

A NEWSY MELANGE.

DOINGS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Globe—Religious Intelligence—Crimes and Casualties—Industrial Notes—Personal Mention.

DON'T WANT FREE COINAGE.

Speech in the Senate by John Sherman Against the Proposition.

AFTER the reading of the journal in the Senate Mr. Morgan, on behalf of Mr. Colquitt, gave notice of an amendment to the financial bill abolishing the tax on State banks. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North at Drayton, N. D. Also bills for the erection of public buildings at Fresno, Cal., \$75,000, and at Joliet, Ill., \$100,000. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the financial bill, and was addressed by Mr. Sherman. The Stewart amendment, he said, was a radical proposition which changed the whole character of the bill and excited his feelings somewhat. He thought that under the circumstances he was justified in all he said the other day, and what he said then he repeated now. But now he wished to discuss the measure as a business question which affected the rights and property of every citizen of the United States. It would be perceived that the amendment was a proposition that the United States should pay \$1.29 for every ounce of silver bullion that might be offered from any part of the world. Not only was the United States bound to purchase all the bullion offered at \$1.29 per ounce, but it had no option as to the mode of payment. The option was in the hands of the owner. This proposed measure gave a preference to silver or gold; not only this, but whether intended or not this amendment was offered in such a way that it was not open to further amendment. The price was fixed at \$1.29. The price of silver in the markets of the world was something about \$1.05 an ounce. Here was an offer to pay 24 cents an ounce more than the market price. No work of importance was done in the House.

PEACE NOW AT HAND.

The Hostile Indians at Last Surrender to Gen. Miles.

Gen. Miles has triumphed. The greatest Indian problem of half a century has been solved. The commanding General has received the absolute submission of all the chiefs who have been the disturbing leaders among the Brules. The reds are pocketed in a ravine within two miles of the Pine Ridge Agency with the troops on all sides of them. Kicking Bear, Short Bull, and Two Strike now say that the war is over and they are willing to do just what Miles orders. The General has told them that in future they will not be robbed, but, on the other hand, they will get absolutely honest treatment at the hands of the War Department, represented by Capt. Pierce. Miles has said nothing to the chiefs about disarmament, but with the force at his command he can carry out that policy if he so desires. Col. Henry, with his Ninth Cavalry and the commands of Carr, Sumner, Sanford, and Wells, are within speaking distance of the reds. General Brooke is on a hill to the left of the camp, and is in communication by signal flags with Miles. The reds have sent in word that they are hungry, and wagon-loads of provisions have been sent out. The General commanding has declared that the Cheyennes who were on that reservation must go to join their brethren on the Tongue River. The raiders that have fired the ranches along the valley in the front of the troops have been driven in by Wells' commands and are now mingled so thoroughly with the others that they cannot be distinguished. The only trouble to be apprehended now is the firing of an accidental shot.

Nine People Drowned.

A terrible accident, by which nine foolhardy persons lost their lives, occurred in Paris. The Seine, with the exception of the center of the river, has been frozen over for some time past. The whole river was covered with ice, the middle of the stream, however, being hidden by what the police judged to be dangerously thin ice. Consequently the authorities forbade people to attempt to cross the river, and the police were instructed to enforce the order. In spite of this a number of venturesome men and boys attempted to cross the Seine on the ice. As they neared the middle of the stream the ice gave way and precipitated a crowd of people into the freezing water. Nine persons are known to have been drowned.

The Pope and the Schools.

Cardinal Gibbons' attention was called to the information cabled from Rome to the effect that he had written an important letter to the Pope on the political bearings of the school question in the United States, the same being in answer to the Pope's desire for the Cardinal's opinion, a number of communications having been sent to the Vatican regarding the famous educational discourse of Bishop Ingham. Cardinal Gibbons admits that he wrote such a letter, but states it is not for publication at present.

Boom for the Loggers.

Telegrams received by loggers from Glidden and other points in Wisconsin indicate that there has been a general revival of activity in the pines caused by three inches of snow along the Central and South St. Marie roads. Up to date loggers had been in great straits, and many at last reports were hauling ice on to their roads and pounding it up. There have been many millions of logs skidded, and they can now be moved to the streams.

Warmer Weather in Europe.

The long-continued frost in England has been followed by a decided thaw, and reports received show that it is general throughout the country.

Disastrous Fire in Bombay.

A disastrous conflagration has caused much suffering in Bombay. Over 200 houses have been burned to the ground, and hundreds of families are rendered homeless.

Iowa Farmers Meet.

The annual meeting of the Iowa Agricultural and Industrial Association was held in Des Moines the other day. The meeting was composed of delegates from agricultural societies, dairy associations, horticultural societies, farmers' alliances, and other organizations. The association's object is to promote industrial education by means of farmers' institutes. The sense of the meeting was in favor of a State appropriation to carry out the project, with a State bureau at Des Moines to manage the same. The day was spent in discussing "Does Farming Pay?"

