

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEwen, Publisher

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The register of St. John's Church, Buffalo, shows that on Feb. 15 Margaret Mather and Emil Habercorn, an orchestra leader, were married by Rev. Mr. Bullard.

The jury in the Minnie Clark-Kittson case at New York decided that, notwithstanding the performance of a marriage ceremony, Kittson was incapable of entering into any such contract, owing to drunkenness at the time.

Frank W. Foster, Town Clerk and Treasurer of Greenfield, Mass., is a defaulter for about \$20,000, and has been lodged in jail.

The bodies of Mrs. Belle Ellsworth and John Neibert were found at West Newton, Pa. Both had pistol wounds, and are supposed to have died by their own hands.

WESTERN.

Representatives of sixty-eight trotting associations from fourteen States assembled at Detroit and unanimously decided to form a new trotting association, to be known as the American Trotting Association. Rules were drawn up and approved, and officers and directors chosen, William R. Merriam, of St. Paul, being elected President. The next meeting will take place at Chicago two years hence.

The brief in the Chicago anarchist case filed in the Illinois Supreme Court at Ottawa, by counsel for the condemned, is a printed volume of 426 pages. Leonard Swett had previously filed a document of ninety-six pages.

On the farm of Scott Gallaway, near Ligonier, Ind., customs officers seized \$15,000 worth of horses smuggled from Canada.

J. A. Seddon, a well-known St. Louis lawyer, has been appointed Circuit Judge, taking the place of Judge Thayer, who succeeds Judge Treat on the Federal bench.

Mother Angela, the founder of St. Mary's Academy at Notre Dame, Ind., has just died in her sixty-third year. She was a cousin of James G. Blaine, and was educated at Georgetown with Mrs. Gen. Sherman. During the war she rendered great service by opening hospitals.

An injunction was granted at St. Louis preventing the Union Mutual Insurance Company from doing further business, and an agent was appointed to wind up its affairs. Its liabilities and assets are, respectively, about \$125,000.

The blue-ribbon temperance movement has carried Vincennes, Ind., by storm, says a dispatch from that city. Over two thousand people have signed the pledge, and signers are pushed forward by the hundred. Everybody is amazed at the astounding progress of the meeting.

A dark-complexioned, smooth-faced man of about 25 years, entered the water-works at Chicago, on Sunday last, and stood watching the ponderous machinery. He moved to the south end of the room and glanced around to see whether any one was watching him. Seeing no one, he approached the walking-beam, threw off his hat, and crawled underneath the guard rail. As the beam descended he threw himself beneath it. The beam at the lowest point it reaches has a play of about four inches, and the body of the unknown was crushed into a shapeless mass. Death must have been instantaneous for he uttered not a groan. The body was hurled by the beam up on top of the cylinderhead, whence it was removed to the morgue.

Mrs. Becker, of Cincinnati, has been sentenced to two years in the Dayton (Ohio) Penitentiary for fraudulently obtaining a pension.

Lucky Baldwin has offered to match Volante against Montana Regent for from \$5,000 to \$20,000 on any course offering the most money.

Joseph W. Bingham, a well-known journalist, committed suicide at Indianapolis by cutting his throat with a razor. His health had been poor for some time.

Joseph Donaldson, a farmer, living near Galena, Ill., carved his wife and child some days ago, and was twice prevented from hanging himself. At last he procured a gallon of whisky, retired to a secluded spot, and drank himself into the next world.

SOUTHERN.

