

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

John Wilson's Sons, clock dealers at New York, have failed for \$78,000.

Dr. William Perry, the oldest graduate of Harvard College, and sole survivor of the passengers who made the first trip on Fulton's steamboat, died at Exeter, N. H., aged 98.

The dynamite factory at Plattsburg, New York, was destroyed by an explosion which shook buildings at Burlington, Vermont.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions objecting to the "long and short haul" clause of the Cullom bill, and the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange endorsed it.

John M. Wilson was hanged at Norristown, Pa., for the murder of Anthony W. Dealy. Wilson gave himself up in Chicago while delirious with drink.

The District Attorney of Boston has filed a bill of complaint by the Government against the American Bell Telephone Company. It is essentially the same as that dismissed at Columbus for lack of jurisdiction.

An expedition under Professor Chas. A. Young is to be sent from Princeton College to Russia to observe the eclipse next August.

Cocaine has nearly brought to the grave Dr. C. N. Moore, of Springfield, Pa., who for weeks has been suffering from hallucinations.

Archbishop Corrigan has appointed the Rev. Joseph Donnelly as the successor of Father McGlynn in New York. The appointee has been pastor of St. Michael's Church for thirty years.

The action of H. R. Jacobs, who recently bought the lease of the Third Avenue Theater in New York of J. M. Hill, in reducing his prices to 50 cents for the best chair in the house, and from that down to a dime for a seat in the gallery, with a maximum charge of 30 cents for matinees, has raised a storm in theatrical circles. The managers of seven of the other combination theaters have combined to boycott all companies who play at the Third Avenue under the new schedule.

Cholera is prevailing on the upper River Plate, in South America, and reports indicate that hundreds are dying every day.

John L. Sullivan has set about writing a book, the object of which is to get even with the newspapers which have exposed his drunken brutality from time to time.

WESTERN.

Frank James, the reformed train robber, has gone to St. Louis to obtain a clerkship in a large retail store, and in the event of failure he intends to keep a cigar stand. He dined with the judges and officers of the courts, to whom he was introduced by ex-Governor Johnson.

Some of the victims of the Haymarket massacre are still suffering severely from injuries sustained on that occasion, says a Chicago dispatch. Officer N. Shannon, who was cut and torn in a terrible manner by the bomb, is again confined to his bed. Erysipelas has set in, though no serious consequences are anticipated. Officer McNulty is able to go about on crutches, and may eventually recover the use of one of his legs. Officer O'Brien, another victim of the bomb explosion, is again down.

A vein of natural gas was reached at Marion, Ind., at a depth of 518 feet.

Miss Fannie V. Baldwin, a second cousin of the San Francisco millionaire, whom she once attempted to kill for a criminal assault, has been temporarily committed to the Home for the Friendless in Chicago, proceeding in insanity being suspended.

The screw steamship Celtic Monarch was on January 2 abandoned at sea, after the passengers and crew had been transferred.

Chicago was selected by the Farmers' National Convention as the next place of meeting, on the Tuesday before the meeting of the Fat Stock Show, November, 1887.

The Live-Stock Commissioners of Illinois have made a scorching reply to the recent attack of N. J. Colman, the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Germans of Chicago are having "The Mikado" in the tongue of the fatherland. McVicker's fine theater is to be occupied this week by Isenstein & Selwigs Company, when a German version of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera will be sung by a cast of considerable strength. The translation is by a young German of Chicago, who is said to have accomplished his work with much felicity.

The Terre Haute distillery, Terre Haute, Ind., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$100,000.

Major G. W. Cole, the revivalist, has within a week made three hundred converts at Sedalia, Mo.

Prof. Foster, of Iowa, predicts very warm weather the coming summer, and advises ice-dealers to lay in large supplies.

SOUTHERN.

The mountaineers of Wayne County, Ky., gathered in great numbers at Monticello to witness the execution of William Pruitt, the murderer of Jarvis Buck and wife.

Two citizens were fatally injured by falling walls in a fire at Carlisle, Ky.

