

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN.

PUBLISHER

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The strike of street-car employees at New York and Brooklyn was amicably arranged, and travel was resumed. The appearance of the cars on the streets, adorned with brooms, flags, etc., was greeted with the wildest demonstrations of joy by crowds along the routes.

Suit has been commenced in the United States Court, at New York, by Alexander Stewart, who claims to be an heir of the dead millionaire of the same name, to recover \$200,000 from Judge Hilton, manager of the Stewart estate. The claimant has been adjudged insane by a Vermont court.

Nearly two thousand persons assembled at Rhinebeck, New York, to witness the killing of a famous fat hog and bet on his weight. When dressed, he scored 888½ pounds.

Jersey justice was promptly meted out to Samuel Johnson, alias "Mingo Jack," a black ruffian who committed a fiendish assault upon Miss Angelina Herbert, a pretty girl of Eatontown, N. J. The victim was beaten with a club, outraged, and left by the roadside for dead; but the perpetrator was overtaken and lynched by a mob of infuriated citizens.

WESTERN.

Gen. Sherman, in reply to a request for a contribution for the support of an aged and destitute female school teacher in St. Louis, pleaded heavy demands on his purse, and penned the sentiment that his wife would no sooner consent to have her children enter a public school than a common tavern.

A box addressed to "John Hunt" reached Lafayette, Ind., a few days ago. It was accidentally burst open, disclosing a corpse in an advanced stage of decomposition. John Hunt appears to be an unknown quantity, and the town officials are mystified.

Wherever Mr. W. J. Florence, the veteran actor, appears, he draws a goodly share of the patronage bestowed upon amusements, but not more than the merits of his plays and performance deserve. Mr. Florence and wife appear in "No Thoroughfare" and "Dombey and Son," at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, this week. "Make a note on't."

In a wolf hunt in Douglas County, Kansas, over 100 "varmints" were killed.

The three schoolcraft brothers, who last month murdered John Mann, near McLeansboro, Ill., have been sentenced to twenty-five years each in the penitentiary.

Rev. W. J. Spears, of Detroit, thirty years of age, well known among horsemen and base-ball players, has married the widow of C. R. Mahley, the mother of thirteen children, who has a million dollars.

A very pure lead ore, which has yielded nearly four hundred thousand pounds, was recently struck in the Galena district by John Byrne & Sons.

The extensive mills of Ferdinand Schumacker, at Akron, Ohio, and the railway station adjoining were destroyed by fire, and a residence was crushed by a falling wall. Engines were forwarded from Canton and Cleveland. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Kansas has 900 manufacturing establishments, representing a capital of \$19,000,000, an annual product of \$31,000,000, and employing 12,000 men, who earn \$4,000,000.

SOUTHERN.

By the destruction of the Alabama Warehouse, at Montgomery, 3,500 bales of cotton were destroyed, involving a loss of \$150,000, covered by insurance.

An exhorter named Murgall, who attempted to outrage a young girl in an Indian family at Vinita, Indian Territory, was taken out next day for trial, but the men returned without him, saying he had "escaped." The inference is that he was lynched.

At Kingston, Tex., an editor named W. B. Howard fatally wounded A. R. Russell, City Marshal, and two unoffending persons standing on the sidewalk. The principals have been hostile for some time.

The citizens of Brooklyn, Miss., have petitioned Judge Geiger to summon a special grand jury and dispose of the charge of wife-murder brought against George E. Graham, giving a hint that lynching is to be feared.

Street-car employees in Baltimore have refused an offer from the company to pay \$2.50 per day of sixteen hours, with two days a week off. The men want \$2 and twelve hours.

WASHINGTON.

The receipts from internal revenue for the first seven months of the fiscal year were \$66,878,117, an increase of \$1,535,157 over the corresponding period of last year.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads unanimously agreed to report adversely all bills before it for the purchase or construction of telegraph lines by the Government.

The following cable dispatch has been received by the Chinese Minister at Washington from the Governor General of Canton:

CANTON, Feb. 25.
His Excellency Cheng, Chinese Minister, Washington, D. C.:
Cablegrams received from Chinese merchants at San Francisco stating that Chinese in the United States have been most outrageously attacked. Hearing this news Canton people are furious. Retaliation is threatened. How did the American Government act in this matter? Can you not ask the President to adopt measures for the protection of the Chinese there and for prevention of these inhuman acts in order to preserve the good friendship of the two countries? Otherwise the consequences here may be serious.
CHANG CHI TUNG.