Mobile dispatches give some details of the burning of the steamer Gardner, on the Tombigbee River, by which twenty human lives were sacrificed:

The fire was discovered in a bale of cotton by Capt. Stone. A negro deck hand, in throwing water on the burning bale, set his clothes afire. Panic-stricken he ran from place to place setting fire to cotton bales, and in a few moments the boat was in flames. She was in midstream and in motion. The pilots were driven from the wheel, and the crew and passengers jumped overboard. It is not thought that more than one or two were burned. Capt. Stone saved himself by swimming ashore. The steamer Tally was behind the Gardner waiting to pass. As soon as the flames broke out the Tally lowered her boats and threw overboard bales, seed sacks, and planks to help the people who were jumping from the Gardner. The heat was so intense that the Tally did not dare to go near her, but her boats picked up a number of people. When the fire broke out the Gardner was ordered to be run ashore. She backed, and bells were rung for going ahead, but the engines were driven from their post by the flames, and the boat drifted into the woods on the opposite side from the place where there was a practicable landing. Pilot W. H. Wilson remained in the pilot house until he found that his signals were not obeyed and that the flames were licking the side of the pilot house, when he fled for his life. He is much praised for his heroism. The cabin-boy of the Tally, named Barber, colored, performed heroic deeds, saving five lives by swimming ashore with those in the water. The screams of those on the boat were heartrending. Mrs. W. T. Hembert threw one child into the water, her husband taking the other two. Then she jumped in. All but her husband were lost.

A Mobile dispatch states that the

steamer W. H. Gardner, one of the largest boats plying on the Tombigbee River from Mobile, was burned below Gainesville, Sumter County, Alabama, and twenty persons are known to have perished.

Fifteen buildings at South Boston, Va., with a large quantity of tobacco, were destroyed by fire. The loss is \$150,000, with insurance of \$88,000.

A skiff containing seven colored persons was run down on the Ohio River near Madison, Ind., by a towboat, and six of them were drowned.

John White, a colored preacher of Lenoire, Ark., 102 years, has just married a woman of 70.

Paul King, a bank cashier at Cynthiana, Ky., was shot about \$10,000 in his accounts, and settled by shooting himself through the temple.

POLITICAL.

The Lower House of the Indiana Legislature adopted a memorial to the United States Senate against the seating of David Turpie as a Senator from Indiana. The memorial reviews the proceedings by which it is claimed Turpie was elected, charging particularly that three persons voted for him who had no right to do so. The Democrats vigorously protested against the adoption of the memorial, and one member in a bitter speech alluded to the Republicans as "the fifty-six cowards on the other side," to which a Republican representative responded "You are a liar."

The Michigan House of Representatives has passed the bill to pay a bounty of one cent a head for the destruction of English sparrows. The expense is made a county charge, and is payable upon the order of township, village, or city clerk.

A. M. Jones, Chairman of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee, announces himself as unalterably opposed to Mr. Blaine as Presidential candidate.

Fifty counties of Kentucky were represented in the Prohibition Convention at Louisville last week. Judge Fontaine J. Fox was nominated for Governor.

Cincinnati special: It has been authoritatively stated that an alliance has been formed between Senator Sherman, Governor Foraker, and Congressman Butterworth, to secure Sherman's nomination for the Presidency in 1888. The terms of the agreement are that the nomination for Governor this fall shall be given to Butterworth, and if Sherman is chosen President Foraker shall be elected United States Senator. The combination, if it holds together, can overcome all opposition in Ohio.

It is believed at Washington that the Democratic members of the Interstate Commission will be Morrison of Illinois, Grant of Colorado, and Bragg of Alabama.

WASHINGTON.

It is given out that James C. Matthews, whom the Senate recently rejected as District Recorder of Deeds, will soon be appointed Register of the Treasury. Gen. Rosecrans, the report says, will be placed at the head of the Geodetic and Coast Survey.

The river and harbor bill passed by Congress appropriates \$50,000 for surveys and estimates for a waterway from Lake Michigan to Joliet and thence to La Salle, which, with the improvement of the Illinois River, would permit the passage of large vessels from the lakes to the Mississippi.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$ 250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,789,110
Bonds at 3 per cent.	52,654,200
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	184,350
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal	\$1,119,251,192
Interest	10,692,261
Total	\$1,129,943,743
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	\$ 6,530,845
Interest	200,365
Total	\$ 6,732,210

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	\$ 346,733,341
Certificates of deposit	6,180,000
Gold certificates	99,938,365
Silver certificates	121,130,755
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,931 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,950,561