By the legal strangulation at Richmond, Va., of Thomas J. Cluverius for the murder of his cousin, Fanny Lillian Madison, the last chapter was ended of a most sensational crime. The crime was committed to cover up Cluverius' criminal relations with Miss Madison, who was a relative of President Madison, and the conviction was largely on circumstantial evidence.

Albert O'Dell, James Lamb, John T. Echols and John Stephens were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for murders committed in the Indian territory. The execution passed off quietly. O'Dell and Lamb killed Edward Pollard in December, 1885, and at their trial each tried to convict the other. Echols was a desperado who had killed and robbed several persons. Stephens was an ignorant negro. Since sentence was pronounced he had claimed to have talked with visitants from the other world, who assured him that his name was written in the "Book of Life."

A Dutch syndicate of bankers at Amsterdam have purchased 900 square miles of timber lands in Florida.

Abner Letcher, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., a lad of 15 years, has carried out his threat to avenge the murder of his father by Jason Borden. The corpse of the latter was found in the woods where the boy was hunting.

WASHINGTON.

The house of Professor Graham Bell at Washington, with his valuable library, was destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at \$50,000.

It is conceded in Washington that the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill will pass the house when it again comes up.

It is understood that negotiations with China for such modification of the treaty as to entirely prevent the introduction of coolie labor into the United States have just been successfully concluded.

Commissioner Sparks of the General Land Office has approved the report of Surveyor General Julian, of New Mexico, recommending the rejection of the Gaspar Ortiz private-land claim, covering an area of about seventeen thousand acres.

An adverse report has again been made to the United States Senate on the nomination of J. C. Matthews, of Albany, N. Y., the colored Register of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. General Logan will make Washington her permanent home. The publishers of General Logan's book report that up to the date of his death, he had paid him an average of \$1,000 per month, and the sales have since increased to a marvelous degree.

Halsall's painting of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac has been hung in the east lobby of the Senate wing of the Capitol at Washington. The Library Committee paid \$5,000 for it, although the artist had been offered \$15,000 by parties desiring to exhibit it through the country.

General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the United States army, died in Washington last week. He had been ill but three days, and his death was unexpected.

Some Treasury officials consulted President Cleveland as to the advisability of calling an extra session, but after a lengthened conference he left them entirely in the dark as to his intentions.

POLITICAL.

In the proceedings of Smith against Robertson to enjoin him against performing the functions of Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, the latter's attorney appeared in Judge Ayers' court at Indianapolis, on the 13th inst., and moved for a postponement until after the adjournment of the Legislature. The Judge overruled the motion and ordered Robertson to make an answer. The Democratic members of the Legislature assembled in caucus and nominated Hon. David Turpie for United States Senator on the fourth ballot. Ex-Senator J. E. McDonald withdrew because one of the Demo-Labor members announced that under no circumstances would he vote for him.

The Hon. Charles B. Farwell of Chicago was nominated for United States Senator in succession to Gen. Logan by the Illinois Republican legislative caucus. The nomination was made on the second ballot, Mr. Farwell developing great strength on the first one. None of the other candidates came within measureable distance of success. Hon. Wm. R. Morrison was nominated by the Democratic caucus, while the nine Labor members caucused and named Benj. W. Goodhue, of Chicago, as their candidate. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley was renominated for United States Senator from Connecticut by the Republican legislative caucus. The Democratic caucus of the Tennessee Legislature nominated Hon. W. C. Whitthorne for United States Senator.

The Republican majority in the Indiana House of Representatives, on the 14th inst., unseated Cornelius Meagher, a Democratic Representative from Vigo County. Meagher is a workingman, and an active member of the Knights of Labor, by whom he was presented as a candidate for the Assembly and subsequently endorsed by the Democrats. The unseating of Meagher broke the Democratic majority of two on joint ballot, and made the Legislature a tie. The Republican Senators and Representatives next proceeded to hold a caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. The caucus lasted but a few minutes, the only name proposed being that of Harrison, who was nominated by acclamation.

