Republican Progress.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

W. A. GABE, - Editor and Publisher.

EVENTS OF INTEREST

THAT OCCURRED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

A Bomb Exploded in a Crowded Church in Paris—The Bland Silver Seigniorage Bill Passes the Senate—Coxey's Crew a Nuisance to Farmers—A Murderer Lynched.

WAITE'S WAR.

Colorado's Governor Ready for Battle.

The National Guard of Colorado is under arms, the Federal troops from Fort Logan have been called out, and, although martial law has not been officially proclaimed, there is no other recognized authority in Denver. The entire police force was kept at the City Hall all day Friday, under orders to resist the soldiers if attacked. In addition, several hundred of the toughest citizens were sworn in as deputies by Sheriff Burchinell and placed in the City Hall as reinforcements to the police. Each deputy was armed with two six-shooters. The police were armed with shotguns, clubs, and revolvers. The First Regiment and Chaffee Light Artillery arrived at the City Hall at 3 o'clock. General Brooks, commanding officer, delivered to Police Lieutenant Blay, in command outside the City Hall, a message to the effect that if the removed Police Commissioners did not vacate within half an hour their offices would be taken by force. Orr and Martin refused to surrender. Before the half hour expired a committee of citizens entered into negotiations with both parties to the controversy to arbitrate the matter peaceably. The streets about the City Hall were packed with an angry mob, numbering many thousands.

A compromise is proposed by the Council for a new board. According to its provisions the old board may remain in force for a few days, but the case must be submitted to the Supreme Court on its merits immediately.

Coxey's Crew.

Canton (Ohio) special: The approach of the day when the army of peace of J. S. Coxey of Massillon, will begin its march overland to Washington, is causing great uneasiness in Stark County, especially among the farming community. The county is being overrun with tramps, who have been committing depredations of all kinds. They claim to be unemployed, arriving with the honorable intention of joining Coxey's great army of unemployed. Day by day the number has increased. It is the general impression unless the municipal or county authorities interfere with the mobilization that serious if not disastrous results will follow. There is a movement on foot here to have Mayor Cassidy prevent the proposed march through Canton.

Bomb Outrage.

A dynamite bomb outrage, involving the death of the alleged Anarchist who threw the explosive missile was committed inside the entrance of the famous church of La Madeliene, Paris. In addition to killing the bomb thrower, a number of people who were in his vicinity at the time of the explosion were more or less severely injured. Full particulars are not attainable, as a strong force of police are in charge of the church and definite information is withheld until the authorities have completed their investigation of this latest outrage.

Will Contest It.

The organized liquor dealers of Indiana, will fight the case of Haggard against Stahlin, which the Supreme Court has declined to reconsider and permitted the former decision to stand, which awards damages to Mrs. Haggard because Stahlin established a saloon near her property. It is said the liquor men will contribute $50,000 to contest the decision and bring about a reversal.

Bland Seigniorage Bill Passed.

The Bland Seigniorage bill has passed the Senate by a majority of 13. The vote was by roll-call and resulted in 44 yeas, 31 nays. The bill will be sent to the President immediately for his approval. Whether he will sign or veto it remains to be seen. The belief is that he will sign it, though some persons think that he will allow the bill to become a law without his signature.

Lynch Law.

Richard Puryear, who murdered Christian Ehlers, near Tannersville, Pa., about a month ago, escaped from jail the other morning. A large crowd gathered and Puryear was caught in Cherry Hollow woods. He fought desperately, but was overpowered and was taken to Palmer's Island by the mob. A rope was obtained and the murderer was hanged to a tree until he was dead.

Child Burned to Death.

Pearl, the 6-year-old daughter of George Oller of Delaware, Ohio, visiting the country home of Mrs. Michael Steitz; a wealthy widow, was burned to death in a field where Charles Steitz, an uncle, was burning hay.

Wiped Out by Fire.

