

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

THE WORLD OVER.

A MIRROR OF THE IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES OF A WEEK.

Things That Do Happen—A Complete Record of Interesting Events the World Over—Shocking Accidents, Startling Crimes, Other Topics.

READING THE TARIFF BILL.

It is Finally Waded Through—Confirmations Made by the Senate.

AFTER the usual routine morning session the Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill on the 12th inst. at section 261, the first of the administrative sections. The reading of the bill was concluded, after various amendments and much discussion. The following confirmations of Presidential appointments were made: Samuel T. Leavy, of Kentucky, agent at the Yankton Indian Agency, Dakota; Howard Ellis, of New Jersey, United States Consul at Rotterdam; Mrs. M. W. Morrow, Postmaster at Abilene, Tex.; William H. Robertson, of the District of Columbia, now Commerce Agent at Port Hope, Canada, Consul at St. Gall; Capt. Peter D. Vroom, Third Cavalry, to be Inspector General, with the rank of major; Capt. Edward Hunter, First Cavalry, and Capt. George B. Davis, Fifth Cavalry, Judges Advocate, with the rank of Major; First Lieut. Robert Craig, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain; Senator Plumb introduced a bill to provide for the organization of regimental bands for the army. The bill states that there shall be allowed to each regiment a band, to consist of one chief musician, two principal musicians, one sergeant, and thirty privates. The long deadlock in the House was brought to an end by an agreement entered into between Mr. Weaver and the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules. Speaker Carlisle, Mr. Russell, Mr. Mills and Mr. Weaver were present at the meeting, and after a review of the situation and the consequences of a continuance of the deadlock it was agreed that Weaver should immediately desist from further filibustering, and in consideration of this Speaker Carlisle should recognize a motion to pass the Oklahoma bill on the next suspension Monday, and if the opposition filibuster against the bill Weaver is to have every facility permissible under the rules for continuing the legislative day from day to day until a vote is taken upon the passage of the bill. Mr. Steele of Indiana called up a bill increasing to \$5 a month the pension of Elizabeth G. Scott, upon which the previous question was ordered last session, and which thus became privileged. The bill was passed. Mr. Dibble of South Carolina submitted the conference report on the bill increasing the limit of cost for the purchase of a site for a public building at San Francisco. The conference fixes the limit at \$8,000. The report was agreed to.

OATS, WHEAT, AND CORN.

The Agricultural Department Submits Its Report for December.

The December report of the Department of Agriculture, which publishes in detail estimates of some of the most important crops, makes the product of corn 1,987,790,000 bushels grown on 75,672,763 acres, valued on the farm at \$677,561,580, or 34.1 per bushel, against 44.4 cents for the crop of 1887, a decrease of 25 per cent., the product of 1887 being 27 per cent. less in volume than that of 1888. The average yield of the commercial belt, or seven corn surplus States, averages 38.2 bushels per acre. The Atlantic coast, south of the Potomac, averages 11.2 bushels of comparatively poor quality. The wheat aggregate is 414,898,000 bushels, grown on 37,336,138 acres, valued at \$384,248,030. The average yield is therefore 11.1 bushels per acre, winter wheat 11.6, and spring wheat 10.3 bushels per acre. The average farm value is 92.6 cents per bushel, against 68.1 cents for the previous crop, a difference due more to foreign than domestic scarcity. The aggregate for wheat is 707,737,000 bushels, grown on 26,998,282 acres, and valued at \$195,424,240. This is 27.8 cents per bushel, against 30 cents for the crop of 1887. A comparison of aggregate values shows that the present corn crop is worth only \$31,000,000 more than the previous one, wheat \$74,000,000 more, oats \$5,000,000 less.

THE HUSBAND IS DEAD.

James Dutcher Shoots His Wife and Then Commits Suicide.

James B. Dutcher, night watchman at Tyler's flour mills, Manhattan, Ohio, entered his wife's bed-room, and with the words, "I am going to shoot you," commenced firing with a revolver. She sprang out of bed. He deliberately pressed the muzzle of the revolver against her neck and fired. She fell, but immediately sprang to her feet and ran out of the house. Dutcher turned the revolver against his head and sent a bullet through his brain. Dutcher was jealous. He and his wife quarreled and about a year ago separated, but last fall became reconciled. Mrs. Dutcher is very badly wounded, but there is a chance for her recovery. Dutcher died in a few hours.

CANADA HIS HOME.

The Ex-Treasurer of Cleveland, Ohio, Has Located for the Present.