Cleveland and his civil-service policy were censured by the Democratic editors of Indiana at their annual State meeting at Indianapolis last week. W. Scott Ray, in an address on "How Best to Succeed in 1888," declared that Cleveland's nomination for re-election would be dangerous to the party interests. "The greatest enemy this Government ever had," said Mr. Ray, "and the Democracy's most formidable foe is the spurious dogma of civil-service reform. By its false and deceptive practices the Democratic party is degraded and forced into the very jaws of disintegration by a law the very antithesis of a republican form of government and the inauguration of ideas in harmony only with the existence of despotic monarchies." David B. Hill, of New York, was declared to be the party's most available candidate for President in 1888.

From a number of interviews published by a Washington paper with Western and Southern members on the various tariff propositions it is apparent that Randall can

undoubtedly win many Southern Democrats from Morrison, but it is claimed that the Western Republicans are solidifying against this scheme, and will go in for no tariff reduction that proposes to leave lumber, the iron and steel, and the textile schedules untouched while the tax is lifted from whisky and tobacco.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Two factions of longshoremen engaged in a riot at New Orleans, four persons being wounded by shots and one by a knife-thrust. One of the victims is not expected to live.

The International Union of Bricklayers, at their convention in Washington, decided that they would continue to work nine hours a day, as in the past, and that they would not combine with the Knights of Labor, as requested.

A proposed reduction of wages caused a strike of 3,500 hands in P. Lorillard's tobacco factory at Jersey City.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Missouri Pacific officials have under consideration an extension northward from Omaha to Yankton, with branches into the Elk Horn territory.

The continuous wrangle with southern railway lines over the freight on pig-iron to Chicago has made the pool roads decide to establish arbitrary rates from the Ohio river.

Citizens of Illinois, Kentucky, and Texas have secured at Springfield a license to incorporate the Chicago, Paducah and New Orleans Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. They propose to lay tracks from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River.

A Boston syndicate has taken \$11,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road at 95 1/2. They are a first mortgage on 900 miles of new track.

A monument to soldiers who fell in the war for the Union is about to be placed in the public square at Burlington, Wisconsin.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Texas requiring railroads to give thirty days' notice of the discharge of employes or reduction of their wages, and also requiring laborers to give a month's notice of a strike.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The international curling match played at Toronto, resulted in a victory for the Canadians by 781 to 59.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of General Logan were adopted by the executive committee of the Irish National League of America, in session at Cincinnati. The Nationalist "plan of campaign" was approved, and English tyranny in Ireland denounced.

The National Farmers' Congress, in session at Washington, adopted resolutions urging the passage by Congress of the following bills: To make the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer; to extend the benefits of the Signal Service to farmers; to regulate interstate commerce, and the Hatch experiment farm bill. The resolutions also urge the enactment of legislation providing for the complete development of the system of waterways of the whole country; that the American ministers in France and Germany be instructed to use all proper means to prevent the placing of restrictions upon American farm products properly inspected and shipped. A resolution recommending an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to be used for the purpose of stamping out contagious diseases was recommended to the Committee on Resolutions.

FOREIGN.

Bismarck made a strong speech in the German Reichstag in favor of the Government's military bill. The empire was bound to maintain peace at that quarter of the globe, he said, but for this a strong army was required. Close and friendly relations existed between Austria and Germany; in fact, there was a good feeling toward all the Powers, and the cordiality toward Russia was beyond all doubt. Gen. von Moltke also spoke in favor of the bill.

Lord Idlesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote), while ascending a staircase in the official residence of Lord Salisbury at London, fell in a faint and expired in twenty minutes. For many years he had suffered from cardiac affections. He was born in 1818, and commenced his political career as private secretary to Mr. Gladstone in 1843. He recently withdrew from the Conservative Government.

The tenants on the Clanricarde estates at Loughrea, Ireland, have resolved to seek protection in bankruptcy, in which plan they have the sympathy of all outside creditors.

Russia will raise \$30,000,000 for extra expenditures by means of a loan.