Principal \$ 582,958,021

Principal \$1,708,740,011

Interest 10,303,946

Total \$1,719,043,977

Less cash on hand available for reduction of the debt \$263,462,976

Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes 100,000,000

Total 369,452,976

Total debt, less available cash items \$1,350,181,011

Not cash in the Treasury 10,118,975

Debt, less cash in Treasury, March 1, 1857 \$1,331,032,026

Debt, less cash in Treasury, Feb. 1, 1887 1,332,468,838

Decrease of debt during the month \$ 1,436,792

Decrease of debt since June 30, 1886 58,104,337

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding 99,938,365

Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding 121,130,755

United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding 8,180,000

Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid 17,424,792

Cash held for bonds called not matured and balance of interest 22,755,549

Fractional currency 3,515

Total available \$269,452,976

Reserve fund held for redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882 \$ 100,000,000

Unavailable for reduction of the debt

Fractional silver coin 26,492,477

Minor coin 113,742

Total \$ 26,606,219

Certificates held as cash 29,972,577

Net cash balance on hand 19,148,975

Total cash in the Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account \$ 445,170,242

The Comptroller issued a call for a statement of the condition of the national banks at the close of business on the 4th inst.

The Secretary of State is in receipt of a dispatch from Uruguay announcing that cholera has been declared epidemic at Montevideo.

The President has pardoned N. H.

Camp, for embezzlement; He Ling and Le Lung, of Arkansas, for violating the internal revenue laws; J. W. Allen, violating the postal laws; Joseph H. Evans, convicted of polygamy, and Alfred Brotherton, convicted of conspiracy to cast away a vessel on the high seas.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Bradstreet's, in a review of the strikes of the first two months of the year, says: In January, 1887, there have been reported ninety-two strikes and lockouts, involving over 73,300 employees, as compared with nineteen strikes and 47,200 employees during January, 1886. Of the former, eighty-eight strikes, involving 63,300 employees, were concluded by Feb. 28; while four strikes, including 10,000 men, were still open. Of the 10,000, about 8,000 are New England boot and shoe factory hands, locked out as a protest against Knights of Labor dictation as to shop management. The number of shoe operatives locked out or on strike Feb. 1, 1887, was, approximately, 8,400; on March 1, 1887, 5,900. The number out in various small strikes is about 900, as against 400 Feb. 1. The total number of successful strikes of the January list, including compromises as successes, was 31 (out of 88 ended by March 1), involving 18,173 employees. As January strikes of 63,300 employees are ended, this shows that about 50 per cent of the employees have thus far been successful. The prospect, however, is for a smaller percentage of successes after the termination of the boot and shoe lockout. The totals of failures are 57 strikes and 45,127 employees—about 70 per cent. In January, 1886, 9 strikes, with 23,300 strikers, were successful—nearly one-half—while 10 strikes, with 23,900 strikers, were failures. In February, 1887, there were 74 strikes and 26,000 strikers, as compared with but 5 strikes and 10,700 strikers in February, 1886. By the close of the month 57 strikes, involving 20,000 strikers, had ended, and 23 strikes, with 6,000 strikers, remained unsettled. Of the 51 strikes with 20,000 strikers ended, 12 strikes and 5,350 strikers had been successful—a little over 20 per cent; while 39 strikes, with 14,650 strikers—nearly 80 per cent—had been failures. In February, 1886, all the strikes were failures.

The Milwaukee newspapers have filled their composing-rooms with non-union men, and now positively refuse to re-employ the strikers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has secured the Cunard steamships Batavia, Parthia, and Abyssinia to run monthly between Vancouver and Hong Kong, commencing May 1.