Thomas Axworthy, ex-City Treasurer of Cleveland, Ohio, is now at Toronto, Canada, and will take up his residence there. Mrs. Axworthy has arrived there. Axworthy says that he will be the only loser by the defalcation, and that he deplores having to face the world anew after thirty years of hard and honest labor. The only dishonest act of his life, he says, was committed through the force of circumstances over which he had no control. His shortage was \$400,000.

Mrs. Jay Gould Has Passed Away.

Mrs. Jay Gould is dead. She had been lying in a comatose condition since November 6, at her home in New York City. She was 50 years of age. Her mother is yet lying in New York City at the advanced age of 80. Mrs. Gould was the daughter of Daniel G. Miller, who amassed a large fortune in the produce and grocery business. She was married about twenty-seven years ago. Six children survive her. Naturally of a frail constitution, the paralytic stroke on election day prostrated her, and from its effects she never recovered, though retaining her mind, at intervals, until near the last moments of life.

THE RECENT GREAT STORM.

The Suspension Bridge Wrecked at Niagara Falls—Loss of Life in Pennsylvania.

The Niagara Falls suspension bridge situated nearest the falls was carried away by the recent gale and deposited in the river. The bridge was completely rebuilt last season and enlarged for a double track. The material of which it was composed was iron and steel. It was owned by the

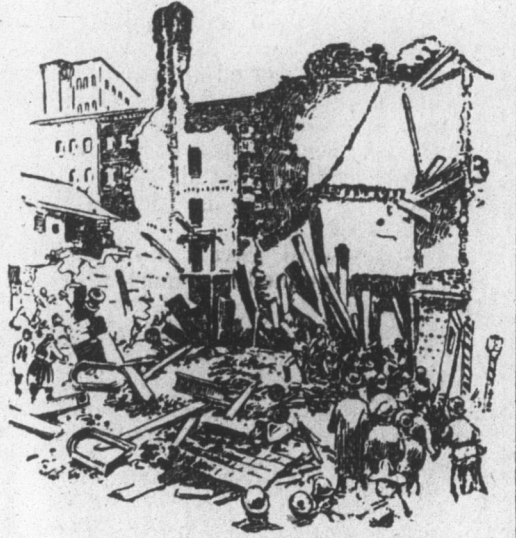


THE BRIDGE BEFORE THE STORM.

Niagara Falls and Clifton Suspension Bridge Companies. The stock is held in Oswego and Canada, and had always paid large dividends. The loss is about \$500,000. The bridge will probably be rebuilt as soon as possible. All the points of interest along the river at the water's edge suffered more or less from the gale. The water was never known to be so high. The International Hotel was unroofed. Several buildings were blown down in the vicinity. The gale was the severest ever known there, and lasted about twelve hours. The total loss by the gale in that vicinity will reach \$1,000,000.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CYCLONE.

The total number of persons killed in the late cyclone at Reading, Pa., is twenty-four, and those badly injured 103. Search in the ruins of the silk mill has been abandoned. Several of those reported killed have been found. Fifteen dead bodies were removed from the ruins left by the cyclone at Pitts-



WRECK OF THE WILLEY BUILDING.

burg, and of the thirty-five injured three died. Rev. Dr. Reed, of Allegheny City, was among the victims. Three smelter companies at Pueblo, Col., have each given a fifty-ounce silver brick to be sold by the Stock Exchanges of the city of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers.

STATE SOLONS.

Meeting of Various Legislatures—Their Political Complexion.

Gov. Cooper, of Colorado, has been inaugurated at Denver. His address was short, the principal feature being recommendations to the General Assembly to pass a fair but stringent railroad law and a law for the arbitration of difficulties between employers and employees.

The Kansas Legislature met at Topeka. The House elected Capt. Henry Booth, of Larned, Speaker, and Col. H. T. Millard, of Sterling, Chief Clerk. In the Senate Senator Harkness was chosen President pro tem., and August Stacey Secretary.

The New Jersey Legislature was organized by the Democrats without notable incident.

In joint convention at St. Paul the Minnesota Legislature heard the final and inaugural messages of the outgoing and incoming Governors, and Governor W. R. Merriam was duly installed in office. Retiring Governor A. R. McGill dwelt at length on the question of the regulation of railroads, expressing the belief that the laws already enacted and enforced have settled the right of every man to have equal privileges in dealing with common carriers. He thought a court should be established to prevent unnecessary building of new roads and the killing of thriving towns by railroads passing them by and endeavoring to build up rival cities. He says the high-license law has been eminently satisfactory and has benefited the State both financially and from a temperance standpoint. Gov.-elect W. R. Merriam was sworn in by Chief Justice Gilfillan and read his message, which covered about the same ground as that of his predecessor's.