INDIANS BEGIN SHOOTING.

Soldiers and Redskins Firing at Each Other Near Pine Ridge.

A dispatch from Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., says: Firing has begun to the north of the agency. The Indians have been away from the main band and are trying their best to spread terror among the friendlies here. At Capt. Dougherty's quarters, just north of the agency, within 2,000 yards of headquarters, pickets have been exchanging shots since early dawn. The reds are burning buildings near the agency. From the outer line of pickets burning cabins, both to the right and to the left, could be seen all day, and shots were heard in the direction of the burning buildings. The pickets have been doubled in number. It is evident that the frenzied element of the young bucks is bent on breaking loose and doing what harm they can to settlers before the main band has a chance to reach the agency. About thirty Indians reached here this morning. The bucks were disarmed just beyond Dougherty's and Campbell's camp. One fellow concealed his gun beneath his blanket and got in. He was disarmed by an Indian scout. He was told he could fire the shot intended to rouse the friendlies. Of the thirty who came in a part were Brules. They have been separated from the Ogallalas, but it is hard to tell now which branch of the Sixties is involved. The main body of reds has moved one mile. They are camped once more and a present of a wagon-load of tobacco under a policy of peace will probably keep them there until it is used up. In the meantime the young bucks are going on raids and burning every house that they come across.

THE INDIANS KILLED HIM.

Lieutenant Casey Shot Through the Head by the Reds.

A dispatch from Pine Ridge, S. D., says: Gen. Miles has just received official information of the killing, near the hostile camp, of Lieut. Casey, of the Twenty-second Infantry, who had ventured too near the savages. While he is an actual impossibility to prevent the Indians in a way that will effectively prevent some of them from getting through the cordon of troops, yet at the same time, so army officers here say, the reds could be so crushed by a movement of the troops as to prevent them from escaping, but this would be reduced to a minimum. This was beef day at the agency, and at a little after noon four bucks, six squaws and eight children came in from the camp of the hostiles. The bucks came in looking penitent and so declared themselves, but a noticeable feature of their "get up" was that they had no weapons. These they had left behind for use of their hostile brethren. There is little doubt but that after the returned bucks get their fill of beef they will go to the bluffs again.

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Business World Said to Fear the Effects of Free Coinage.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The year opens with the expected improvement in the money markets and in collections resulting from annual disbursements which have been larger than usual. The hopeful feeling in most branches of trade continues also, and the railroad outlook is improved. It is becoming clearer every day that the one great obstacle to prosperity is the fear that debasement of the dollar will produce violent contraction of credits, and a disaster which will be felt by every branch of trade and industry. The iron and steel manufacture has been so rapidly extended that shrinkage of credits has forced sales in many cases at prices below cost. On the whole the prospect is considerably less bright than it has been for many years in this industry. Reports of trade from different cities are still much influenced by reviews of last year's great business, but generally indicate a large volume of traffic in progress for the season, with marked improvement since the monetary pressure abated. Boston notes larger sales of hides and of leather, and stronger hides, firmer wool, and quiet lumber. At Philadelphia the leather and shoe trades are dull, wool is in little demand, some uneasiness is seen regarding obligations in tobacco, but better collections in paints. At Chicago receipts of grain are equal last year's, increase is seen in butter and cheese, hides and wool, but decrease in dressed beef, cured meats, and lard; dry goods and clothing sales exceed last year's, with excellent payments, and the shoe trade increases.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Senator Stanford Thinks He Has a Good Chance of Occupying It.

Senator Stanford wants the White House made larger. He has a notion that he may yet be its tenant with a four years' lease, and accordingly he has introduced a bill providing for its extension. Senator Stanford has the Presidential fever worse than any other man in public life. He really believes that the Republicans will be forced to nominate him in 1892 to secure the support of the Farmers' Alliance, and if they don't do it he expects to be the Alliance candidate on a third party ticket. His candidacy is based on his farm loan bill, which proposes that the Government shall loan money to the farmers on their land at 2 per cent interest. As most of the farmers pay from 10 to 12 per cent the scheme on its face is an alluring one. Stanford also expects to gain popularity by not pretending to be wiser than others. The other day in the Senate he told his colleagues that he was for whatever the people wanted. He was for loaning them money by the Government because they wanted it, and if they wanted anything else he said that he would be for that also.

LAMAR IS GROWING FEELER.

The Justice May Be Forced Soon to Leave the Supreme Bench.

Justice Lamar's growing feebleness is remarked by all frequenters of the Supreme Court. At the President's New Year's reception he appeared with the other Justices, but most of the time he appeared to be in pain. It is said that he is finding the routine work of the court irksome and often only gives his attention to the arguments going on by the greatest exercise of will power. Since President Cleveland put him on the bench to gratify a personal friendship Justice Lamar has never lightened the labors of the court much, though he has faithfully sought to perform the work assigned to him by the Chief Justice in writing opinions. In the not improbable event of Justice Lamar's retirement within the next year or so he would not be able to enjoy the pay of a Supreme Justice because he would not have had ten years' continuous service on the bench. Nor would he have reached the age of 70. But he has a comfortable private fortune.

