

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

THE WORLD IN A WORD.

The Latest Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, Transmitted Over the Electric Wires.

Political, Railroad, and Commercial News, Accidents, Fires, Crimes, Etc., Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

JOINED THE G. A. R.

Gen. Joe Johnston Received Into the Military Organization.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, the highest in rank of living officers of the Confederate army, has been unanimously elected honorary member of E. D. Baker Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, of Philadelphia. The election was brought about upon the receipt of a letter reading:

For the purpose of enabling me to participate in the noble work of charity performed by the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, I hereby make application for contributing membership in your post. Inclosed please find the sum of \$10 for one year's dues.

The petition was unaccompanied by any other communication, and when presented to the members of the post for consideration it went through with a rush, amid the cheers of the two hundred veterans present. Gen. Johnston is the only ex-Confederate soldier who has been received into the ranks of any Grand Army post.

IMPATIENT LAND-GRABBERS.

Hundreds Awaiting the Opening of the Blackfoot Reservation.

News of the opening of the Blackfoot reservation is awaited impatiently in Dakota and throughout northern Montana. The desirable valleys are fairly covered with tents, the greatest rush apparently being to the Big Sandy, the famous hay-grounds. When news comes that the bill is signed there is likely to be a rush. Bullhook Valley, beyond Fort Assinaboine, is staked off, and the tents of the squatter may be seen all along the valley of Milk River. There is a silver-lead lode in the Bear Paw mountains that was located several years ago.

A PALACE ON WHEELS.

The New Vestibule Train Plying Between the East and West.

The first passenger train on the Chicago extension of the great Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system left Chicago Sunday crowded with passengers and railway officials. The train, composed exclusively of vestibule-cars, is said to be the finest ever put on a track, and will hereafter be a regular feature between Chicago and Kansas City. With the inauguration of this new line of passenger travel Chicago is for the first time connected with the Pacific coast by a continuous railroad system under one control.

From Foreign Lands.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Panama lottery law.

FRESH revolutionary troubles have arisen in Roumania, this time near the Russian frontier.

The ship Smyrna was sunk in a collision with the steamer Moto off the Isle of Wight. Thirteen persons were drowned.

ANNUAL reports of German banks show that eighty paid large dividends; thirty, dividends equal to those of last year; and only eighteen smaller ones.

The election of General Ignatieff as President of the Slavonic Benevolent Society at St. Petersburg is regarded in Vienna as boding ill for the peace of Europe.

The German Emperor finds that beer disagrees with him, and has discarded it. He has taken to eating beef, which is a sign of improved digestion and increasing strength.

LONDON papers make various comments on the Pope's condemnation of the plan of campaign. The Post says it is the most formidable blow yet struck on the nationalists. Some papers hint that the Pope's action is the result of a bargain with Lord Salisbury.

Germany's Sick Emperor.

A BERLIN dispatch of Monday says of the Emperor's condition:

The beginning of the week sees an unhelped change, and a feeling of relief and joy at the good news can be plainly read in the faces of the daily visitors to the schloss. There is every reason to believe that no further complications will set in, at least for some weeks, now that the dangers of the crisis are over. The original disease, however, is insidious in its progress, and the final result is only postponed. The patient is free from fever, his digestion is unimpaired, his appetite good, he is allowed to eat anything he likes, and he is in the best of spirits.

Serious Railway Accident.

A PASSENGER train on the New York and Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked near Olean, N. Y., by the spreading of the rails. The mail and baggage cars and two passenger coaches, containing about forty passengers, rolled down a twenty-foot embankment. About twenty passengers were seriously injured. No one was killed outright, but some of the injured will die.

Electric Flashes.

CLAIMS amounting to about \$300,000, arising out of the Chatsworth railroad horror, have been adjusted by the railroad company.

LACK of alarm has compelled the suspension of the Aarm, the anarchistic sheet formerly edited by A. R. Parsons. The trouble was that anarchists, as a rule, cannot read.

NEAR Stanwood, W. T., Tillie Wheeler, Annie Thompson, Ellen Aldridge, and J. B. Vance, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in which they were crossing the Sitka-quiamish river.

THREE disreputable women occupied a house together near Berwick, Pennsylvania. The other morning the house was found to be on fire, and one of the women was burned to death and another fatally injured.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

A THOUSAND dollars' worth of counterfeit silver dollars of 1887 date were passed in Erie, Pa.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN has arrived at Boston, and offers to fight any man in the world in a sixteen-foot ring for \$10,000 a side, Mitchell or Kilrain preferred.