The business portion of Sidons, Miss., a town on the Illinois Central Railroad, was wiped out by fire. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $8,000.

Beat Non-Union Men.

A mob of twelve masked men attacked four non-union sailors at San Pedro, Cal., and beat them cruelly with clubs. An Italian named Dezacre was fatally hurt.

Hazing Made a Crime.

The New York Senate has passed the bill to punish hazing by making minor grades of hazing misdemeanors and hazing which results in physical injury a felony.

Too Much Morphine.

Florence Hathaway, 15 years old, was found dead in bed at her home at Peru, Ind. She took morphine to relieve pain and took too much by mistake.

Will Found a Training School.

The main object of Millionaire Philip D. Armour's visit to San Francisco is nothing less than to found a big manual training school in connection with the public schools of San Francisco. Armour says he feels kindly toward California, as it was here, in pioneer days, he made the first $3,000 which formed the beginning of his present fortune.

Mrs. Stocking Burned.

Mrs. Pattie Miller Stocking of Washington was so badly burned by the overturning of a lamp as she was lighting it that she can scarcely survive. Mrs. Stocking was the widow of Colonel Stocking, one of the heroes of Andersonville, and the daughter of the late Associate Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court.

Clear Water at St. Ignace.

A strong gale Sunday morning carried away the ice in the Straits of Mackinaw, and at night there was nothing in sight from St. Ignace, Mich., except open water. Several fish shanties and nets were destroyed, but no serious damage is reported.

New Jersey's Middle.

Governor Werts, of New Jersey, has refused to issue a commission to George B. Swain, elected State Treasurer by the Republican Legislature. Swain's next move will be to demand possession of the office from State Treasurer Grah

STICKS TO HOME RULE.

New Premier Declares the House of Lords an Anomaly.

London dispatch: The opening of Parliament Monday was accompanied by a declaration from Lord Rosebery which sets at rest all suspicion of his attitude toward home rule and the House of Lords. At a meeting of the Liberals in the foreign office at noon the premier outlined in terms of great earnestness and directness a policy with regard to Ireland which will satisfy the most exacting home-ruler, while his characterization of the House of Lords was sufficiently hostile to disabuse the minds of that chamber of all hope of a reconciliation between Commons and Peers. The declaration is received on all sides among the Liberals with unbounded enthusiasm. The fear that Lord Rosebery would lay aside the home rule bill and make terms with the Peers was not confined to the Radicals. No allusion was made to the home rule bill in the speech from the throne, but the omission was more than atoned for by the address in the foreign office. Lord Rosebery was wildly applauded. His opening remarks were in reverential allusion to Mr. Gladstone. He declared that no assertion of policy was needed. "We stand where we did," he said. The Liberal party is bound to home rule by ties of honor and affection. The policy would be definitely pursued. As for the Lords, he was becoming convinced that with the democratic suffrage which we now enjoy, a second chamber constituted like the House of Lords is an anomaly." It had become a "great Tory organization at the beck and call of a single party leader."

CRAZED BY RELIGION.

Indiana Revivalists Neither Preach Nor Sing, but Find Many Converts.

South Putnam County, Indiana, is in the throes of the most remarkable revival ever held in the State. The meetings began about February 1, but until this week no great attention was attracted outside of the immediate neighborhood of the church. John and Charles Scott and Miss Anna Huffman are in charge of the meetings. The former came from Harrodsburg, Indiana, and the lady from Illinois. They are very ignorant, and are operating in an ignorant locality. They adhere to no denomination, but claim theirs is the only true religion. They neither preach nor sing, but pray long and loud. They cure the sick, heal the halt and lame and assist the blind. They operate by the laying on of hands, and claim they are the only true agents of the Lord. Whether they be impostors or sincere, they have awakened a tremendous sensation in this vicinity. Their subjects, or victims as some term them, go into trances, in which they remain for hours with eyes set and arms extended over their heads, all the time muttering a sort of gibberish.