In the German Parliament the army bill was amended by limiting its duration to three years, instead of the seven demanded by the Government, by a vote of 186 to 144. Prince Bismarck immediately read an imperial message dissolving the Reichstag, and a decree was soon issued for general elections on Feb. 21.

The police of Berlin have forbidden the sale of a pamphlet issued by a socialist society in Chicago in denunciation of the anarchists' trial.

During a dense fog the Dublin steam-packet Banahoe, with three hundred passengers on board, ran on the rocks at Holyhead. The steamship Eleanor went to her aid and was stranded, but the Banahoe floated off within three hours.

Pending Lord Randolph Churchill's explanation to his constituents, which is anxiously looked forward to, of his action in withdrawing from the Cabinet at so critical a moment as the present, general public opinion seems to be that he resigned his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in a fit of petulance brought on by a series of events which revealed to him the fact that the Cabinet were not prepared to allow him to have entirely his own way in all matters, great and small.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Meyer Kauffman, a commission merchant in St. Louis, is about to request the United States to demand \$50,000 from the Spanish Government for his illegal arrest and detention in Cuba.

A hill near Chippewa Falls, Wis., has been found to contain gold, silver, and a rich hematite ore, the value of the whole being placed at a fabulous sum.

In the United States Court at Detroit, last week, the common-stock holders of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad brought suit against that company, alleging fraud and mismanagement, asking an investigation of the books, an injunction against the extension of the road pending the investigation, and the issuance of stock to the common-stock holders. It is claimed that the reorganization of 1880 was illegal, and that since that time the road has been run in the interest of holders of preferred stock. The suit involves \$3,500,000, the amount of common stock.

Representatives of the third and fourth class post-offices are again seeking legislation to increase their compensation.

It is probable that the death of Gen. Hazen means the breaking up of the military establishment of the Signal Corps, and that the bureau will probably be turned over to the Interior Department.

The indebtedness on the Logan property in Washington has been paid off, and the children and heirs of Gen. Logan have conveyed all their rights to Mrs. Logan, so that the home is her sole property.

Charles Francis Adams, in a letter to the House Committee on Pacific Roads, states that the Union Pacific Company will do nothing to prevent an investigation of its affairs, but objects to the delay which keeps its securities bandied to and fro between Wall street and Washington.

In County Kerry, Ireland, a tenant named Keane was shot and severely wounded for having paid his rent.

Emperor William, in receiving the President of the Prussian Landtag, expressed his chagrin at the defeat of the army bill, and voiced the hope that the measure would be passed in the near future.

Henry M. Stanley says the expedition for the relief of Emin Bey will cost \$100,000, and that it will leave Zanzibar composed of 1,000 men.