The Hon. Edward Breitung, of Ne-gaunee, Mich., died at Eastman, Ga. His estate is valued at between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

Recent deaths: Mrs. Jane Washington Thornton Beck, wife of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, died at her residence in Washington last week, the result of a cold contracted while out riding in an open carriage. The remains were taken to Lexington, Ky., for interment. Mrs. Beck was born in Auburn, Va., October 9, 1835, and was the grandniece and nearest living descendant of George Washington. She married Senator Beck in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 3, 1848. A cable dispatch announces the death of Mr. G. Harris Heap, the United States Consul General at Constantinople. Commodore E. P. Lull, of the United States navy, died at the Pensacola naval station. William Coke, one of the seven men who organized the Knights of Labor, passed away at Philadelphia, aged 63 years. Tracy Titus, the well-known theatrical manager and husband of the late Alice Oates, died near Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Ruth H. Harmon, mother of Mrs. Folsom, and grandmother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, expired at Jackson, Mich., where she had been living for the last ten years with her son, M. Harmon. She was born in 1809, and was married in 1835. Lieut. Col. R. N. Scott, chief of the public office of war records, died at Washington. Charles J. Peterson, author and publisher, died in Philadelphia.

FOREIGN.

President Grevy will send a special envoy to Berlin to congratulate Emperor William on the approaching ninetieth anniversary of his birth.

George Franklin Anderson, the Detroit man who was arrested in England for swindling, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg is being urged by the army officers as Prince of Bulgaria.

Nine of the Rustchuk rebels have been sentenced to death.

King Oscar dissolved the Swedish Parliament for refusing to vote the estimates asked by the government.

An explosion in a Belgian colliery suffocated 144 persons.

The rumor that China has given Germany the Chusan Islands has again started the whole fever of French discontent about the colonial scheme.

The position of Austria in the event of war is at present rather uncertain, but it looks extremely likely that she may decide to take the sunny side of the road and affect to discover that, after all, no Austrian interests would be prejudiced by a Russian occupation of Bulgaria.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland on account of continued trouble with his eyes, and Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Scotland, has been appointed in his place. The retiring Secretary goes to Berlin for treatment. The Marquis of Salisbury regards the change as a disaster to the country, and, speaking on the Irish question, said what was needed was the restoring of the law machine so that juries would act. The question was not a national one, for while the agitators in England demanded freedom, in their own country they preached the heroic gospel of how debtors could escape paying creditors. The struggle on the part of England was for the existence of the empire, and would succeed.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The issue of standard silver dollars last week was 313,714.

The license tax imposed in Tennessee on salesmen from other States has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, as interfering with interstate commerce.

The State Department has forwarded to the American Minister at Berlin instructions to investigate the arrest by the German Government of Richard Reabecker, a citizen of Shelby County, Ill.

Surveyors for the Wisconsin Central Road have laid out a route from a stage to Madison.

A strong vein of natural gas has been developed at Alexandria, Ind., at a depth of 940 feet.

The Kansas quarantine against Canadian cattle has been raised. Cattle kept during the last twelve months in Cook County, Illinois, are absolutely prohibited from entering Iowa.

The Congregational clergymen of Chicago, at their regular monthly meeting, declined to send resolutions of condolence to the family of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, for fear they would be considered as an endorsement of his views on future salvation and punishment.

The case of David S. Fotheringham, charged with being "Jim Cummings," accomplice in the noted Adams Express robbery, was continued at St. Louis until the July term of court, on account of the illness of one of defendant's counsel and the inability of the other to be present in the city.

The new Cotton-seed Oil Company, which is to compete in the manufacture of cotton-seed oil with the Standard Oil Company, has been chartered in Camden, N. J., with these officers: President, Henry C. Butcher; Secretary and Treasurer, John Oliver.

Two thousand cases of measles are reported in Reading, Pa.

A vagrant lying in jail at Augusta, Ky., was sold to the highest bidder for seventy-five days. He was knocked down for \$1 to the jailer, who turned him loose.

Alexander Crawford, colored, charged with murdering V. C. Loggins, a merchant of Winona, Miss., was taken from the jail at Winona by a mob, and hanged to a tree. The wretch made a desperate fight for his life in his cell.

The German Consul General at Sofia has demanded the release of six Bulgarian rebels, at the instance of Russia. The German Consul at Rustchuk declines to surrender to the Bulgarian authorities a leader in the recent revolt named Bollman, who claimed protection as a Russian subject.