IMMIGRATION IN 1893.

The Arrivals at the Four Leading Ports of the United States Were 431,712.

A statement has been prepared by the immigration bureau showing that the total number of immigrants who arrived at ports of New York, Boston, and Baltimore from foreign ports during the calendar year 1893 was 431,712. These, it is said, represent at least four-fifths of the whole number that arrived at all American ports. The port of embarkation and the number at each above 500 is given as follows:

Liverpool and Queenstown	101,061
Bremen	93,739
Naples and Marseilles	50,065
Hamburg	37,167
Antwerp	33,442
Rotterdam and Boulogne	26,073
Glasgow and Londonderry	24,683
Helsingborg and Goldenborg, Sweden, and Christiania and Christiansland, Norway	20,105
Havre	15,887
Southampton	11,269
Genoa and Gibraltar	8,986
Amsterdam	3,832
Lisbon and the Azores	3,324
Palermo	642
St. Michaels, Azores	546

UNCLE SAM WAKES UP.

United States Authorities Claim that a Treaty Was Violated.

President Cleveland and his Cabinet, at their meeting Friday, gave their attention to the Bluefields, Nicaragua, incident. It is said that no definite line of action was determined upon, owing to the absence of full details, but the information from Minister Baker, the American representative in Nicaragua, is expected soon. For the present the State Department will content itself with gathering the full details of the alleged landing of the British troops at Bluefields. The diplomatic course will be to ask Great Britain, through her foreign office, why troops have been landed and by what authority a British force occupies any portion of the Mosquito coast.

RAN INTO THE ROCKS.

Express Train on the Vermont Central Road Wrecked in Rock Cut.

Sunday night's express from Boston to Montreal via Concord, over the Central Vermont Railroad, ran into two large bowlders in Rock Cut, about three miles south of Montpelier, completely wrecking the engine, baggage and mail cars and killing Engineer McKenna. The fireman, W. R. Simpson, had his shoulder dislocated, and two mail clerks were seriously but not fatally bruised. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

The Reverend Gentleman Wins.

The suit of Rev. A. W. Conway against Edward O. Carpenter was tried in the Supreme Court at White Plains, N. Y. Mr. Conway was formerly pastor of the Messiah Baptist Church. The church property was owned by the New York banker, James P. Colgate, of Colgate & Trevor. Early in 1892 trouble arose between Mr. Conway and his congregation and on one or two occasions the Yonkers police were present to maintain order. Mr. Conway finally resigned. On Sunday, March 6, he began service with a congregation of one. Mr. Colgate had come to the conclusion by this time that the terms of the lease had been broken, and he sent E. O. Carpenter, the defendant, to close the church. Mr. Carpenter found Mr. Conway preaching to the worshiper, and asked him to leave the building. A policeman was called in. The policeman went to the pulpit and informed the preacher that he was a trespasser, and placed one hand on Conway's to attract his attention. Mr. Conway for the first time took notice and asked if he was under arrest. He received a negative reply. "Then you are assaulting me and disturbing this meeting," replied the preacher. Conway was then picked up bodily and deposited on the sidewalk. He claimed that the action was illegal, the policeman having no warrant. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,500.

Allison Has Hopes for Silver.

A Washington dispatch says Senator Allison regards the appointment by Germany of a commission to investigate the silver question as an incident of great significance, particularly because the commission is composed mostly of bimetallists. He looks to see the example of Germany followed by other governments of Europe, and thinks the action ought to give the greatest encouragement to the friends of silver in the United States.

Diphtheria Causes the Closing of Schools.

Diphtheria prevails in an epidemic form in seven townships in the western part of Columbiana County, Ohio, and the local authorities seem unable to cope with the scourge. Within the past three weeks five deaths have occurred in Kensington and vicinity from the disease. The public schools were ordered closed by the board until the epidemic abates.

New Weapons for the Navy.