ENGLISHMEN in New York celebrated St. George's Day by giving a banquet at which the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was a guest. In his speech Professor Goldwin Smith said that an anti-English feeling prevailed in America; that Englishmen were trampled upon by those who courted the Irish vote, and that he opposed the granting of home rule to Ireland. Mr. Depew, when his turn came to speak, expressed absolute and unqualified dissent from the opinions of Mr. Smith, and his mention of the name of Gladstone provoked hisses from the gathering.

At a meeting in Pittsburgh of brass manufacturers and jobbers prices were made uniform, and some of the lower grades were slightly advanced.

A GANG of men were working in a sewer-trench sixteen feet deep, at Yonkers, N. Y., when a water-pipe burst, causing the sides of the ditch to cave in, and quickly filling the trench with earth and water. Six of the laborers are known to have been buried alive.

TWO SHOCKING stories of the results of alcoholism are told by wire. At Altoona, Pa., a young woman addicted to drink fell dead in her bridal costume a short time before she was to have been married; and at San Francisco a boy of 7, who with a playmate had drunk the contents of a quart bottle of whiskey which he found in the house, was poisoned and killed by the liquor.

CLARKE, RADCLIFFE & Co., dry-goods commission merchants, New York, have failed, with liabilities estimated at \$300,000.

Mrs. L. A. HIBBARD, the widow of Dr. Hibbard, and a leader in fashionable society of Beaver, Pa., brought suit against Henry C. Fry, Sr., for breach of promise of marriage. Damages will be laid at \$100,000. Fry is Superintendent of the Rochester Tumbler Company, a heavy stockholder in various other corporations, and very wealthy. Both parties stand high, and if the case is allowed to go to trial it is likely to rival the famous Arbuckle suit in interest.

ERNEST EICHFELD, tailor, aged 60 years, and his wife, aged 55, a childless couple, lived in Philadelphia. They were a neat, quiet, inoffensive, and apparently affectionate couple. Their two bodies were found hanging by pieces of clothes-line, one from the transom of the door on the second floor, the other from that of the third floor. They had evidently committed suicide. The only theory advanced in the case is that the couple had become tired of life and mutually agreed to end their existence.

THE schedules of Francis E. Trowbridge, the New York broker, show liabilities \$266,174, nominal assets \$335,017, and actual assets \$12,500.

JAMES A. RADCLIFF and Frank R. Vernon of Brooklyn, N. Y., have failed for nearly \$70,000.

THE WESTERN STATES.

TWO MEN, Jesse Gledder and Frank Lincoln, were burned to death at Butte City, M. T., in a fire that destroyed the Centennial Hotel. The loss on the hotel was \$30,000.

THE jury in the celebrated Billings murder case at Waverly, Iowa, brought in a verdict finding M. E. Billings guilty of murder in the second degree. A motion will be made for a new trial. The jury stood 11 to 1 in favor of conviction for murder in the first degree. The verdict was a compromise of the majority with the one juror who at first stood for acquittal, then for manslaughter, but finally voted for murder in the second degree.

GOVERNOR LARRABEE of Iowa has appointed Mrs. Mary Miller, of Des Moines, widow of a soldier, to be State Librarian.

JOSEPH HORSHBERGER, an anarchist leader at Booneville, Mo., committed suicide by shooting.

THE Smith, Beggs & Rankin Machine Company, of St. Louis, has made an assignment. The liabilities are said to be ample to pay all claims.

RECENTLY at Nelsonville, Ohio, Edward H. Davis, Assistant Marshal, arrested Samuel Dow, a young married man, for fast driving. Dow afterward met Davis and shot him dead. The murderer then walked a block, and putting the revolver to his own head, fired and fell a corpse.

A TERRIBLE cyclone, following closely on a thunderstorm, brought ruin to Pratt, Kan. Lightning struck P. E. Degot's blacksmith-shop and tore the roof off. The cyclone came from the south. The people saw it coming and were terrorized. Women ran wildly through the streets with their children in their arms seeking a place of safety. The whirling storm struck the east edge of town, which is thinly populated. Several houses were demolished. William Fisher's residence was torn to splinters and scattered for a half-mile. His wife was picked up out of the ruins fatally injured. Many other people were bruised and injured by the flying timbers. This is the second cyclone that town has had this spring.