President Cleveland has nominated General Alfred H. Terry to the Major Generalship made vacant by the death of General

Hancock. General Terry was born in Hartford, Conn., November 10, 1827, was graduated from Yale with honorary degrees, and was bred to the bar. He was serving as Colonel of the 2d regiment of the Connecticut militia at the outbreak of the rebellion, and led it to the field. After the battle of Bull Run he returned to Connecticut, recruited the 7th Connecticut Volunteers, and joined Sherman's forces in its command. Col. Terry was made a Brigadier on March 24, 1862. He participated in many of the most noted river battles, and on Jan. 15, 1865, became commander of the 1st division, 24th corps, and, aided by Porter's fleet, carried by assault Fort Fisher, ending the Confederate supremacy in Cape Fear River. He was brevetted a Brigadier General of the regular army, and voted the thanks of Congress for this service. He was made a full Brigadier General of the United States army for gallant conduct at the capture of Wilmington, N. C. The close of the war in 1865 found him in command of the Department of Virginia, and during the early stages of reconstruction in Virginia he performed valuable services. Since the war he has held important commands in the South and in the Northwest, and has gained a wide reputation as an Indian fighter.

POLITICAL.

The President has nominated Henry Albert Johnson, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Venice; Mortimer A. Turner, of Arkansas, to be Consul at St. Thomas; and Commodore William T. Truxton to be a Rear-Admiral.

The Ohio Supreme Court affirmed the ruling of the lower court in refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus to Daniel J. Dalton, ordered to be imprisoned for contempt by the House of Representatives.

In the Iowa House a report was adopted recommending the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges against Judge Walter L. Hayes, who is accused of giving decisions in opposition to the purpose and intent of the prohibitive law.

The Michigan Legislature has rejected a bill for the repeal of the law forbidding any State officer or legislator from accepting a railroad pass.

The five companies of State militia sent by Gov. Knott, of Kentucky, to protect the convicts at the Greenwood Mines, Pulaski County, that State, arrived there early Sunday morning. The miners say they will do nothing as long as the troops remain, but say the convicts shall go just as soon as the soldiers are ordered away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Poundmaker, the Indian Chief connected with the Northwestern rebellion, has been released with eleven of his braves from the Penitentiary at Stony Mountain.

The Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries has called for tenders for the charter of six swift sailing vessels of between sixty and one hundred tons registered burden, to be employed by the fisheries police for use on the coast of Canada.

In a court room at Montreal, during the trial of John S. Hyde, for forgery, the father of the accused fell dead in the witness box.

William Sherman, the eldest son of the retired general of the army, is finishing his studies for the Jesuit priesthood at Georgetown College, much to the disgust of his father.

Nine thousand Knights of Labor are involved in the strike on the Gould railway system.

Prominent Citizens of Chihuahua, named Levezer and Panodex, fought a duel, and the former was killed by a bullet in the forehead; the latter is likely to die.

As a result of the boycott against non-union made cigars, the wholesale dealers of St. Louis are said to be receiving large lots of cigars returned from their customers, who say they cannot sell goods that have not the union label.

FOREIGN.

In the British House of Commons a Conservative member demanded that the Government make known its policy for maintaining order in Ireland before a vote is taken on the Irish estimates. The scheme was prearranged, and was met by the Parnellites with a resolution to vote with Gladstone.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in addressing a conference of Liberal delegates of London, admitted that the Government expected to make an early appeal to the country on the Irish difficulty.

Goodbody's tobacco factory, in Tullamore, Ireland, valued at \$400,000, was destroyed by fire.

A jubilee of a fortnight will next summer be held in Germany to commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of the founding of Heidelberg University. The students are arranging a grand historical procession for August 8, and eight hundred hogheads of the best Rhine wine have been tendered free.

The English Government has telegraphed authority to Lord Dufferin to annex Burmah.

Penal servitude from one to five years was the sentence imposed in London upon eight participants in the recent riots.

Prince Alexander has issued a decree ordering the demobilization of the Bulgarian army.

A sister of the late King of Spain was married to Prince Antonio in the palace chapel at Madrid.

