

# CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

The President's Annual Announcement at the Opening of Congress.

## HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Damages to be Paid to Great Britain—State of the Finances—The President Favors Free Coal, Iron and Sugar—The Samoa Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Congress assembled yesterday. The following is a summary of President Cleveland's message:

The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution, I am satisfied, tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent.

On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on August 13 it received the sanction of the Senate. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States it deserves our gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China. Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring Sea and the contiguous North Pacific ocean, for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring Sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the Senate and the House of Representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen, has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

The tariff act passed at the last session of Congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing arrangements, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound, laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated.

With the advent of a new tariff policy, not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift, and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief, if not the only obstacle, which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. Shipbuilding should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place—a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$772,802,498.29, and its expenditures to \$742,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of \$30,196,739.42. There was a decrease of \$15,932,744.06 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year, 1893. There was collected from customs \$131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue \$147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to

\$98,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources. The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$273,159,186, being \$146,687,425 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$379,795,536, being \$4,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,336,486.11 less, and from internal revenue \$13,836,538.97 less than in 1893.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last twenty years earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached.

In my last annual message, I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion, it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acknowledged without imperial consent American citizenship.

The present government of Samoa has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of Congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

## U. S. CONGRESS ASSEMBLES.

The Work for the Evening Session Outlined—The Bluefields Affair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Congress assembled to-day. Most important among the bills, from a political point of view, are the four so-called "pog gun" tariff bills sent over from the House at the close of last session and reported favorably to the Senate on August 30. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and Mr. Harris, of the Finance Committee, have said that they intended to call these bills up and especially the sugar bill at the earliest possible moment, but it is not likely that they will urge them during the first week. As it now stands on the Senate calendar the House bill providing for free sugar was amended by the Senate Finance Committee by imposing a duty of 40 per cent. on all sugars. The House bill providing for free coal was amended by the Senate Finance Committee by imposing a duty on bituminous coal when imported from any country that levies a duty on American coal, this being understood to be directed chiefly against Canada. The House bill admitting iron ore free was reported by the Senate Finance Committee without amendment, but the fourth bill as to free barbed wire was reported by a substitute providing for the free admission not only of barbed wire but of the materials which might enter into its manufacture.

In view of the recent complications at Bluefields, Mr. Morgan will take the earliest opportunity to bring to the attention of the Senate his bill relating to the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. This measure is bound to be the cause of much discussion and will be championed by Senators Morgan and Frye. There is thought to be but little doubt that it will pass the Senate, but its fate in the House is less certain.

The House bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which was favorably reported to the Senate on the 31st of July last, will be a matter of earnest discussion, and the anti-option bill may protrude itself early in the session. The House bills to admit the territories of Arizona and New Mexico to the sisterhood of states are also pending and Mr. Faulkner will endeavor to add these new stars to the flag before the fifty-third Congress dies.

## PIRATES ATTACK A WRECK.

A Frost-Bitten Crew Lands Upon an Inhospitable Shore.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 3.—Capt. Daniel Fraser, of the schooner Hasty, ashore at Pollett's Cove, C. B., relates a hard experience with pirates infesting that place. His vessel was from Alberton, P. E. I., for Grape, Que., with a cargo of produce. He says: "We encountered the frightful storm of the past ten days, and after battling with the elements until the vessel was in danger of foundering and the crew were frost-bitten and thoroughly exhausted, I ran her ashore at Pollett's cove at noon and as once tried to save the cargo, but as fast as it was put on the beach it was carried away by the inhabitants, who began to cut and break up the schooner to get at the cargo. I was quite at the mercy of this gang of pirates, who pillaged the vessel of everything on board, even to my clothes. When I landed I was wet and cold, the mercury registering 19 degrees above. I believed that had I beached the vessel at night, my life would have been in danger. I am a ruined man. The schooner and a portion of her cargo belonged to me and nothing was insured."