A FREIGHT train on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Road collided with a work train near Birnam Wood, Wis., and fifteen persons were injured. The names of those whose injuries are considered serious are: A. Rock, H. Erdman, E. Ehlert, W. Struck, W. Belew, C. Parsons, and A. Kusheh. The work train was going on a side-track when it was struck by the freight. Both trains were badly wrecked.

THE business portion of Central City, Dakota, three miles above Deadwood, has been destroyed by fire. Not a store or a shop is left standing. One hundred and thirty buildings were burned. Fifty families were left homeless. The loss is \$250,000; insurance, \$25,000.

M. E. BILLINGS, of Waverly, Iowa, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life, the extreme penalty of the law. The court reviewed the evidence in the case, and concluded by denying the motion for a new trial, also the motion for arrest of judgment. During the reading of the sentence Billings was unmoved, but his wife burst out crying,

and her husband held her closer to him and whispered words of comfort and consolation in her ear. After sentence had been passed the counsel for defense filed a notice of appeal. Judge Ruddick fixed the bail bond at \$8,000, and ordered that in case bail was not secured, the defendant should remain in jail.

THE town of Rushsylvania, near Bellefontaine, Ohio, was on Friday the scene of a terrible accident. While a school exhibition was in progress in a public hall the floor gave way with a frightful crash. It appeared to sink in the center, funnel-shaped, and the entire audience went down in a surging mass to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. Many women and children were killed and wounded. The walls did not fall in, or the calamity would have been much worse. A number of ladies and children were taken out, some of them unhurt, with their clothing torn completely off of them.

A BRIDGE on the Burlington and Missouri River Road near Alma, Neb., gave way, having been weakened by rains, as a through passenger train was passing, and the mail and express cars went down with it, and all passenger coaches except one left the track. L. A. Towne, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was killed and several others were seriously injured.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE report of the investigating commissions to the Kentucky Legislature shows that the shortage of the fugitive State Treasurer Tate is \$230,000. The grossest carelessness is said to have prevailed during Tate's management of twenty years.

AT Pearsall, Texas, Frank Nolan and William Jordan, cattle dealers, renewed an old quarrel, and both were fatally hurt.

THE dwelling-house of Louis Stromans, near Springfield, S. C., was burned, and four of Stromans' children, two boys and two girls, who were sleeping up-stairs, perished in the flames. Stromans' eldest son was frantically burned while frantically endeavoring to rescue his brothers and sisters, and will probably die.

THREE men, Jack Crow, George Moss and Owen D. Hill, were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for murders committed in the Indian Territory. All the men were negroes with Indian blood.

JOHN B. BISCOE, colored, was executed at Leonardtown, Md., for the murder of Capt. R. P. Dixon. The murder was committed on the Potomac River in August, 1886.

JACK PRATER, colored, was hanged at Columbia, S. C., for the murder of Andrew Jackson, also colored, whom he shot through the window of Jackson's cabin.

JASPER DAVIS, white, convicted of wife-murder, was hanged at Orangeburg, S. C.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The House Committee on Elections unanimously confirmed the decision of the sub-committee in favor of Gen. Post's title to the seat as Representative of the Tenth District of Illinois. Before beginning the tedious examination of the ninety pages of printed record it was agreed by the sub-committee that their guide upon disputed points of law should be the statutes of Illinois, as construed by the Supreme Court of the State. The disputed votes were taken up one by one, and it was found that irregular and illegal votes had been cast for both parties to the contest, but after giving Mr. Worthington the benefit of all doubts the net result of the sifting was about fifty-nine majority for Gen. Post.

THE national legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill, as agreed upon in the House committee, appropriates \$20,472,394, which is \$37,606 less than the estimates and \$209,246 less than the current appropriations for the same service.

AT Bessemer, Ala., Hardy Posey, colored, was lynched for an attempted criminal assault on a young white girl, and it is reported that the town was at once surrounded by armed negroes, who threatened to burn the houses and kill the citizens to avenge the lynching.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Saturday announces the serious illness of Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

It appears that Great Britain is not to be permitted to enjoy peaceable possession of the group of Malvinas, or Falkland islands, which are so situated off the coast of Patagonia as to command the southern seas. In decidedly tart correspondence which passed between Sir F. Packenham, the British Minister to the Argentine Republic, and Senor N. Quirno Costa, the Argentine Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and which has been published, it appears that the Argentine Republic as the successor of Spain in sovereignty in the southern part of South America has always claimed these islands. They lie directly in a position to control both the route around Cape Horn and the one through the Straits of Magellan. Their chief value is purely a strategic one, and Great Britain desires to hold them for that reason. Strong reasons are alleged showing that Argentine, from her standpoint, is entitled to possession, and furthermore intends to have it. She has announced to England that she will choose a fitting time to recover them.