The Ordnance Bureau of the navy is getting ready to supply the sailors with the highest type of small arms it is possible to secure. The weapons will be made by private firms and the ordnance officers are experimenting to secure the best possible material for the guns.

Millionaire H. B. Ives Is Insane.

Hoadley B. Ives, the richest man in New Haven, Conn., and reputed to be many times a millionaire, became stark mad Friday. It is impossible to attribute a satisfactory reason for his sudden dementia.

Our Flagship Threatened.

Passengers of the steamer Arawa, which has just arrived at Sydney, N. S. W., assert that a subject of Japan was recently arrested in Honolulu for a trivial offense and placed in jail. He escaped and swam out to a Japanese war ship. The authorities appealed to the American admiral, asking that he demand the surrender of the Japanese. The commander of the Japanese war ship refused to give the man up and threatened that if the American admiral boarded his ship he would give him a half hour to leave, or if he refused the American flagship would be blown out of the water. According to the story of the passengers the escaped prisoner was unmolested.

BRAZILIAN WAR ENDS.

Rio Janeiro Wild with Joy at the End of the Long-drawn Strife.

The Brazilian war is practically over and the cause of the insurgents is lost. There is much rejoicing in Rio de Janeiro at the culmination of the struggle which has continued so many months with no object seemingly but to hamper business and destroy property. The rebel forces have surrendered unconditionally, almost without firing a shot. The officers of the insurgent fleet have taken refuge on board French and Portuguese war ships. One French vessel has put to sea with many of the rebel officers on board. It is said that Admiral da Gama is on board the British war ship Sirius. The insurgent war ship Aquidiban is not in harbor. Admiral de Mello was false to the Emperor and to President Fonseca and President Peixoto. He now proves false to Admiral da Gama. Where he and his vessel are now is not known.

BRITISH IN CONTROL.

Collision Between Armed Bands in the Streets of Bluefields.

English troops have taken possession of Bluefields and patrol the streets at night. Although affairs are quiet at present, they have taken a serious turn, and a speedy settlement is doubtful. The British cruiser Cleopatra is still lying at anchor off the bluffs outside of the harbor, and will, within a few days, be relieved by two smaller vessels. The Nicaraguan Government has yielded to the demand of the commander of the British ship and ordered all the native troops out of Bluefields. Ever since the arrival of the Nicaraguan ships in the seaport town a bitter feeling has existed between them and the native Mosquito Indians. Whenever it was possible a fight would be brought about between the rival natives, and the other evening a street fight took place between several men of both sides.

TO MARCH ON THE CAPITAL.

California Unemployed Men Organize a Regiment for Lobby Purposes.

The industrial army movement is causing considerable of a sensation in Los Angeles, Cal. Over eight hundred unemployed have organized a regiment and expect to join their comrades from throughout the Western States in March and march on Washington with Coxey's army. They sent a delegation to the city council Monday night to obtain railroad transportation to Washington. General Frye, commander of the army, has sent a notice to Secretary of War Lamont of the moving of the army. A demand is made that Lamont order rations issued to the army from various posts and provide transportation. General Frye significantly says that the army will number 3,000,000 by the time it reaches Washington and intimates that it will be just as well to accede to its requests.

TO IMPEACH A JUDGE.

M. B. Talley Is Accused of Aiding in the Ross Murder.

The grand jury at Scottsboro, Ala., has reported a bill recommending the impeachment of Judge M. B. Talley, of the Ninth Alabama Circuit, accusing him of aiding and abetting the Skelton boys in murdering Banker R. C. Ross on Feb. 4. When the Skeltons started in pursuit of Ross Judge Talley telegraphed to the operator at Stevenson, for which point Ross was destined, not to let Ross get away, and when the Skeltons had killed Ross they wired Talley that "Ross is dead; none of us hurt." Ross' friends had wired him from Scottsboro that his life was in danger and Talley endeavor to intercept the message. Failing in this he sent his dispatch.