THE HOUSE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF ELON H. MARSH, OF BATTLE CREEK, MICH., TO VALIDATE A PATENT FOR IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM-ENGINE-VALVE GEAR, was passed by the Senate on the 17th inst. The Senate also passed the pension appropriation bill, setting aside \$75,000,000, and the army appropriation bill. Bills were introduced to bridge the Missouri at Sioux City and the Mississippi at St. Louis. A resolution was adopted directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to supply information as to the number of places in the District where liquor is sold without license, and the reasons why such places are not suppressed. The Senate also adopted a resolution instructing the Attorney-General to investigate and report the liability of the United States for judgments and awards arising under the Act of March 3, 1875, to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Senator Cullom presented a petition from a number of citizens from Streator, Ill., respectfully representing that the present system of collecting revenue for the support of the General Government by import duties and the internal-revenue system is unjust and ought to cease. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: John F. Norris, of Minnesota, to be surveyor general of Minnesota; Postmasters: At Pittsfield, Ill., James H. Crane; Mendota, Ill., George A. Kellenberger; Baton Rouge, La., L. A. D. Conrad; Chagrin Falls, O., Tyron Bailey; Concord, N. H., Stephen B. Atwood; North Yakima, Washington Territory, George W. Carey. The House of Representatives passed a bill for pensions to dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, disabled, and dependent on their own labors. It affects about 35,000 persons, involving the disbursement of \$6,000,000 per annum. Bills were introduced for a pension of \$25 per month to Walt Whitman, the poet, to appropriate \$600,000 for the colored people's world's fair at Birmingham, and to negotiate for a site for a custom house and appraiser's stores in New York. Mr. Belmont introduced a bill "to protect American vessels against unwarrantable and unlawful discriminations in the ports of British North America." The President is expected to prohibit vessels bearing the British flag and coming from such ports from entering the ports of the United States or from exercising such privileges therein as he may define.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	4.25	@ 5.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.95	@ .95 1/2
No. 2 Red	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
WHEAT—White	.38	@ .42
PORK—Mess.	12.25	@ 12.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.50
Good shipping	4.00	@ 4.75
Common	3.00	@ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.25	@ 5.01
WHEAT—No. 1	4.35	@ 4.75
No. 2 Red	.70	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.29	@ .30 1/2
Dairy	.21	@ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	12 1/2	@ 12
Full Cream, new	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.27	@ .28
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.43	@ .52
PORK—Mess.	11.75	@ 12.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .27
WHEAT—No. 1	.57	@ .59
PORK—Mess.	11.75	@ 12.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.83	@ .83 1/2
CORN—Cash	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .29 1/2
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.75	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.75	@ 5.25
SHEEP	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.84	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—White	.33	@ .34
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.82	@ .83
CORN—Mixed	.35	@ .36
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
PORK—New Mess.	12.25	@ 12.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84 1/2	@ .85 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.37 1/2	@ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
PORK—Mess.	12.25	@ 12.75
LIVE HOGS	4.50	@ 4.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.92	@ .92 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.44	@ .44 1/2
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.01
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.00
SHEEP	2.75	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.82	@ .82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .36
OATS	.29	@ .29 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.50	@ 5.00
Fair	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.25
SHEEP	4.25	@ 5.01

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 11th inst. to reimburse the depositors of the Freedmen's Bank of Washington. The Senate passed a substitute for the House bill for the relief of settlers on the public domain in Nebraska and Kansas, and the House measure releasing to the city of San Antonio certain portions of the military reservation at that place. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: To be Consuls of the United States—O. B. Collins, of Mississippi, at Charlotte, Prince Edward's Island; Fred Ellison, of Indiana, at St. Helena; also these postmasters: Illinois—Anna Williams, at Rich; Monticello, William A. Miller; Monmouth, John W. Lusk. Wisconsin—Dodgeville, M. J. Briggs; Sturgeon Bay, George W. Allen. Kansas—Sena, Nicholas H. Farrell. A bill appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of site and \$200,000 for the erection of a public building at Charleston, S. C., was passed by the House. The Secretary of War transmitted to the House a report from the Board of Engineers (appointed under the terms of the last river and harbor bill) upon the proposed acquisition by the Government of the Illinois and Michigan (Hennepin) canal. The report is generally favorable to the construction of the proposed canal on the line which is designated in the bill reported by the House Committee on railways and canals. The House passed the bill creating a department of agriculture and labor. The bill as passed provides that there shall be at the seat of Government an executive department to be known as the Department of Agriculture and Labor, under the control of a secretary of agriculture and labor and an assistant secretary. In this department there shall be a division which shall be under the charge of a commissioner of labor, who shall hold his office for four years and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed, and shall receive a salary of \$1,000 a year. The Commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the rate of wages, the cost of production of the articles produced, the earnings of laboring men and women, the means of promoting their material, intellectual, and moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, workshops, factories, and other places of industry. The Secretary is empowered to inquire into the causes of discontent which may exist between employers and employes within the United States, and he may invite and hear sworn statements from both parties concerning the matters in controversy.