The President has appointed John B. Sackett postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y. Presidential postmasters have been appointed as follows: John McGonigle, San Buenaventura, Cal., vice Mrs. Jennie Goodwin, resigned; James L. Scott, Mattoon, Ill., vice John Cunningham, resigned; George Procaskey, Rockport, Ind., vice Lyman S. Gilkey, commission expired; Susan K. Burch, Georgetown, Ky., vice Milton Burch, deceased; Charles E. Kinder, Miami, O., vice Henry Bolin, commission expired; Edward J. Wool, McMinnville, Tenn., vice Richard Kennedy, removed. The following reappointments as Presidential Postmasters have been made, the Senate having failed to act on the original nominations: William T. Kirk, Atlanta, Ill.; William F. White, Barry, Ill.; Samuel P. Tufts, Centralia, Ill.; Agnes Ross, Ravenswood, Ill.; Joel H. Johnson, Woodstock, Ill.; John F. Baker, Ellsworth, Kan.; A. M. McPherson, Galena, Kan.; Robert A. A. Pilcher, Olathe, Kan.; James P. Carleton, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Richard Burke, What Cheer, Iowa; Maria S. Howlett, Jonesville, Mich.; Fred Puhler, Ada, Minn.; Gustav Dangeleson, Bellevue, Ohio; George Perrette, Cannonsburg, Pa.; George W. Dickey, Houtsdale, Pa.; Cyrus A. Eaton, Millinburg, Pa.; George W. Lewis, Black River Falls, Wis.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	\$4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS	5.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91 @ .91 1/2
No. 2 Red	.89 1/2 @ .90 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.47 @ .47 1/2
OATS—White	.39 @ .42
PORK—New Mess.	15.00 @ 15.50
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.50
Good Shipping	4.00 @ 4.50
Common	3.25 @ 3.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.25 @ 6.00
Extra Spring	4.25 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.73 1/2 @ .75 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.27 @ .28
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.30 @ .31
Fine Dairy	.23 @ .25
CHEESE—Full Cream Cheddar	.13 @ .13 1/2
Full Cream, New	.13 1/2 @ .14
EGGS—Fresh	.14 1/2 @ .15 1/2
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.50 @ .55
PORK—Mess.	20.00 @ 20.50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.74 @ .75
CORN—No. 3	.38 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .30 1/2
RYE—No. 1	.56 1/2 @ .57
PORK—Mess.	19.00 @ 19.50
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.82 @ .82 1/2
CORN—Cash	.40 @ .41
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .30 1/2
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	4.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.81 1/2 @ .82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.39 @ .39 1/2
OATS—White	.32 @ .33
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.79 @ .80
CORN—Mixed	.34 @ .35
OATS—Mixed	.28 @ .29
PORK—Mess.	18.25 @ 18.75
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.82 1/2 @ .83 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.38 1/2 @ .39 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .31
PORK—Mess.	16.75 @ 17.25
LIVE HOGS	5.25 @ 6.00
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.89 @ .90
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.43 1/2 @ .44 1/2
CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.50 @ 4.50
HOGS	5.00 @ 6.00
SHEEP	3.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80 @ .81
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .39
OATS	.28 @ .29
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	4.75 @ 5.00
Fair	4.00 @ 4.50
Common	3.50 @ 4.00
HOGS	5.75 @ 6.25
SHEEP	4.50 @ 5.25

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A House bill forfeiting certain lands granted to the State of Michigan for a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin State line passed the Senate on the 1st inst. The Senate passed fifty-seven private pension bills in twenty-five minutes, as also bills to convey to the city of Aurora, Ill., a small island in Fox River; to authorize the bridging of the Missouri at Yankton; to annex a portion of Idaho to Washington Territory; and to give right of way through Indian Territory to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Road. The Senate ordered the preparation of an index to its secret journal for the fifty years from 1829 to 1879. The injunction of secrecy will probably be removed next autumn. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was adopted by both houses. It appropriates nearly \$10,000,000. The House of Representatives passed the Mexican pension appropriation of \$2,300,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year, and \$4,600,000 for next year. The legislative and deficiency appropriation bills were passed under suspension of the rules. At the evening session bills were passed for bridging the Missouri at Omaha and Kansas City, and the Mississippi at Keokuk.