## A Costly Fire on Broadway.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A fire which originated in the workrooms of D. J. Solomon & Co., on the fourth floor of 547 Broadway, last evening caused a loss of at least \$300,000 to the occupants of the buildings. The building was damaged to the extent of \$20,000. There was nearly 100 girls in the building when the fire was discovered and for a time there was the wildest excitement. They were all taken out safely, however. Every one on the floor originated by Solomon & Co., where the fire originated, had left the building when the flames were discovered and how the fire started is a mystery.

## Fire Losses for the Year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin estimates the fire losses of the United States and Canada for November at \$12,135,000, as against \$11,493,000 for November, 1893, and \$13,008,000 for November, 1892. The losses during 1894 to December amounted to \$118,000,000, as against \$144,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1893 and \$130,000,000 in 1892.

## An Old Man's Crime.

GALLIPOPOLI, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Eliak Boster, an old man, murdered Oliver Anderson, a barber, in this city. Boster's son at the same time shot Henry Martin through the shoulder. The tragedy arose over a game of cards.

# JERSEY IS HEARD FROM

Great Britain's Delegate to the Conference Makes His Report.

## AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT

The Earl's Opinions Are Largely in Favor of the Conclusions Drawn by the Conference—Practicability of the Cable and Steamship Schemes.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Standard is informed that the Earl of Jersey has submitted to Lord Ripon, of the Colonial Office, his report of his mission to the Ottawa Intercolonial Conference. The tenor of this report, the Standard learns, indicates that his opinions are largely in sympathy with the conference's conclusions as to the cable, steamship and trade relations in the Empire. These conclusions are described by him as sound and practical and likely, if realized, to be of the greatest advantage to Great Britain.

The Earl of Jersey earnestly advises the Government to consider favorably the unanimous request of the conference of the removal of any restrictions, treaty or statutory prohibition, standing in the way of intercolonial trade. The power to make fiscal arrangements, he says, may or may not be largely used, but in granting it to self-governing colonies Great Britain will be developing the policy long pursued of enabling them to make use of such resources within the empire as they think best. "I consider," he says, "it will be a consistent and successful policy to recognize the reasonable nature of the request that autonomous colonies have power, subject to the veto of the crown, to make such fiscal arrangements with each other as may seem to them most conducive to commercial prosperity."



THE EARL OF JERSEY.

As regards the suggestion to establish a maximum tariff for foreign nations and a minimum tariff for members of the empire, the Earl of Jersey remarks that such a proposal would involve a fundamental change in the financial policy of Great Britain. "Canada, Australia and the Cape," he writes, "with their exuberant products of food and raw material, compared with their population, regard import duties with a different experience from that of the United Kingdom with its insufficiency of home grown food and the necessity of the free importation of raw material for industries."

In conclusion he refers to the evident value that colonial statesmen attach to connection with the mother country. "It is within the power of Great Britain," he says, "to settle the direction of their trade and the current of their sentiments for many generations. Such an opportunity may not soon occur as the sands of time run down quickly. There is impatience for action, which would be tried by delay and most sadly disappointed by indifference to the proposals now brought forward."

The Standard says editorially: The Earl of Jersey's report may be remembered in after days as a document of material importance in the development of the relations of the colonies to the mother country. We hope that the Government, when they consider the conference proposals, will appreciate the benevolent spirit in which the Earl of Jersey transmits them.

## Wedding Party Attacked by Wolves.

BUDA PEST, Dec. 3.—News was received here of the almost total annihilation by wolves of a party of wedding guests who were returning to their home from the village of Hindos, where the ceremony which they had attended had been performed. The route of the party lay through a dense forest. Soon after entering the forest cries of the wolves were heard, and despite all efforts at flight, the party were soon overtaken by the animals and thirteen of their number were dragged down and devoured. Few of those who succeeded in escaping were not without injuries of a more or less serious nature. The survivors made their way to the nearest village, and a relief party was at once organized, which proceeded immediately to the scene of the slaughter, where they found scattered about fragments of flesh, bone and clothing.