The West Virginia Legislature met at Charleston, and the Democrats organized the House by electing Woods Speaker. In the Senate Carr (Ind.) voted with the Democrats, which resulted in a deadlock. Carr and Minier (Rep.) were candidates for President. The Democrats supported Carr and the Republicans Minier.

At a Republican caucus of the Kansas Legislature it was unanimously agreed to re-elect Senator Plumb.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

The Slayer of the City Marshal at New Florence, Mo., Riddled with Bullets.

A shooting affray occurred at New Florence, Mo., in which D. B. Driscoll was instantly killed; also his murderer, Isaac Wills, who escaped from the jail at Danville some time since. Wills had been imprisoned some months ago for an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife. On the night of Dec. 30 he escaped. Nothing was heard of him until he made his appearance at Mrs. Peters', where his wife, from whom he had been divorced, was living. He made a desperate attempt to gain admittance to his wife's chamber, but he was prevented from

doing so until she could secure herself in a neighbor's house. Driscoll, the City Marshal, was notified of Wills' action, and proceeded to arrest him. Wills shot him through the heart. Wills was followed by a posse of citizens and killed.

THE "Q" STRIKE ENDED.

Terms of Settlement Between the Railroad and Brotherhood of Engineers.

Appended is the official statement of the terms of agreement between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, by which the long-standing strike has been settled. The main point of the settlement is that the company agrees to employ its striking engineers if they are thought competent and to assist them in getting employment. Following is the correspondence constituting the agreement.

Boston, Jan. 3, 1889.

Henry B. Stone, Vice President C. B. & Q., Chicago:

I am authorized and instructed to send you the following: "The company will not follow up, black-list, or in any manner attempt to proscribe those who were concerned in the strike; but, on the contrary, will cheerfully give to all who have not been guilty of violence or other improper conduct letters of introduction showing their record in our service, and will in all proper ways assist them in finding employment. The first duty of the management is to those who are in the company's employ, and we must remember and protect their interests by promotions and by every other means in our power. Beyond this, if it should become necessary to go outside of the service for men in any capacity, it is our intention to select the best men available, and in making selections not to exclude those who were engaged in the strike of Feb. 27. If they are the best men available, as provided by the foregoing agreement, we are authorized to give a copy of this message to the engineers who called upon you. C. E. PERKINS.

This was submitted to the Brotherhood of Engineers, and evoked the following answer:

Chicago, Jan. 4, 1889.

Henry B. Stone, etc.: We, the undersigned committee, in behalf of our respective organizations—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—have received from the ex-employees of the Burlington system who left the service of said company Feb. 27, 1888, or later, on account of the strike, approval of the foregoing agreement, and hereby declare the strike of said ex-employees as settled. Yours truly,

ALEXANDER R. CAYNER, THOS. HUMPHREYS, WILLIAM C. HAYES, T. P. BELLWIS, A. W. PERLEY, A. L. MANN, A. W. LOGAN, S. DIXON, T. HOLLINHAKE, I. MOONEY, EDWARD KENT.

DUN & CO.'S TRADE REPORT.

The Influence of Railroads—The Sugar Trust, Etc.

The review of trade for last week, by R. G. Dun & Co., is as follows:

Not the least important feature of the railroad Presidents' arrangement is the fact that bankers of large influence commit themselves, in case the compact is signed, to refuse their countenance or aid to the negotiation of securities for new competing lines or extensions to any of the railroads agreeing to the compact. The report of the Interstate Commission shows that on 120,000 miles of road, for the year ending June 30, 1888, the stock and bonds were of equal par value, but on 51 1/2 per cent. of the stock no dividend was paid, and on 20 per cent. of the bonds no interest, while the proportion paying less than 4 per cent. was 63 per cent. of the stock and 21 per cent. of the bonds. The decision of Judge Barrett, holding that the sugar trust is illegal and void, is of large importance. Speculation in hogs and lard tended toward low figures. Another fall in wheat occurred, the price closing 1 1/2 cts. lower for the week, exports being still arrested. Corn fell 1/2 cts., and oats advanced nearly 1 cts. while practically unchanged and cotton a shade stronger. The weekly output of anthracite and coke from Jan. 1 was 142,452 tons, against 133,627 a month ago, and 121,377 a year ago. For the last year the production is estimated at 655,000 tons. The enormous supply makes the market duller than usual for the season. The coal trade is dull. Cotton goods are in better demand at steady or improving prices. Reports from interior towns show that failures continue numerous and the complaints of hardy collections frequent. But there is hardly any complaint of monetary scarcity. The money market in New York is easier and rates lower in the financial and commercial features are unshaken. The failures during the week numbered 381.

