. The Chicago members consider it was aimed especially at the Chicago drainage canal.

Rebellion in Borneo.

Tacoma, Feb. 7.—Mat So Selloh, the rebel leader of North Borneo, has again stirred the natives there into rebellion, according to Oriental advices received here. They commenced warfare last month, attacking Gaya bay, when the British and Chinese shops were looted. The rebels then retreated into the jungle. Several days later they were followed by a force of 250 bluejackets and Sikh policemen. Five miles inland these were attacked and driven back by Selloh's men, who fired at them from a dense growth of underbrush. A number of the British were killed and wounded.

Resolutions Condemning Britain.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 6.—About 1000 people attended a pro-Boer meeting here today. Resolutions eulogizing President Kruger and "his stand for liberty," and condemning Great Britain were approved, amid great applause.

Large Pistol Shop Burned.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 6.—Fire this morning burned to the ground the Hopkins & Allens pistol shop, and partly destroyed several other buildings. Loss, \$400,000.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Not to Interfere With the Nicaragua Canal.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The United States and Great Britain, it was definitely learned tonight, have reached an amicable agreement respecting the operations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as affecting the right of construction and control by the United States of the proposed Nicaragua canal. The result marks the termination of conferences between the officials of the state department and Lord Pauncefote of fully a year's duration, during which a number of meetings were held and the subject fully discussed by the representatives of the governments interested.

Great Britain agrees to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by which she practically relinquishes any claims respecting a legal control of the Nicaragua canal after it shall have been constructed. The result, therefore, is to eliminate that feature of the treaty bearing on the subject of dual control and to leave the United States free to construct and thereafter control this great inter-oceanic waterway. In all the discussion which has been had, both in congress and out of it, for a long number of years, over the proposed canal, the question of England's rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has formed a prominent feature, and on more than one occasion has given rise to the question whether or not the United States government had the moral right to provide for the construction of the canal without modification of the treaty.

From the same authoritative quarter it is ascertained that England has made no demands for a quid pro quo for her abandonment of whatever rights she may have had under the treaty, and which she now promises to relinquish. Just what shape the agreement between the governments interested is to take is not named, though it is assumed that some formal instrument will be drafted and sent to the senate for its confirmation.

TREATY OF CHILE AND JAPAN

Commercial Regulations Agreed Upon—Steamer Line Contemplated.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—C. M. Vicuna, minister from Chile to Japan and the United States, who has been several weeks preparing a report to his government on the successful negotiation of an important commercial treaty between Chile and Japan, left for Washington today. Minister Vicuna, in speaking of the treaty, said that it embraced reciprocity features in addition to the "most favored nation" stipulation. Both nations make certain reservations as to their relations with their immediate neighboring nations. The provisions of the treaty look forward to the establishment of a steamer line between Japan and Chile. On this point the minister said: "Chile, I think, is going to find a great market in Japan for nitrate of soda. Japan uses 500,000 tons of fertilizers annually. Steamers from Japan can bring to Chile the paper, lanterns, silks and cottons, and they can return with the fertilizer in question as a principal cargo."

"Japan now gets her nitrate and other things from Germany. The latter obtains them from Chile. My country goes to Europe for tea, paper and silks. Japan and Chile should and must trade directly with each other. Japan is becoming a great manufacturer of cheap cottons. My country can consume large quantities of light and cheap cottons."

SERIOUS RIOT IN PUERTO RICO

Parades of Two Political Parties Clash, and Blows Were Struck.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 7.—On the January 27, while the federals were celebrating their victory at Fajardo they met a republican parade. A collision ended in a riot, the result of which was that one man was killed and six seriously wounded. Fourteen of the town's best citizens are in jail, charged with murder.

The federals had secured permission to parade in order to celebrate their victory. The republicans had requested permission to parade also, but were refused, as, according to the general orders governing elections only one party can parade on a given day. The republicans decided to disobey the orders and marched to meet the federals.

When the victorious party saw the republicans coming they charged their opponents. A fierce fight ensued; revolvers and knives were drawn, blades flashed in the sunlight and shots rang out. The city police were not on hand, but a squad of insular police charged the mob and soon quelled the riot.

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