## Went Down With All Hands.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British steamer Alberta, which was last reported from Lynn, November 23, for Antwerp, was towed into Yarmouth with her bows badly shattered. She reports that during a dense fog last evening she collided off Harbord with a large steamer, striking her amidships. The Alberta's captain at once ordered boats to be lowered, and the vicinity of the collision was searched for the vessel, but no trace of her could be found. The captain of the Alberta fears that the vessel with which his vessel collided, which he believes to have been a passenger steamer, was so badly damaged that she sank immediately, carrying down with her all on board.

## A Woman Murdered and Robbed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 5.—The body of Catherine Gong, a dressmaker, 28 years of age, was found on the Excelsior road, half a mile beyond Lake Calhoun. A gun shot wound back of the right ear produced death, evidently a case of murder and robbery. The proprietor of the flats where Miss Gong lived says he saw in her possession only a few days a roll of money amounting to probably \$2,000.

## Charged With Murder.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A young man named R. Sanderson, son of a well-to-do landowner, was arrested in Dublin charged with being the murderer of the fallen woman, whose body was found in a street in Kensington at midnight, Nov. 23, with a stab wound in the neck. Young Sanderson's actions lead to the belief that he has become demented through brooding over the murder.

## STRIKING CLERKS PUNISHED.

Those Who Did Not Go Out Get the Extra Pay—Capital Notes.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—The Government has finally disposed of the case of the striking clerks in Victoria, British Columbia. Some time ago the post office employees there went on a strike, because the extra allowance of \$10 each voted to them last session on account of the increased cost of living in the habit and which they have been in the habit of getting all along until last July, had been stopped. The Government has now decided to pay the few clerks who did not go out on strike the allowance from the 1st of July last and not to give the clerks who did not go out on strike this extra allowance until from the 1st of December or Saturday last. In this way the strikers will be subjected to the loss of extra pay to the amount of \$50.

## Want the Fight in Quebec Province.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—An effort is said to have been lately made to have the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight held in Montreal. There arrived in Montreal two days ago a gentleman named Edgar Moore, claiming New York as his place of residence and he registered at the St. Lawrence Hall. He sought out a certain newspaper man and made it known to him that he was the agent for an American syndicate headed by Mr. M. F. Dwyer, the well-known turfite, and the object of his visit was to ascertain if there was a possibility of having the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight take place in or near Montreal, or in fact anywhere in the province of Quebec. Mr. Moore stated that he had been through Ontario, but everywhere he met with reverses to the scheme and finally decided that it would be advisable to seek a more lively place and came right on to the Canadian metropolis. He wanted the ideas of a few sporting men on the point first, and he got them yesterday. They crushed his hopes by telling him of the strict laws that existed here, the same as up west, and there was no chance of having the contest take place anywhere hereabouts.

## Conspiracy to Rob a Railroad.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Mark and Seymour Schwartz, respectively president and secretary of the Schwartz Iron and Metal Company, and Barnett Graff, head of the Graff Contracting Company, were arrested yesterday charged with conspiring to rob the Columbian Intra-mural railway through collusion with W. S. Malone, who was in charge of the demolition of the plant at Jackson Park. The Schwartz Company and Graff were purchasers of large quantities of structural iron and other material that entered into the construction of the road, but according to the statements of detectives who have been working on the case they were allowed to take away several thousand dollars worth of material that they never paid for. The exact amount is unknown.

## Diamond Swindlers in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—For the last two weeks this city has been the scene of operations conducted by a very dangerous gang of diamond swindlers, composed of three women and two men. They previously carried on business in Boston and Cleveland, the robberies in each place amounting to about \$8,000. Since coming here they have lived in gorgeous style, and concocted an elaborate plan to rob leading jewelers of diamonds and other precious stones. The establishments of Richard Hensley and Mr. Cochenaler, on St. James street, have been robbed by substituting paste stones for real jewels, and the stealing was most cleverly done. The gang will be shortly broken up, as the police are after them.