The German authorities, by the conviction of Captain Sarauw for selling plans of fortifications, have obtained information which justifies further arrests of officers.

The Duke of Seville has received a pardon for the offense of insulting Queen Christina.

Captain Gerstel, of the Austrian army, was tried by a court martial at Vienna for a slight offense and was convicted. As a matter of form a light sentence was imposed, whereupon he bowed respectfully to the court, drew a revolver and shot himself twice through the head, falling dead.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Knights of Labor have declared in favor of the Hennepin Canal project, as they believe the working classes would be greatly benefited by the construction of the waterway and the consequent decrease in the freight rates from the grain-growing sections of the West. Numerous petitions bearing on the subject have been sent to Senators.

The House Committee on Pensions has agreed to report a bill to pension the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war. The new measure requires the applicants to have served at least sixty days and prohibits the drawing of more than one pension.

President Cleveland sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry W. Clendenin as Postmaster of Springfield, Illinois, vice Paul Selby.

The cattle drive from Texas in 1886 will reach, it is estimated, 300,000 head. Several herds will be started on the trail within the next ten days.

The Carnival was opened at New Orleans on the 8th, Rex, in the character of Charles V. of Germany, receiving the keys of the city at noon, and then repairing to the Exposition building, where he held a grand reception.

The Governor and Attorney General of Pennsylvania are personally investigating the charges of neglect and cruelty made against the managers of the Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphans' School.

Recent deaths: Mrs. Mary Bleecker Seymour, widow of the late ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York; Senator John F. Miller, of California.

John Teemer, the oarsman, has accepted an offer of \$2,000 to have the coming race with Gaudaur take place on White Bear Lake, Minnesota.

The ice in the Straits of Mackinac is porous and covered with water, and open water is visible at the head of Lake Huron.

The body of Edward Hogan, Jr., son of the roadmaster of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railway, was found in a slough near Quincy, Ill., with his head split, his throat cut, and a stab wound in the side. There is no clew to the murderers.

Mr. Gladstone, it is announced, is suffering from a severe cold. The physicians do not look upon the Premier's ailment as serious.

The steamer Acton, which arrived at Queenstown, reports meeting with fearful storms during the voyage from Baltimore, in which two sailors were swept from the decks by enormous waves.

SENATORS PLUMB (Kan.) and Logan and Culum (Ill.) presented to the Senate, on the 8th, a large number of petitions from assemblies of Knights of Labor favoring the building of the Hennepin Canal. Sen. or Plumb said they all seemed to emanate from a central source, as they were hardheaded printed, and, without really respecting the ladies that sent the petitions, he presumed there must be some strong private interest behind the movement in the interest of the Hennepin Canal. Senator Manderson (Neb.) presented a petition setting forth that owing to the "hopeless destitution" prevailing in Illinois the canal should be built by the government. All the petitions were appropriately referred. Senator Vance (N. C.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to report forthwith the bill before it providing for the repeal of the civil-service laws. The resolution, at Senator Vance's request, was for the present laid on the table. Senator Wilson (Iowa) reported favorably from the Senate Judiciary Committee an amendment of the Pacific Railroad funding bill authorizing the President in his discretion to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to buy up any mortgage or other liens on the Pacific roads paramount to the rights or interests of the United States in those roads. Senator Plumb (Kan.) introduced a bill to amend section 5192 of the revised statutes so as to include the cities of Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, and Atlanta among those whose national banks' reserves may consist in part of balances due the association by another. Mr. Bennett (N. C.) introduced in the House a bill repealing the civil-service law. It was referred to the committee on the revision of the laws. Mr. Henley (Ala.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a subcommittee to inquire into the alleged invasions of the Thurman act by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and to determine whether by reason of any violation of the provisions of that act the corporate rights, powers, and franchises of the company have become forfeited. Thomas H. Hunt, Member-elect from the Fifth Wisconsin District, took the oath of office. A bill has been introduced to preserve and protect "The Garden of the Gods" in Colorado from spoliation and to make it a public park.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$4.50 @ 6.50
HOGS.....	4.25 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.94 @ .95
—No. 2 Red.....	.93½ @ .94
CORN—No. 1.....	.48 @ .49
OATS—White.....	.40 @ .41
PORK—Mess.....	10.25 @ 10.75
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.50 @ 6.00
Good Shipping.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Common.....	3.75 @ 4.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.25 @ 4.75
Flour—Extra Spring.....	4.75 @ 5.25
Choice Winter.....	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.81½ @ .82½
CORN—No. 2.....	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.32 @ .34
RYE—No. 2.....	.58 @ .60
BARLEY—No. 3.....	.60 @ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.28 @ .30
Fine Dairy.....	.18 @ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....	11½ @ 12½
Skimmed Flats.....	.06 @ .07
EGGS—Fresh.....	.12 @ .13
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.55 @ .60
PORK—Mess.....	10.00 @ 10.50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.80 @ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.37 @ .39
OATS—No. 2.....	.28 @ .30
RYE—No. 1.....	.66 @ .68
PORK—New Mess.....	10.00 @ 10.50
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.92 @ .94
CORN—No. 2.....	.38 @ .40
OATS—No. 2.....	.31 @ .33
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.91 @ .92
CORN—Mixed.....	.35½ @ .36½
OATS—Mixed.....	.29 @ .30
PORK—New Mess.....	10.25 @ 10.75
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.91½ @ .95½
CORN—No. 2.....	.37½ @ .38½
OATS—No. 2.....	.32 @ .33
PORK—Mess.....	10.50 @ 11.00
LIVE HOGS.....	4.25 @ 4.75
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS.....	3.25 @ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.91 @ .92
CORN—No. 1.....	.38 @ .39
OATS—No. 2.....	.32½ @ .35½
EAST LIBERTY.	
WHEAT—Best.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Fair.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Common.....	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS.....	4.25 @ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 3.75
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Northern.....	.90 @ .92
CORN—Yellow.....	.41 @ .43
CATTLE.....	4.75 @ 5.50