CAUGHT BY A TYPHOON.

United States War Ship Marion Laid Up at Yokohama.

The United States man-of-war Marion, which should have been well on her way to San Francisco, is at Yokohama undergoing extensive repairs. The steamer Gaelic, which arrived a few days ago, brought the news that the damage was very serious. Two days after the Marion left Yokohama she encountered a terrific typhoon in the China sea which nearly wrecked her. She rode safely through the storm and sailed back to Yokohama in a battered condition. It is estimated that she will be on the dock for at least two months.

Hatfield Offers to Help Uncle Sam.

A private dispatch from Welch, 100 miles south of Charleston, W. Va., states that Captain Hatfield, of Hatfield-McCoy notoriety, has notified the United States Court he will make the survey in Wyoming County. This is a dangerous undertaking. Heretofore every surveyor attempting to do the work has been killed by Bluefield squatters.

Express Trains Collide.

The Montreal express, north bound, and the Quebec express met in a head-on collision at Capleton, near Sherbrooke, Que. The engineer of one of the trains and a train-hand, who was in the cab with him, were killed. None of the passengers was seriously injured, and none of the cars left the track.

Realistic Ride.

The Midwinter Fair concessions at San Francisco are conducted on a realistic plan. A stage coach belonging to the '49 mining camp was upset while going around a corner at full speed and fourteen persons were injured.

Shuts Down Its Works.

At New Haven, Conn., the Candee Rubber Company has shut down its works. An overstock of goods is the cause assigned. Fifteen hundred employes are thrown out of work.

Will Not Found a 'Frisco School.

Philip D. Armour denies that he intends to give $500,000 to found a school for manual training in San Francisco, similar to the Armour Institute in Chicago.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3 50	@ 5 00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 25	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57½	@ 58½
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 2	45	@ 48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20½	@ 21½
EGGS—Fresh	15	@ 16
POTATOES—Per bu	55	@ 60
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3 00	@ 4 75
HOGS—Choice Light	3 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP—Common to Prime	2 00	@ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	55	@ 56
CORN—No. 2 White	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2 White	32	@ 33
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 00
HOGS	3 00	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53	@ 54
CORN—No. 2	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	31½	@ 32½
RYE—No. 2	46	@ 48
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	3 00	@ 5 25
SHEEP	2 00	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	56	@ 57
CORN—No. 2	38	@ 38½
OATS—Mixed	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	52	@ 54
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	3 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP	2 00	@ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	58	@ 59
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	32	@ 33
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57	@ 58
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2 White	31½	@ 32½
RYE—No. 2	49	@ 50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	71	@ 71½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	40½	@ 41½
OATS—No. 2 White	36½	@ 37½
RYE—No. 2	53	@ 55
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	59	@ 59½
CORN—No. 3	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2 White	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 1	47	@ 48
BARLEY—No. 2	52	@ 54
PORK—Mess	11 25	@ 11 75
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 75
HOGS	3 75	@ 5 75
SHEEP	2 00	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	62	@ 63
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—White Western	36	@ 41
BUTTER—Choice	21	@ 22
PORK—Mess	11 75	@ 12 00

REBELS SURRENDER.

BRAZILIAN WAR HAS COME TO AN END.

Almost a Fearful Tragedy at Its Close—Strange Action of President Peixoto—Admiral Mello Was a Traitor to Da Gama.

Surrender Without a Shot.

The Brazilian rebellion is crushed, and in its stead there bids fair for a time to be inaugurated a carnival of slaughter and butchery. Seeing the hopelessness of continuing the struggle, deserted by Admiral Mello, who with the warship Aquidiban was in parts unknown, Admiral Da Gama of the insurgent forces first sought the services of the Portuguese charge d'affairs in negotiating with the government for peace; but that official, acting under orders from the home government, assumed a neutral attitude. Da Gama then, in direct communication with President Peixoto, offered unconditional surrender of all the warships and forts and garrisons with Rio harbor, accepting for himself and officers expatriation and sentence of exile to a foreign land, on condition of amnesty to his soldiers and sailors.