## Looking Out for a Big Swindler.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—The police have been asked to be on the look-out for a man named G. Alba Raymond, a Frenchman and director of the LaFayette College, Boston, who had skipped away from that city after having swindled his creditors to the extent of \$30,000. Raymond had always been considered as honest and was highly esteemed in and around Boston, where he was engaged in a lucrative business and had filled many important positions, among these, that of President of the French Club of Boston. In addition to the above defalcation Raymond also swindled one of his compatriots named Bailey of a sum of \$4,500. Raymond is supposed to have come to Montreal and the police are now endeavoring to locate him.

## Died in an Open Boat.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.—Last Wednesday James Wagner, a married man living at Black Rock, Lunenburg county, after purchasing a flask of whiskey at Lunenburg, started for home in a small sail boat. The night was dark and squally. Next morning a boat was found at anchor and in it was Wagner's body. He is supposed to have died of exposure. Over a year ago Wagner accompanied a man named Tanner on his way home near the same place. Next morning Tanner's body was found frozen stiff. Wagner was arrested, charged with causing Tanner's death, but acquitted. Wagner's father was drowned and his grandfather frozen.

## A Cotton Cargo on Fire.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Dec. 3.—The British steamer Starlight, of West Hartlepool, Captain Voss, bound from Galveston to Liverpool, cotton laden, arrived here yesterday with her cargo on fire. The fire was discovered on Friday morning. Measures were promptly taken to keep it under control and the ship at once headed for this port. The fire gained progress gradually, the deck became heated, and had to be constantly flooded with water. On arriving here pipes were constructed by means of which steam will be sent through the cargo. The work of unloading will be begun to-day.

## Success of Anti-Toxins.

HAMILTON, Dec. 3.—Dr. Edgar, of the city hospital, has inoculated several persons suffering from diphtheria with the anti-toxine remedy last week and in every case upon the application of the lymph the patient began to recover. Some of the tests were of the most severe nature. In one case an infant one year old, whose constitution could not have stood out long against the disease, was saved, and another case was that of a four-year-old boy, who would certainly have died under ordinary treatment. Light cases of diphtheria were reported to the medical health officer for the week.

## Given a Heavy Sentence.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—In the Recorder's Court L. S. Noel, trader, was found guilty of knowingly renting a house in Jacques Cartier street to a woman named Bigley, alias Mitcheson, for immoral purposes. The accused was sentenced to six months in jail without the option of a fine. The accused gave notice of appeal, and was liberated on giving \$300 bail. There is a movement on to enforce the law on this point, which has so long been a dead letter.

# CATASTROPHE IN HULL

A Terrible Dynamite Explosion Resulting in Four Deaths.

## HOUSES BADLY SHATTERED

Thawing Out Dynamite to be Used in Blasting Causes the Disaster—Many Persons Were Wounded, Two of Whom Are in a Precarious Condition.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—The city of Hull—unfortunate Hull—which has narrowly escaped being destroyed twice or three times by fire, came very near being blown up by a dynamite explosion yesterday. As it is some fifty houses are badly smashed, four families are mourning for their dead; two more persons are dying, and some twelve others, more or less injured.

The explosion was felt all over the city of Ottawa, and general opinion here was that it was a slight earthquake. The news, however, quickly came by telephone that another dynamite explosion had taken place at Hull.

The names of the killed are: Honore Larouche, 231 Kent street, aged 42; Norbert Martin, Britannia street, aged 24; Albert Barbeau, Little Farm, aged 15; Telesphore Seguin, Inkerman street, aged 70.

The injured are: N. Z. Louis, aged 30, left leg broken, face badly cut. Albert Beauchamp, aged 15, legs and arms broken and face badly cut. Mrs. Charron, head cut. Her little 3-year-old daughter also cut and bruised. Mrs. B. Prudhomme, scalp wounds and serious internal injuries. Albertine Prudhomme, aged 5, face and head badly cut. A. D. Cadieux, cuts on head and arm. Miss Clouthier, aged 20, face badly cut and bruised. Four-year-old daughter of Mr. Clouthier, and 5-year-old son, badly cut. Alexander Major, aged 9, very severely and dangerously cut on face and head.