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

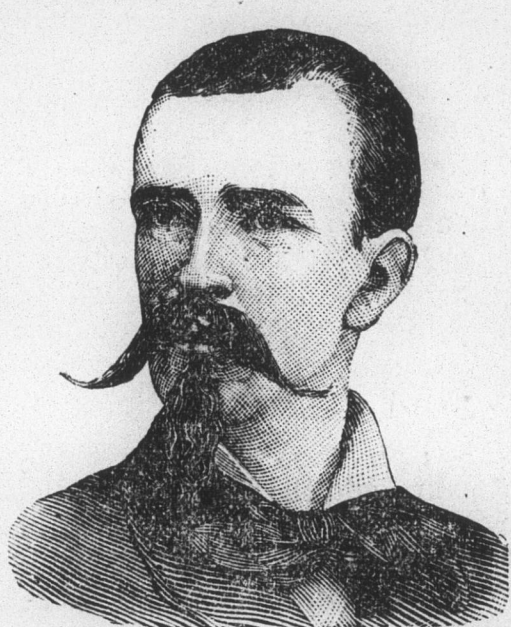
Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas.
Hon. James K. Jones, of Arkansas, is one of the youngest members of the United States Senate. He was born in Marshall County, Miss., Sept. 29, 1839, and is therefore but a little more than 46 years of age. His father emigrated to Arkansas in 1848, and the son received his education at select schools and under private tutors. He was a private soldier during the "late unpleasantness" on the losing side; lived on his plantation after the close



of the war until 1873, when he commenced the practice of law. He was chosen a member of the Arkansas State Senate in 1873, to fill a vacancy; was re-elected in 1874, and was made President of that body. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses. He was recognized as the ablest member of the Arkansas delegation. He was elected to the Senate to succeed James D. Walker, and took his seat March 4, 1885. His term of service will expire March 3, 1891.

Captain Emmet Crawford.

A resolution was recently introduced in the Senate of the United States directing the Secretaries of State and War to inquire and report to the Senate the facts concerning the killing of Capt. Emmet Crawford, of the United States army, who was slain Jan. 10, 1886, by Mexican troops. Should it be proved that the Mexican troops intentionally attacked the United States forces, the matter will at once assume a



serious aspect, as so gross an insult could never be passed without full and ample explanations.