HIS INCOME WAS TOO SMALL.

Harry D. Schall's Love for Luxury Leads Him Into Crime.

Harry D. Schall, the young and dashing assistant cashier in the general offices of the Chicago and Northwestern Road at Chicago, has gone to Canada or elsewhere. He is not a defaulter. His books have been found to be perfectly correct in every way, and the crime which has made him a fugitive was only a bold, cunning robbery, executed at a single stroke, and not by any tedious system. The entire amount of the robbery, according to the figures given by the American Surety Company is \$13,901.47, all of which, save a few hundred dollars, he is believed to have carried away with him. At the close of his day's work Schall submitted his accounts, vouchers, and cash to Cashier Walker, who, finding everything correct, told Schall to put the money in the vault in the back part of the room. Schall had already put on his overcoat when he entered the vault, and there, safe from detection, it was but the work of a moment to transfer the money from the cash boxes to his own pocket. He left the office in an unconcerned manner, and went to the home of S. J. Craft, with whom he lived, at Austin, a suburb of Chicago. He disappeared soon after, and has not been heard of since. He was Treasurer of the Clerks and Mechanics' Loan and Building Association, the stockholders of which are all employees of the Chicago and Northwestern Company. When he took his departure, \$1,100 of this organization left with him. Schall was but 24 years old, and was considered a lion in society, always being lavish with his money, so much so that an \$1,800 salary failed to meet his extravagant tastes.

THE MURCHISON LETTER.

The Author Discovered in the Person of George Osgoodby.

The mystery as to the real name of Murchison, the now famous Pomona, Cal., correspondent of Lord Sackville West, has been cleared away, says a Los Angeles special, and the announcement made on authority of those who have been in the secret from the first, that George Osgoodby, of Pomona, was the

author of the Murchison letter. Mr. Osgoodby is a native of New York and is 34 years of age. His father is an Englishman by birth and resides in Pomona, as does also his brother. Murchison is the family name and is attached to that of Osgoodby by marriage.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Connecticut Legislature Chooses the Republican Ticket.

Both houses of the Connecticut Legislature met in joint session at Hartford and elected State officers, an election by the people having failed. Following is the result of the balloting:

For Governor—M. G. Bulkeley (Rep.), 158; Lusk B. Morrison (Dem.), 55.
For Lieutenant Governor—Samuel E. Merwin (Rep.), 166; John S. Kirkham (Dem.), 92.
For Secretary of State—Jay Walsh (Rep.), 166; Henry A. Bishop (Dem.), 94.
For Treasurer—E. S. Henry (Rep.), 164; J. G. Martin (Dem.), 92.
For Comptroller—John B. Wright (Rep.), 158; Nicholas Staub (Dem.), 93.

Messrs. Bulkeley, Merwin, Walsh, Henry, and Wright were declared elected. Later on Gov. Bulkeley was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies.

Political Pointers.

W. D. Hoard has been inaugurated as Governor at Madison, Wis.

The Democrats of the Tennessee Legislature renominated Isham G. Harris for United States Senator.

It is rumored that Governor-elect Goff, of West Virginia, has been offered the Secretaryship of the Navy, the position which he held under President Hayes, and that he has refused it.

One of the James Gang.

Bill Hunter, claiming to be one of the "James brothers gang," after being driven from Vail, Iowa, for running a saloon there, attempted to start another at Arcadia. In attempting to arrest him, Sheriff Wolzels was obliged to shoot him, killing him instantly. The Sheriff was arrested, and is to be placed on trial.

Seeking a Recreant Husband.

Two years ago John Keyser deserted his wife in the East. Mrs. Keyser traced her husband to St. Joseph, Mo., thence to Omaha, and next to Pappillon, Neb., where she arrived in time to prevent his marriage to the daughter of a farmer for whom Keyser was working.

Murder and Suicide.

At Hazleton, Pa., Dr. H. J. Nyer, a dentist, shot his wife and then killed himself, both dying instantaneously. As the woman had been suffering from an incurable malady, it is alleged that the murder and suicide had been agreed to by the couple, and Nyer left a note to that effect.