A CABLE dispatch gives the details of the late Emperor William's will. The emperor left a fortune of 24,000,000 marks. Of this sum 3,000,000 marks is bequeathed to Empress Augusta, 1,000,000 each to the grand duchess of Baden, the crown prince and crown princess, and Prince Henry. Prince Henry also receives an estate which was purchased for him for the sum of 1,000,000 marks by the late emperor. A clause which was inserted in the will in the emperor's 60th year gives to Emperor Frederick 375,000 marks, and to the grand duchess of Baden 250,000 marks. The crown treasury receives 12,000,000 marks, and the remainder is absorbed in various bequests.

"The greetings between Queen Victoria and the royal family of Germany were warm," says a Berlin dispatch of Wednesday. "The Crown Prince conducted the Queen to an open carriage, drawn by four horses, which she entered, and with the Empress beside her was driven to the castle. Crowds of people lined the route and cheered enthusiastically as she

carriage passed. The Queen paid a visit to the Emperor shortly after her arrival at the castle. The doctors feared that the meeting would excite the Emperor, and probably upset him, but their fears were groundless. The Emperor seemed rather brighter after the interview and his temperature was normal. The Emperor rose to receive the Queen and cordially welcomed her. The meeting between Queen Victoria and the Empress was touching. The Queen burst into tears on the approach of her daughter. They embraced and kissed each other repeatedly, with hands firmly clasped. The greeting of the people of Berlin to the Queen was everywhere respectful. The men doffed their hats and the women curtsied. She was cheered enthusiastically except in the immediate vicinity of the palace, where the people refrained from any noisy demonstration on account of the Emperor.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL's speech in parliament Thursday night created a sensation and was a matter of surprise to all parties, says a cable dispatch from London.

In the Commons there was an interesting debate upon the motion for a second reading of the Home county government bill. During the discussion Mr. Gladstone criticized the Tory Government for its breach of its promises to the people. Mr. Balfour declared that as long as the present acute controversy existed local government could not be extended to Ireland. Lord Randolph Churchill said that the government in 1886 pledged itself to extend to Ireland the same amount of local liberty. That pledge was the foundation of the unionist party and they only platform upon which they could resist repeal. If the government relied merely upon the executive powers, and if they were going to preach that their Irish duties must be looked upon as inferior, they might for a time hold that position, but only for a very short time. [Parliament cheered.] There was not sufficient interpretation of the government policy. If Ireland had to wait in the hands of the executive the conservatives must take care that they did not expose themselves to a well-directed movement of reaction. The bill was rejected.

In the British House of Commons Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper stated that they were confident that the United States would be forced to compensate Canadians damaged by seizures of sealers in the Behring Sea.

GEN. BOULANGER gave his much-advertised political banquet at one of the leading Paris cafes on Friday, says a cable dispatch from the French capital. Many thousand people gathered on the outside and blocked traffic in the streets. There were frequent shouts of "Vive Boulanger" and "A bas Ferry." Boulanger, responding to a toast, said he desired to utter a most decided protest against the charge that he aspired to a dictatorship. Moreover, if the question were raised in the chamber he would vote to abolish the Presidency. The police were severely taxed to keep the people moving, but there was no turbulence.

A DISPATCH from London confirms the statement that the Pope has issued a decree condemning the plan of campaign in Ireland. His Holiness affirms that he has done this because he is convinced the plan is illegal. The mass of the Home-Rulers are Roman Catholics, and it is probable that they will submit to the decree, or at least profess to do so. The Dublin Freeman's Journal, indeed, counsels them to do so, and "to receive the Papal decree with profound respect and loyalty to Rome."

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

EX-LIEUTENANT GOV. LEWIS CATLIN died at Hartford, Conn., at the age of 90.

A RESOLUTION petitioning the General Conference for amendment of the discipline by striking out certain specifications of sinful amusements, and "making a more judicious and complete catalogue of forbidden diversions," has been adopted by the Methodist Episcopal preachers of Cincinnati, by a vote of 16 to 12.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL died more than a year ago, and until last week he was the first and best President of the great railroad system known as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The Directors of the road, at their regular meeting in New York, on Thursday, chose General Manager Roswell Miller President.