Capt. Crawford was born in Philadelphia, and in the early days of 1861 enlisted as a private in Company F of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment. He was honorably discharged July 2, 1864. He immediately after this again entered the army as First Sergeant in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and subsequently served as Lieutenant in the Thirtieth United States Colored Regiment. In 1865 he was brevetted Captain for bravery, and from February, 1866, till May, 1867, served as Lieutenant in the Thirty-seventh United States Colored Regiment. In 1868 he was made First Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Infantry, and a year later was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry. In 1871 he was assigned to the Third Cavalry, and in 1879 was made Captain. He had for years served under General Crook, and was considered one of the most efficient Indian fighters in the service. He was for some time in charge of the Apache Reservation. The affair in which he was killed took place on Mexican soil, about two hundred miles from the border line. The Mexicans lost several men in the engagement.

How to Kill Noise.

There are a multitude of sufferers from the noises of their neighborhood who endure what amounts to agony, exciting their nerves to abnormal action and their pulse to fever heat, when it would do them no injury to use a simple means of obviating the whole thing. The claugor of machinery, the ringing of bells, the cries and laughter, the yells and roars, of a hundred or less children at recess or at ball-playing, the passing of heavy drays—all or any of these and other things are sometimes fatal to the health of the invalid and to the work of the thinker. Often it is utterly impossible to move into a region where no heavy drays pass, no bell-ringing is allowed; and then there is hardly a region to be found not invaded by the whistle of the steam engine, or where boys do not shout at their games; and even where there are no cocks to crow, or dogs to bark, or birds to sing at unseemly hours before dawn, there is always some other sound to torture the sensitive ear. If now, the sufferer will take a bit of spermaceti ointment of about the size of a pea, tie it up in a small square of fine linen, and place it deep in the ear, working it round till it takes the shape of the orifice, leaving the end to hang out, not a murmur of sound can be heard; the atmosphere is sweet and serene, the nerves are quite at rest, all exasperation is subdued, and when the noise is over, or the necessary season of quiet has been had, the little plug can be removed, the murmur of the world allowed to return, and no harm done.—Harper's Bazar.

CONGRESS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

THE Blair educational bill was again the subject of debate in the Senate on the 2d inst. Senators Call of Florida, Riddleberger of Virginia, Kern of Arkansas, and Hammon of South Carolina, opposed the Allison amendment relating to colored schools, and Senator Saulsbury of Delaware opposed the bill with or without the amendment. Senator Ingalls of Kansas asked who was to administer the fund of \$77,000,000 provided by the bill, and, answering his own question by saying that the Secretary of the Interior was to do it, launched into an attack of Assistant Secretary Montgomery, reading many extracts from a book entitled "Drops from the Poisoned Fountain; Facts That Are Stranger than Fiction," by Zach Montgomery, of the California bar. President Cleveland sent to the Senate a message urging measures to protect Chinamen and the Western States and Territories, and insisting upon the punishment of citizens who commit outrages upon them. In the House the pensions appropriation bill came up for debate, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, supported it. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, vigorously defended Pensions Commissioner Black from the attack made in the House recently. He then said that he saw in the war the stately stepping of that Providence which used the wrath of men to work out its beneficial purposes. It had secured the preservation of the Union, but it had secured a greater result than the preservation of the Union in the extinction of slavery; and greater than the extinction of slavery was the utter annihilation of any ground, cause, or excuse for further sectional prejudice or sectional hate. Mr. Matson (Ind.) supported Mr. Black in his charges against ex-Commissioner Dudley. Mr. Butterworth (Ohio) criticized Commissioner Black's report as an insult to every man and woman in the employ of the Commissioner of Pensions. He spoke bitterly of the witnesses before the Warner Committee, especially Maj. Clark, who were so swift, he said, to assault their chief that they might become the pampered and favored men of a coming incumbent. Mr. Butterworth declared that every one knew that wherever Democracy reigned an honest ballot and a fair count was a lost art. Secretary Manning sent to the House, in reply to the Blair resolution calling for information in regard to the past and future policy of the Treasury Department on the silver question, a document of forty pages, containing a vast amount of correspondence and statistical information. The Secretary declares that he had used his utmost efforts to get silver into circulation, and says that he has already given his opinion as to the propriety of expressing his views concerning the past and future policy of the department upon the subject.