When this news became known the government fleet entered the harbor quietly. As the vessels made their way up the bay they were saluted by the various government batteries.

The greatest excitement had prevailed in the city. The streets were crowded with people, and all the available trucks and hand carts had been busy carrying household goods and

PEIXOTO, PRESIDENT.

personal effects out of the city. The people had fully expected a shelling of the city by the insurgent forces, and it was generally believed that a terrific naval battle was about to be fought in the Rio harbor. Da Gama's offer of surrender changed everything, and everywhere could be heard shouts of "Viva Peixoto!" and general acquiesence to the requests of the insurgent admiral. There had been much suffering in the city. All business houses had been closed and it had been very difficult to get food. The whole available police force was on duty constantly. Probably 100,000 persons left the city. Railroad transportation to the suburbs was free, and the government was feeding the poor. Naturally the populace cheered the news which they believed heralded the close of the long and stubbornly contested insurrection.

But joy was changed to consternation by the announcement that the government had refused the terms of Da Gama, and would open fire upon the insurgent vessels and forts at noon Tuesday. The exodus from Rio again commenced, and at 12 o'clock precisely the bar fortress opened fire on Fort Villegaignon. In a short time the Government forces at Fort Armacao and Fort Gragoata joined in the bombardment. The fire was not returned by the insurgents. The bombardment was continued until 3 o'clock, when it ceased. Castello, San Benito, Sande, Cur ello and all the city batteries then opened a furious fire upon Fort Villegaignon and the insurgent warship Tamandre. The fire was also directed upon the insurgent works at Cobras Island and at other places. The forces at Enchadas lowered the hospital flag and hoisted the insurgent ensign. The garrison at Governador Island also took part in the attack on Fort Villegaignon, which was badly hammered by the Government guns. The works on Cobras Island took fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. The firing of the batteries lasted for an hour. No great damage was done. The insurgents did not fire a shot.

At 4 o'clock the Government fleet steamed slowly to close action, the torpedo boat Aurora leading. The other vessels in the fleet were the Nictheroy, America, Itaipu, Bahian, Tiradentes and Parahyba, and two steamers and five torpedo boats. Immediately the rebels hauled down the white ensign from one of the ships which was lying at Enchadas and hoisted a signal, which was answered from ashore. A launch containing an officer then went from one insurgent ship to another, and each vessel lowered the white flag. Two boats from the Government fleet outside then entered the bay. One of them went to Fort Villegaignon, and it was shortly followed by the launch from the rebel ship. A few minutes later the white ensign came down from the fort, and at 5:30 the Government fleet steamed up the bay.

The insurgent war ship Aquidiban was not in this harbor. Admiral de Mello has proved false to the emperor and to President Fonseca and President Peixoto. His last act was treachery to Admiral da Gama.

The officers of the insurgent fleet took refuge on board French and Portuguese war ships. One French vessel put to sea with many of the rebel officers on board. It is said that Admiral da Gama is on board the British war ship Sirius.

Peixoto's action in not acceding to Da Gama's offer created the greatest surprise, abroad as well as at Washington. Such conditions were freely accorded in any honorable warfare in civilized lands yet to the surprise of our administration they had been refused by Peixoto. In spite of its best efforts to be exactly fair and neutral, yet in the contest in Brazil our government, in its desire to protect American interests, has given color to the belief that its moral sympathy lay with the Peixoto government. So the news that civilized warfare had been disregarded and that brave but defeated insurgents, hemmed in on all sides were to be refused the chance to surrender on honorable terms and forced to throw themselves upon the mercy of the government without any guarantee of their lives fell with disagreeable force upon every official in the government here who has had to do with the trouble in any capacity. Undoubtedly the moral sympathy of the United States has been a valuable aid to the Brazilian Government ever since 1892, when the first symptoms of the rebellion were manifested in the southern provinces, but if Peixoto had persisted in maintaining an unrelenting and vindictive attitude, that measure of support was certain to be withdrawn.