The Senate passed the naval appropriation bill on the 2d inst., with an amendment providing for six protected steel cruisers and for the purchase of Ericsson's Destroyer. In executive session Public Printer Benedict was confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 37 to 19. The report of the Committee on Education and the Interior was rejected because he did not answer to the requirements of the law, which stipulates that the incumbent of this office shall be a practical printer, which, technically speaking, Mr. Benedict is not, having never learned the trade. He gained what knowledge he has of the printer's art while editor of a newspaper and proprietor of a job office. Mr. Gorman and Mr. Miller, of New York, defended Benedict, and argued that having proved himself a competent man during six months of trial he should not be rejected upon a technicality, which appeared to be the opinion of the Senate, for twenty Republicans voted in his favor. The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia reported adversely upon the nomination of James M. Trotter to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The nomination of Lieut. Greely to be Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer was reported favorably. The House of Representatives receded from its amendments to the Senate retaliatory fisheries bill and the Pacific railroad investigation resolutions. The Committee on Ways and Means made an adverse report on the bill for the relief of sufferers by fire at Eastport, Me.

SENATOR HOAR made a bitter attack on Speaker Carlisle, in the Senate on the 3d inst. He stated that by holding back the appropriation bills both the Senate and House were compelled in the closing hours of the session to submit to the dictation of three or four members of the House Committee on Appropriations. He also complained that the Speaker had refused to recognize a number desiring to make a motion of which the Chair disapproved. The Kentucky Senators rose and defended Speaker Carlisle from the charge of usurpation of power. The Senate passed bills for public buildings at Dayton, Sioux City, La Crosse and Lynden. The nomination of Lieut. Greely to be Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer was reported favorably. The House of Representatives receded from its amendments to the Senate retaliatory fisheries bill and the Pacific railroad investigation resolutions. The Committee on Ways and Means made an adverse report on the bill for the relief of sufferers by fire at Eastport, Me.

CONGRESS adjourned sine die at noon on Friday, March 4. Among the appropriations of national importance that failed during the closing hours were the following: The deficiency, the District of Columbia, and the fortification bills. The river and harbor appropriation bill, including the Hennepin Canal, failed because of the failure of the President to sign it. The bill for the Highwood tract from the Commercial Club of Chicago, to appropriate \$35,000 for the purchase of a postoffice site at San Francisco; an attempt to pass the Senate bill pensioning Mrs. Logan was defeated. The bill admitting free articles intended for the Minneapolis exposition, and the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Grand Tower, Ill., were passed. Chairman Curtin, of the select committee created by the House of Representatives to inquire into the cause and extent of Western railroad strikes, submitted the report of that committee. By far the larger part of the report is devoted to a history of the origin and progress of the Missouri Pacific strike, and a recapitulation of the testimony taken by the committee.

CONGRESS adjourned sine die at noon on Friday, March 4. Among the appropriations of national importance that failed during the closing hours were the following: The deficiency, the District of Columbia, and the fortification bills. The river and harbor appropriation bill, including the Hennepin Canal, failed because of the failure of the President to sign it. The bill for the Highwood tract from the Commercial Club of Chicago, to appropriate \$35,000 for the purchase of a postoffice site at San Francisco; an attempt to pass the Senate bill pensioning Mrs. Logan was defeated. The bill admitting free articles intended for the Minneapolis exposition, and the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Grand Tower, Ill., were passed. Chairman Curtin, of the select committee created by the House of Representatives to inquire into the cause and extent of Western railroad strikes, submitted the report of that committee. By far the larger part of the report is devoted to a history of the origin and progress of the Missouri Pacific strike,