The boy, Albert Beauchamp, residing near the scene on Wall street, was one of the badly injured. His left leg was broken and Dr. Beaudin thought it better to remove him to the hospital. He was a pitiable sight lying on the rough stretcher on his father's floor. A report was shortly after spread that he was dead, but it turned out to be untrue. Should he be strong enough to bear the operation, Drs. Beaudin and Aubry will take off the left leg as the only hope for his recovery.

Just exactly how the dreadful accident occurred will never be exactly known, since the only two men who could have explained it are cold in death. It is, however, known that there was between one hundred and two hundred pounds of dynamite in a shanty in the middle of Wall street. This dynamite was to be used in blasting a dam which was for waterworks purposes and which was being constructed close at hand.

The dynamite was in charge of Telesphore Seguin, foreman, who it is said took for the first time a stove into the shanty Monday night. It is surmised that Martin and Seguin were engaged in thawing dynamite to be used on the waterworks excavations which are in progress. Woodwork close by became ignited and while engaged in extinguishing the flames the unfortunates forgot about the deadly explosive. Soon it was surrounded by flames and in a moment blew up. Martin was decapitated, his head being crushed to a jelly. Seguin was terribly cut up and is frightfully disfigured. Larouche, who was passing by at the time, was disfigured almost beyond identification. Barbeau, a school boy who was passing at the time, had a portion of his head blown off, along with one arm.

Some two or three years ago a dynamite factory owned by a man named Paton was blown to pieces near there. This time, however, the explosion took place in the city. It occurred about fifteen minutes to 8 o'clock. The sight was appalling to see, men battered to pieces beyond recognition and their wives hugging their bodies, praising them for their good qualities as husbands and bewailing their loss, was enough to make the stoutest hearts move with the deepest sorrow. One poor woman bent on her knee and kissed her husband's chin, about all that was left of his face.

The wooden shanty disappeared by the explosion altogether and nothing left to show where it was standing. There is no rent or excavation on the streets caused by the explosion. The damage consists of broken windows, which, as already stated, for fifty yards on each side, are smashed to pieces, broken doors and houses badly shaken.

The early hour at which the explosion took place prevented more from being included in the list of killed, as there were few people on the street at the time and only some of the workmen commencing to get around.

Contractor Bourque, speaking to a reporter, expressed the greatest sorrow for what had occurred. He was busy doing all he could to supply any aid required by the wounded. "Seguin was in charge of the dynamite and he should know all about the handling of it," said Mr. Bourque, "he has had many years' experience, but I find, unfortunately too late, that he transgressed a strict order I gave him. I have always insisted on there being no fire allowed in the shanty and now I find that only last night the old man got in a stove."

## A Priest Missing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Relatives and friends of Brother Fidelis of the Order of Christian Brothers, founder and president of St. Leonard's academy on South Fourth street, Williamsburg, have just made public the fact that the priest has been missing since October 22. He left letters stating that he intended to leave the order. It is the general impression that the missing man has joined a Canadian order and is now in that country.

## A Farmer Killed by a Train.

PRESCOTT, Dec. 5.—A farmer named Isaac Bradley who was returning home from town yesterday, while crossing the Grand Trunk track at Gladstone station, two miles west of this town, was struck by the express going east. He was killed instantly and his body fearfully mangled. The horses escaped unhurt but the wagon was broken to pieces. He leaves a wife and several children.

## Cookstove Hotel Burned.

COOKSTOWN, Ont., Dec. 5.—Yesterday fire was discovered in the Union hotel, owned by Mrs. Stephen Clement, of Brandon, Man., and occupied by Mr. Henry Leadley, and in a short time the building was a mass of flames. Mrs. Clement's loss will be about \$2,500; insured for \$1,500. Mr. Leadley's insurance on contents, \$1,000.