No announcement has yet been made of the government's attitude toward the insurgent generals. Da Gama and his associates are probably safe, being upon foreign war vessels. Of Mello nothing is known at present. He is somewhere with the man-of-war Aquidaban, with a full complement of men and officers, who, however, were recently reported to be in a state almost mutinous. Mello's career of treachery to all whose confidence he has enjoyed or whom he could persuade to engage in his schemes is an unsavory one, and it would be fittingly rounded off by his adding to sea with the Aquidaban and assuming the role of buccaneer against Brazilian vessels.

THE NATION'S SOLONS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Acted Upon.

Doings of Congress.

The President transmitted some additional Hawaiian correspondence to the House Thursday morning. The Senate bill to amend the act to establish the Smithsonian Institution was passed. The conference report on the urgency deficiency bill was presented by Mr. Ayres and agreed to. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, from the joint commission on expenditures in the executive departments, called up the bill to reform the method of accounting and auditing in the customs department of the treasury. The bill abolishes the office of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Customs. The discussion over the bill took a wide range and was participated in by Messrs. Baker, Henderson, Hepburn, Cannon and Dockery. The bill was passed. The House then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill and, after debate, adjourned. The Senate in executive session confirmed a lot of postmasters in Kansas, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa.

In the House Friday, after transacting some business of minor importance, the House went into Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the District of Columbia bill. In the course of debate Mr. Kilgore denounced the District press as subservient to all jobs in the District to plunder the Treasury. At 3 o'clock the debate closed and voting took place on various amendments. Without completing the consideration of the bill the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills. The night session was devoted to the passage of individual pensions, and at 10:23 the House adjourned. In the Senate Mr. Peffer introduced a resolution for an investigation into the Senatorial sugar speculation. The House bill authorizing a bridge over the East River between New York and Long Island passed without objection. A bill was passed appropriating $200,000 to pay the damages resulting to persons who went upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago Indian Reservation in South Dakota between Feb. 17 and 27, 1885. Then came up the Bland seigniorage bill as unfinished business, which occupied the rest of the day.

The House completed the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill Saturday, and passed it after defeating the final effort of Mr. de Armond to reduce the share of expenses of the District to be borne by the general government. The debate was devoid of all general interest. After an unsuccessful effort on the part of Mr. Sayers, chairman of the appropriation committee, to reach an agreement as to the limit of the general debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill, the House adjourned.

Tuesday in the House was devoted entirely to the consideration of a bill relating to the extension of the time for allowing a street railroad company in Washington to change its system of motive power. The debate rapidly drifted into a discussion of the merits of the cable and the underground electric system, and it was boldly charged that the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies, which hold stock in almost all the overhead trolley lines, had retained all the prominent electric engineers in the country and would not spare money to prevent a practical demonstration of the feasibility of the underground electric road now in operation at Buda Pesth and for a short distance on the outskirts of Washington. To prevent this Mr. Wall proposed to restrict the motive system to be used by the Metropolitan Road to underground electric. No conclusion was reached. In the Senate Senator Gallinger presented an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the tariff bill providing that the act shall become operative, so far as importations from Canada are concerned, only by proclamation of the President. The proclamation is to be issued upon conditions specified. Senator Peffer introduced an independent tariff bill in the Senate amending the McKinley law in various particulars. His resolution for an investigation as to whether Senators had been speculating in Wall street was defeated in the Senate.