SENATOR HARRISON, of Indiana, supported the Blair education bill in the debate in the Senate on the 3d inst., and opposed the Allison amendment. He would leave the fund to be administered as all education funds of all the States were administered—in the hands of the people of the States. An amendment of the Allison amendment, offered by Senator Edmunds, adopted, after which Senator Edmunds offered a substitute for the Allison amendment. Senator Blair accepted it, and it was agreed to. It provides that wherever separate schools for whites and negroes are maintained, the amount appropriated by the bill shall be paid out for the support of such white and colored schools respectively in the proportion which the white and colored children between the ages of 10 and 21 bear to each other. Prior to the adoption of the substitute, Senator Logan made a speech in which he attacked the South for suppressing the negro vote, and charged that the present bill was intended to raise money on the strength of the black population of the South for the benefit of the Southern whites. Mr. Frye presented a petition from citizens of New Jersey for the legal protection of young girls in all localities under the jurisdiction of Congress. Mr. Evans introduced a bill to permit the sale of goods by sample in any State or Territory by non residents. In the House the pension appropriation bill was debated. Mr. Weaver (Iowa) reported back to the House the resolution directing the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department to investigate the past and present administration of the Pension Bureau. The army appropriation bill was reported to the House by Mr. Bragg. It sets aside \$23,887,588.

The debate of the Blair education bill was continued in the Senate on the 5th. The Fitz-John Porter relief bill was reported to the Senate. Secretary Manning reported to the Senate that \$6,385,550 of the bonds maturing April 1 are held by national banks. The Senate passed a bill accepting for the United States the Grant memorial collection presented to the Government by Mrs. Grant and W. H. Vanderbilt. The President nominated James C. Matthews, of New York, to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, vice Frederick Douglass, whose resignation sent to the President on Jan. 5, is made public to-day. On motion of Senator Plumb (Kan.), the Senate adjourned. The provision of their sympathy with Senator Hawley (Conn.) in his bereavement. A minority report on the Eads ship-railway bill was submitted to the House of Representatives. It says that the bill will take from the public treasury \$37,000,000 for the interest on a private corporation, located and to be operated exclusively in a foreign country, without any corresponding benefit to our country or people. The pensions appropriation bill was passed after a lively partisan debate, during which the House was often in excitement and confusion; also a bill extending the limit of the cost of the Peoria public building from \$225,000 to \$275,000.

THE Blair educational bill passed the Senate on the 5th. The sum appropriated is \$79,000,000. It provides for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the Treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the States and Territories, and District of Columbia and Alaska: The first, \$7,000,000; the second, \$10,000,000; the third year, \$15,000,000; the fourth year, \$20,000,000; the fifth year, \$11,000,000; the sixth year, \$9,000,000; the seventh year, \$7,000,000; and the eighth year, \$5,000,000; in all, \$77,000,000. Besides this there is a special appropriation of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of the school buildings in sparsely settled districts, making the total \$79,000,000. The money is given to the several States and Territories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each of the age of ten years and over who cannot write bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States, according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of 1890 shall be obtained, and then according to the latter figure. In States having separate schools for white and colored children the money is to be paid in equal proportion of such white and colored schools respectively in the proportion that the white and colored children between ten and twenty-one years old bear to each other. No State is to receive the benefit of the act until it has filed with the Secretary of the Interior a statement giving full statistics of the school system, attendance of white and colored children, amount of money expended, number of schools in operation, number and compensation of teachers, etc. No State or Territory may receive in any one year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues for common schools. If any State or Territory declines to take its share of the national fund such share is to be contributed among the States accepting the benefits of the fund. If any State or Territory misapplies the fund, or fails to comply with the conditions, it loses all subsequent apportionment. Any State or Territory accepting the provisions of the act at the first session of its Legislature after the passage of the act shall receive its pro rata share of all previous annual appropriations. The right to alter or repeal the act is reserved by the Senate. The Senate adopted a resolution offered by Senator Hale (Me.) calling on Secretary Whitney for all the papers and information in his possession relating to the Dolphin affair. The House passed the urgent deficiency bill, appropriating \$34,432 to meet the emergencies in various departments where the appropriations have proved inadequate.

DR. JOSEPH LEIDY lately had submitted to him a spongy ice from the vicinity of Morristown, N. J., which contained great quantities of living worms, some an inch in length. They proved to be a new species of lumbricus, to which the common earth worm belongs. No living organisms have ever been found within clear dense ice, such as is usually served for drinking purposes.