JAKE KILLEAN accepts John L. Sullivan's challenge and will fight him under London prize-ring rules either in England or America, says a London dispatch. If in America the fight must take place west of the Missouri River. Sullivan was given a banquet in the Quincy House, at Boston, by 125 of his friends.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers \$5.00 @ 5.75
Good " " 4.75 @ 4.90
Cows and Heifers " 2.50 @ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades " 4.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP " " 6.00 @ 7.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring " .80 @ .81
CORN—No. 2 " .54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2 " .31 @ .32
BARLEY—No. 2 " .77 1/2 @ .78 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery " .23 @ .25
CHEESE—Full Cream " .11 @ .12
EGGS—Fresh " .12 @ .13
POTATOES—Choice, per bu. " .85 @ .92
PORK—Mess " 13.50 @ 14.00

MILWAUKEE.
WHEAT—Cash " .79 @ .79 1/2
CORN—No. 3 " .52 1/2 @ .53 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White " .34 @ .35
RYE—No. 1 " .63 @ .64
BARLEY—No. 2 " .71 @ .73
PORK—Mess " 13.50 @ 14.00

ST. LOUIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red " .85 @ .86
CORN—Mixed " .50 @ .51
OATS—Cash " .31 @ .32
RYE " .62 @ .63 1/2
BARLEY " .80 @ .84
PORK—Mess " 14.25 @ 14.75

NEW YORK.
CATTLE " 4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS " 5.50 @ 6.25
SHEEP " 6.50 @ 8.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red " .94 @ .95
CORN—No. 3 " .67 1/2 @ .68 1/2
OATS " .42 @ .46
PORK—New Mess " 14.75 @ 15.50

DETROIT.
CATTLE " 4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS " 5.00 @ 5.75
SHEEP " 4.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White " .88 @ .89
CORN—No. 2 Yellow " .56 @ .57
OATS—No. 2 White " .37 1/2 @ .38 1/2

INDIANAPOLIS.
CATTLE " 4.50 @ 5.25
HOGS " 5.25 @ 6.00
SHEEP " 5.50 @ 6.25
LAMBS " 6.00 @ 8.00

BUFFALO.
CATTLE " 4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS " 5.00 @ 5.75
SHEEP " 5.00 @ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard " .97 1/2 @ .98 1/2
CORN—No. 3 Yellow " .60 1/2 @ .61 1/2

EAST LIBERTY.
CATTLE—Prime " 5.00 @ 5.50
Fair " 4.25 @ 5.00
Common " 4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS " 5.25 @ 6.00
SHEEP " 6.50 @ 7.25
LAMBS " 6.00 @ 8.00

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

MR. VOORHEES occupied the floor of the Senate on April 25, and spoke at length in reply to the recent speech of Mr. Ingalls. Mr. Voorhees began by declaring that the Republican party leaders, driven by madness to suicide and hari-kari, were going before the American people opposing every reduction of taxes except those paid by tobacco and alcoholic spirits, and concluded by saying that the verdict of the American people in November would be that there had been honest, capable government, and that it must continue. The House adopted a resolution from the Ways and Means Committee limiting the general debate on the tariff bill to seventeen days, with two evening sessions weekly, the time to be equally divided between the two parties. The debate was then opened by Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, who said he believed that customs duties should be levied to meet the current, ordinary expenses of the Government, and that any extraordinary expenses should be met by a resort to internal taxes. The great trouble with the country was the want of a market. Tear down the wall that had been built around the coast, give American labor a chance to compete with foreign labor, and it could take care of its own protection. Mr. Bynum of Indiana pressed himself as not in the least frightened at the plethoric condition of the National Treasury. The accumulating revenue might be used for the people's benefit. The national debt might be gradually paid off, the merchant marine might be built up, harbor and coast defenses might be constructed, a navy might be provided, and a grateful people might tender the old soldiers who saved the country a parting benediction. That a surplus existed was an evidence of national prosperity. That it had been gathered into the treasury without oppression or complaint was an evidence that the protective system was a just one. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, said he would voice his objections to the protective system if the Republicans could show that it benefited the laboring men of the country. But they could not do so. On the contrary, many unprotected industries paid their wages by the wages of the protected. The tariff was paid to laborers in protected establishments. He had statistics to show the immense bonus which the protective tariff put into the pockets of the manufacturers, but which did not go into the pockets of the laboring men. The Senate passed the House bill giving to the city of Grand Forks, D. T., the right to build two free bridges across the Red River of the North. The conference report on the joint resolution for a conference of American nations was rejected by the Senate and a new conference ordered.