BILLS authorizing a settlement of the claim of Hiram Berdan for the use of improved firearms by the government, and extending for a year the time for filing claims under the French Spoilation act, passed the Senate on the 12th inst. Mr. Mahone, from the Committee on public buildings, reported bills for public buildings at Jefferson, Tex., and Hastings, Neb. Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to facilitate promotions. Mr. Dolph, from the Committee on Coast and Geodetic Survey, reported (as an amendment to be offered to the bill to encourage the manufacture of steel for ordnance) an item appropriating \$5,000,000 for the construction of fortifications and other works of defense. Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the army appropriation bill with amendments. The House of Representatives passed the Tucker substitute for the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill.

SENATOR CAMERON introduced a bill in the Senate on the 13th inst. for the appointment of Commissioners to represent the Federal Government at the centennial celebration of the forming and promulgation of the Constitution to be held in Philadelphia. The Senate introduced a bill to pay M. C. Mordeca \$37,000 for carrying mail between Charleston and Havana before the outbreak of the war. Senator Wilson (Iowa), from the Committee on Postoffices, reported favorably a bill providing that no third-class postoffice should be changed to fourth-class if it appears that the receipts for the year amount to \$1,900, or that the box rents and commissions constituting the Postmaster's compensation amount to \$1,000 or more for the year. Senator Plumb introduced a bill providing that whenever any attempt is made to secure any rights in lands belonging to the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, Choctaw, and Seminole, under the treaties with the United States, the Indians shall be notified of all the rights before the law now granted to citizens of the United States. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury calling attention to the importance of correcting the unhealthy condition of the Treasury building. The Senate voted to nonconcur in the House amendment to the anti-polygamy bill, and a conference was asked. Senator Vest's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for an itemized account of money paid out in Plumb introduced criminal cases was adopted by the Senate, after being modified so as to include civil cases. Mr. Evans denounced the interstate commerce bill as unconstitutional. The House of Representatives passed bills amending the law regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts, and authorizing the service of civil and criminal process issued by any territorial court within Indian and military reservations. The House Commerce Committee reported back the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to monthly purchases and coinage of silver during the last fiscal year and the first six months of the present fiscal year; also information as to whether the law requiring the purchase and coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion has been complied with.

The interstate commerce bill passed the Senate on the 14th inst. by a vote of 43 to 15. An effort to secure the recommittal of the measure was defeated—yeas, 3; nays, 38. Following is the vote on the passage of the measure: Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Bowen, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Conger, Cullom, Dolph, Edmunds, Eustis, Fair, Ferry, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Harris, Hawley, Ingalls, Johnson, Keith, McKim, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell (Oregon), Palmer, Plumb, Pugh, Sabin, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Spooner, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Whitthorne, Wilson (Iowa)—43. Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Blair, Brown, Cameron, Chase, Cheney, Evans, Hampton, Hoar, Mitchell (Pa.), Morrill, Payne, Platt, Williams—15. Yeas—Republicans, 23; Democrats, 20. Nays—Republicans, 12; Democrats, 3. In the House of Representatives Mr. Caldwell submitted the conference report on the electoral-count bill, and it was agreed to without debate or division. Mr. Dibble presented the conference report on the bill increasing the appropriation for the public building at Fort Scott, Kan., and it was agreed to. (The increase is fixed at \$40,000.)

The joint resolution for an investigation of the books, accounts, and methods of the Pacific railroads which have received aid from the United States was called up in the House, on the 15th inst., by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, but, after some discussion, action was postponed. A message was received in the House announcing the concurrence of the Senate in the conference report of the interstate commerce bill.

The longest tunnel in the world is that of St. Gothard, on the line of the railroad between Lucerne and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 900 feet below the surface at Andermatt, and 6,000 feet beneath the peak of Kastelhorn of the St. Gothard group. The tunnel is 26 1/2 feet wide and is 18 feet 10 inches from the floor to the crown of the arched roof. It is 9 1/2 miles long, 1 1/4 miles longer longer than the Mount Cenis tunnel.

LAWRENCE has a larger Irish population than any city in the country, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. Fall River comes second and Boston third.

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the River Kistnah. It is more than 6,000 feet in length, and is 1,200 feet high.