The proceedings in the Senate Tuesday were of an extremely uninteresting character. Without the intervention of any morning business, except the presentation of a few petitions and the introduction of some unimportant bills, the Senate took up the discussion of the seigniorage bill. Senators Stewart and Lindsay spoke in favor and Mr. Dolph spoke in opposition to it, holding that its passage would destroy the existing equality between gold and silver. Mr. Stewart was unwilling to have the bill amended, for he believed that to return it to the House would be fatal to it. Mr. Stewart delivered a silver speech along the line of his well-known theories. No definite action was taken. The House began the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, and fair progress was made. Only three amendments of any importance were adopted, one appropriating $45,500 for lighting Hay Lake Channel, another of $64,000 for the public building at Buffalo, and another of $30,000 for repairing the postoffice at New York. The latter was fought by the Appropriation Committee. The only other amendment of importance was one made by Morse (Rep., Mass.) to cut off the appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission. This amendment was overwhelmingly defeated.

The Senate spent considerable time on the seigniorage bill Wednesday, and in executive session confirmed the nomination of J. Marshall Wright as naval officer at Philadelphia, but reserved the right to reconsider if found desirable. In the House forty pages of the sundry civil bill were disposed of, making in all eighty-three in two days, and leaving only sixteen pages more, exclusive of two paragraphs, those relating to the coast and geodetic surveys and the Missouri River Commission, which were passed over temporarily. No amendments of importance were adopted, although the Northwestern members made a vigorous effort to increase the amount for the survey of public lands. The appropriation for the geological survey, which usually encounters bitter opposition, passed unchallenged, the amount appropriated being $414,000.

Trucks.

A scheme is broached in Germany of employing electricity to move heavy trucks and drays. This is merely a development of the electric carriage idea, which has been successfully used in that country for several years.

Facts.

CO-OPERATIVE agriculture thrives in France.

MANCHESTER, Va., uses tramps in chain gangs.

SYRACUSE students have human bone cane handles.

OVER 90 per cent. of Tennessee labor is native born.

GALVESTON handles every year 700,000 bales of cotton.

THE city of Caracas, Venezuela, had a population of 50,000 in 1810 and 70,000 in 1891.

THE Philadelphia Board of Health has refused to declare consumption a contagious disease.

SINCE 1840 the world's production of meat has increased 57 per cent. that of grain 420 per cent.

IN China the edible dogs are known by their bluish-black tongues. They never bark, and are very taciturn. Four millions and a half are slaughtered annually.

TO ASCERRAIN roughly the length of the day and night at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of setting, which gives the length of the day.

PROF. HAZEN, of the weather bureau, expresses the opinion that all the concussion experiments to produce rain have been failures, and that those conducted in Connecticut last summer seemed to prolong the drought in that section, while there was plenty of rain in all the region roundabout.

IF parents are tall the children tend to be tall, but the offspring of parents of unequal height most frequently follow the shorter. Excessive tallness is very rarely perpetuated; even if both the parents are above the average, the height of the offspring is usually only a third of the excess reached by the parents.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

AND

Stomach AND Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,	Broken Constitution,
Nervous Prostration,	Debility of Old Age,
Nervous Headache,	Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Sick Headache,	Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Female Weakness,	Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Nervous Chills,	Loss of Appetite,
Paralysis,	Frightful Dreams,
Nervous Paroxysms and	Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Nervous Choking,	Weakness of Extremities and
Hot Flashes,	Fainting,
Palpitation of the Heart,	Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Mental Despondency,	Boils and Carbuncles,
Sleeplessness,	Scrofula,
St. Vitus' Dance,	Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Nervousness of Females,	Consumption of the Lungs,
Nervousness of Old Age,	Catarrh of the Lungs,
Neuralgia,	Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Pains in the Heart,	Liver Complaint,
Pains in the Back,	Chronic Diarrhœa,
Failing Health,	Delicate and Scrofulous Children,

Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 29, '86.

To the Great South American Medicine Co.:

DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.

J. A. HARDEE, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownstalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy; a few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world."

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.

JOHN T. MISH.

State of Indiana, Montgomery County, } ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.

CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this