When the Senate resumed consideration of the railroad land forfeiture bill April 26, Mr. Palmer took the floor and argued against all the amendments as to the land-granted to the State of Michigan for railroad purposes. The Governor of that State decided to the Lake Superior Ship Canal Company. He declared that every process under the original grant had been known to the canal company as irregular, and that the company was not to be allowed to cure its title and that continuance in possession would give it rights which it could not claim under the law. Mr. Palmer scored the Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, and showed up the scheming tactics of the promoters of their claims. The Senate passed a bill granting a right of way 100 feet in width to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad through the Indian Territory (the company to pay \$15 a mile per annum for the right of way) and appropriating \$100,000 additional for the completion of a public building at Wichita, Kas. The tariff debate was continued in the House, Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, was the principal speaker. He opposed the bill as being a direct blow at all the industries in his district, and predicted that it would increase the surplus by stimulating importation. Mr. Hudon, of Wisconsin, said that the tariff in question placed its shoulders against the car of tariff reform, and would propel it to the end of the journey. He denied that the bloated system of protection had indeed protected American labor. There had been a tariff in operation, resulting in the last two years in a loss of \$20,000,000. Remarks in favor of the bill were made by Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, and in opposition by Mr. Osborne, of Pennsylvania.

BEYOND the passing of seventeen pension bills, the House did nothing but talk on the tariff, at its session on April 27. Mr. Brewer of Michigan opened the debate. He advocated the protective system as one which tended to increase the wages of labor, and in support of his proposition he cited various statistics prepared by Commissioner Wright to show that the rates of wages in this country largely exceeded those of the workmen of England. He was especially careful in his opposition to the free-wool clause, which he said would ruin an industry which was national in its importance. It was true that there was danger in a large surplus, but not so great a danger as the President seemed to fear. The tariff in question had disposed of its surplus by paying off Government bonds, while the Democratic party hoarded its surplus in the treasury. Mr. Ford, of Michigan, said that the question presented now was not tariff reduction, not abolition. He ridiculed the position taken by the protectionists that a high tariff increased the wages of American workmen. No industries, he said, showed more poverty, more destitution, and more strikes among the workmen than those so-called protected ones. Referring to the claim that the home market was the best market, Mr. Ford said the result of this home-market swindle is that the farmer is most beautifully deluded. The high-tariff party gets his vote, the high trusts and monopolists get his money, and the farmer gets the hot end of the poker. Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, said that he did not believe in free raw material. There was no such thing as raw material in the sense in which it was used in this discussion. Coal unmined was raw material, but when it was mined it was the miners' finished product, and entitled to protection. It was as much entitled to protection as the rice fields of the South. Wool clipped from the sheep was not a raw material. It was the farmers' finished labor. In conclusion he said protection had made "the flag of the country" typify all that was great in human action, all that was grand in human thought, and God only knew what it would do for our land if the Democratic party would let it alone. Mr. Landes, of Illinois, submitted an argument in support of the bill. While heartily advocating the bill, he reiterated that it touched the whisky and tobacco taxes, which, instead of being reduced, should be increased. He hoped that the bill would pass, and that every member who voted against it for the purpose of controlling the granting of enormous bounties to manufacturers would meet with political death and would be buried under the ballot in November next before the resurrection line.

WOMEN who meddle with everybody else's business are to be shunned and feared. One of them was on the Troy local the other afternoon. A sprucely dressed young man held in his hand a yellow paper covered book, in which he seemed to be deeply interested. The woman sat in front of him, and, happening to turn to take in the passengers, observed the cheap literature which was engrossing the attention of the man behind her. In a pleading, insinuating voice she said to him: "Young man, don't you know that you are wasting your time very foolishly in reading dime novels? You might better take a book on history with you or something else that would benefit your mind and give you an opportunity to improve." Reaching her hand over the back of the seat, she said very deliberately: "Let me look at that book." The young man, without relaxing a single feature, handed the book over to his aggressive fellow passenger. She turned it over to read the title. It was as follows: "Easy Lessons in French for Beginners." The old lady never said a word. She dropped the book into the young man's lap and shot into the next car.—Albany Journal.