An Old Claim Revived.

A claim has been made by T. E. Patterson, of Portland, Oregon, that nearly all the land where the town of Stratford, Conn., now stands belongs to the heirs of Hezekiah Patterson, who died in 1763. An attorney is looking into the matter.

Shot in a Saloon.

Francis Murphy went to a saloon in Terre Haute, Ind., to invite the frequenters to attend his temperance meetings. While there a dispute arose between a white gambler and a colored man, during which the latter was shot.

A Colored Barrister.

Charles H. T. Taylor, a colored lawyer, defended a client in the Criminal Court of Fulton County, Georgia. It is the first time in the history of that court that a colored lawyer has pleaded a case.

For United States Senator.

A caucus of the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature unanimously nominated Shelby M. Cullom for re-election as United States Senator. This is equivalent to an election.

A \$40,000 Fire.

A fire at Madison, Ind., destroyed the business houses of M. Kreil, William Wolfe, James Connelly, and other small buildings. Loss, \$40,000; partially insured.

Short in His Accounts.

F. Woodward, station agent for the Iowa Central Railroad at Sheffield, Iowa, has disappeared. His accounts show a deficit of \$1,500.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.50
Medium	4.01	@ 5.00
Common	2.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.00	@ 5.50
SHEEP	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.99	@ 1.00
CORN—No. 2	.33	@ .33 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .25
RYE—No. 2	.47	@ .49
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.26	@ .28
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.16	@ .17
POTATOES—Car-lads, per bu.	.80	@ .33
PORK—Mess	13.00	@ 13.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 3	.18	@ .30 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 1	.28	@ .29
BARLEY—No. 2	.67	@ .69
PORK—Mess	12.75	@ 13.25
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	4.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00	@ 1.01
CORN—No. 2	.33	@ .34
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27	@ .28
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03	@ 1.04
CORN—Cash	.33	@ .34
OATS—No. 2 White	.28	@ .29
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.75
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.75
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.02	@ 1.04
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .46
OATS—White	.33	@ .40
PORK—New Mess	14.00	@ 14.75
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2	.95	@ .96
CORN—No. 2	.30	@ 30 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .25
BARLEY—Iowa	.60	@ .62
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.50
LAMBS	4.00	@ 5.00
CINCINNATI.		
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.25
CORN—No. 2 Red	.35	@ .39
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 2	.55 1/2	@ .56 1/2
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 14.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	4.25	@ 5.00
Fair	3.25	@ 4.25
Common	2.50	@ 3.00
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.00
LAMBS	5.00	@ 5.50

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

The discussion of the Edmunds Panama resolution occupied the principal part of the day in the Senate on the 7th inst., and it was finally adopted by a vote of yeas 29, nays 3, after being modified as follows: *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the Government of the United States will look with a serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European Government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection as an intrusion upon the just rights and interests of the United States, and as a menace to their welfare. 2. That the President be and he is hereby requested to communicate to the Senate the views of the Government of the United States to the Government of the countries of Europe, Blackburn, Hampton, and Vance voted nay. On motion of Mr. Allison, the existing order as to the vote on the bill was extended for one day in consequence of the day's session having been occupied by the Panama Canal resolution, so that the vote on the tariff bill is to be taken on Jan. 22. The obstructive tactics against the proposed change in the rules were continued in the House, the time being consumed by roll calls and voting on simple motions to adjourn and to adjourn till Wednesday and Thursday, until 5 o'clock, when the session ended by limitation. The Republicans voted solidly for the new rules and against adjournment, while the Democrats showed a divided front.

BUT little progress was made on the tariff bill in the Senate on the 8th inst. The feature of the day's discussion was the tax on bagging for cotton. A resolution passed the Senate calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for Special Officer Byrne's report on the evasion of sugar duties in New York. Senator Sherman introduced a bill to regulate Congressional elections. It authorizes the President to appoint, with the approval of the Senate, five qualified voters in each State to be known as the Board of State Canvassers, and three voters in each Congressional district to serve as an electoral board, the appointees to hold office during good behavior. The Electoral Board of each Congressional district shall appoint a registrar and three judges, not all of the same political party, for each electoral district or precinct, to hold office for six years, subject, however, to removal by the Senate. The board defines the power of the board, etc. No action was taken. The House deadlock on the resolution to change the rules, which has lasted for four days, was broken. The previous question was ordered on the resolution by a vote of yeas 187, nays 20. Then Mr. Holman (Ind.) moved to recommit the resolution, and upon that motion demanded the previous question. After filibustering the motion to recommit was carried. The sundry civil bill was reported to the House.

THE House amendments to the Nicaragua canal bill were non-concurred in by the Senate, on the 9th inst., and Senators Sherman, Edmunds and Morgan were appointed conferees. The Senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being on Mr. Vance's amendment that the duty on no article in schedule J (dyes, hemp and jute) should be 50 per cent. ad valorem. The amendment was rejected—yeas 18, nays 25. Mr. Brown voting with the Democrats in the affirmative. To put bituminous coal on the free list was rejected—yeas 11, nays 24. That a corporation should be earned in his intention to do all in his power to prevent the House from accomplishing any business until it has finally acted upon the Oklahoma bill was demonstrated. Immediately after the prayer of Mr. Weaver called the Speaker's attention to the rule which directs that officer, after calling the House to order, to cause, upon the appearance of a quorum, the reading of the journal of the day's session. He raised the point of order that the journal could not be read until it was apparent that a quorum was in attendance. The Speaker sustained the point, and the Clerk to call the roll. The filibustering continued until 3:30 p. m., when the House adjourned.

ABOUT twelve pages of the tariff bill were disposed of on the 10th inst. On motion of Mr. Allison, paragraph 415, taxing manufactures of alabaster, amber, etc., 25 per cent. ad valorem, was amended by omitting the words "cork or cork bark" and adding to it the words "osier or willow prepared for basket-makers' use." Paragraph 416, taxing manufactures of bone, etc., 30 per cent. ad valorem, was amended by adding to it "cork" and "cork bark." Mr. Allison moved to amend paragraph 425 by reducing the duty on pearls from 25 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. Adopted—yeas 25, nays 20, as follows: Those voting in the negative being: Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Brown, Coke, Colquhoun, George, Gibson, Jones (Ark.), Plumb, Fugh, Saulsbury, Spooner, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson (Md.). Mr. Brown moved to amend paragraph 425 by taxing watches and watch cases 25 per cent. ad valorem, by adding to it "gold watches and gold watch cases 40 per cent. ad valorem." Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 20. The Republicans who voted aye were: Chandler, Frye, Hale, Manderson, Mitchell, Paddock, Plumb, Stewart, and Teller. The Democratic Senators who voted no were: Gibson, Gray, Saulsbury, Vance, and Vest. Various other amendments were voted on, after which the Senate adjourned. The deadlock in the House continued. Mr. Weaver called the time with motions to adjourn, etc., on which there were numerous roll-calls, until 1:40, when the House recessed. Mr. Allison's "helplessness," as one member put it, adjourned. During the proceedings a resolution was introduced, but ruled out by the Speaker, seeking a conference with Weaver to the end that legislation might be proceeded with.

THE Senate completed the consideration of the free-list section of the tariff bill on the 11th inst. The following items were stricken from the free list: Fresh fish (made subject to a duty of 1/2 cent a pound), leather scraps, mica and mica waste, and osier or willow. The session of the House was again devoted to roll-calls and points of order. Mr. Weaver, however, did not have things all his own way, as the Speaker decided several points against him. One of these was that a conference report took precedence over a motion to adjourn, and under this ruling the conference reports on the Milwaukee (Wis.) and Omaha (Neb.) public-building bills were agreed to. The free-list bill was agreed to appropriate \$1,200,000 and the other \$900,000. During the debate on the Milwaukee bill Mr. Weaver managed to get in a speech in favor of the Oklahoma measure, during which he said that the will of the House and the wishes of the country had been disregarded and trampled in the dust by a small minority which was opposed to the bill. He was finally shut off by Mr. Mason, who raised the point of order that he was not speaking to the subject before the House. After further dilatory motions, on motion of Mr. Weaver the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private bills. Mr. Weaver was not present during the evening session, but his place was occupied by Mr. Kilgore (Tex.), who announced that so long as one man could prevent the transaction of public business in the House, no private bill should be passed. He was successful in blocking business until 8:30, when the House adjourned.

A Small Economist.

A little boy whose parents were always discussing ways and means in his presence, was constantly reminded of the expense of everything until the early lessons of domestic economy were sunk deep into his soul. When he was 3 years old some friends visited the family, having with them a year old baby. This was such a fund of delight that the small boy's parents remarked that they should like such a baby in their household, and they looked at him to see how he would take the suggestion. What was their surprise when he answered gravely: "You know you couldn't afford it!"—*Detroit Free Press*