THE BATTLE AT WOUNDED KNEE.

Official Reports Reach Washington—The Case of Col. Forsyth.

The official report of the battle at Wounded Knee Creek has been received at the

War Department. The report comprises Col. Forsyth's own account of the battle, those of his captains, including maps showing the scene of the battle and the location of the troops, and the endorsement of General Miles thereon. These papers will not be made public till they have been examined by the President, Secretary of War, the commanding General, and other officials, who will probably be called upon to examine the maps, and determine whether or not the troops were so stationed as to cause them to be shot down by each other, as represented to the department by Gen. Miles ten days ago. It is understood that Gen. Miles adheres to the affirmative opinion after an examination of the maps referred to.

WILL SACRIFICE THEMSELVES.

A Hundred and Fifty Men to Give a Portion of Their Cuticle.

A week from next Sunday at the Emergency Hospital in Chicago a scene will be witnessed more dramatic than was ever presented on the stage of a theater. This will be the cutting off of portions of the skin from the bodies of seventy-five or one hundred citizens and grafting the severed pieces of cuticle on the naked flesh of a brother Mason in order to save his life. John Oscar Dickens is the person whose life is to be saved by the partial self-immolation of so many of his friends and comrades. A surgical operation required that a good portion of the skin and flesh should be cut away to remove a cancer, so much, in fact, as to render it impossible for the exposed edges of the skin to unite and form a complete surface covering by natural growth. The piece of skin to be taken from each person will probably be cut from the arm and will be about an inch square. As soon as removed by the razor in the hands of the surgeon it will be placed on the exposed flesh of the patient, and the wound of the original owner of the skin will be quickly dressed, which will require little else than a piece of plaster over the spot from where the cuticle was removed.

RAILROADS GET WHAT THEY WANT.

They Are to Be Given the Privilege of Pooling.

The action of Senator Cullom's interstate committee in deciding to amend the interstate act shows unusual hardihood. The committee has reasonably unanimous in agreeing on the amendment of the fifth section so as to permit the pooling of the traffic, and the opinion was heard that it could be got through without much opposition. This will hardly turn out to be the case, for if the bars are let down and the work of amendment to the law to meet the wishes of the railroads is begun there is no telling where it will end. Following the New York agreement the impression created is apt to be that if the roads only stand together they can get whatever legislation they want from Congress.

Kickapoos Have the Craze.

During the last week or ten days many people have visited the Indian Mission, eight miles northwest of Wetmore, Kan., to witness the Indian pow-wow, which has been in progress nearly every night for several weeks. Although a more civilized tribe than the Sioux, with which the ghost dance originated, the Kickapoos have caught the messiah craze and are making things lively. The dance has been watched with considerable interest by visitors and citizens living near the reserve. However, from the beginning, no outbreak has been feared.

More Land for Settlers.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued instructions for the restoration of all land heretofore withdrawn and not needed in the satisfaction of the grant for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company. These lands embrace about 100,000 acres, scattered over the northern part of Wisconsin and lie within the Ashland and Eau Claire land districts. The restoration of the ninety days' publication all lands not claimed by previous purchasers will be open to entry under the settlement laws by the first legal applicant.

Capt. Speer Removed.

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College adopted a resolution removing Capt. R. P. Speer as director of the experiment station, on the ground of insubordination. The board also decided to offer the Presidency of the college to Prof. W. M. Beardshear, of Des Moines, and will ask the Hon. James Wilson, of Tama County, to accept the chair of agriculture. The agricultural course of study will be modified so as to make it more comprehensive and more in harmony with the general purposes of the college.

A Letter from Cardinal Manning.

The *Vingente Secle*, a new Paris review, devoted to Christian social economy, contains a letter from Cardinal Manning. In this his eminence says: "Hitherto we have been strangled by exaggerated individualism. The coming century will show that human society is something greater and nobler than anything purely individual. Politicians and economists of the modern school have had their day. The twentieth century will be altogether for the people, for laws that will insure a common prosperity under a Christian regime."

Buried in a Sewer.

A frightful accident occurred in St. Louis. While a number of workmen were excavating a public sewer in the alley between Olive street and Washington avenue and Boyle and Newstead avenues they struck a bed of gravel at the depth of twenty-five feet and one side of the embankment fell on them. Three men—Patrick Moran, Edward Prangle, and Patrick Ryan—were buried under six feet of dirt. Their fellow-workmen were half an hour in extricating them from their awful position. They were dangerously hurt.

Blowed with His Friend's Daughter.

Pretty Bertha Neff, daughter of one of the wealthiest men in North St. Louis, has eloped with J. B. Nichols, a prominent politician. Both disappeared New Year's Day, but it was not until a week later that their intimacy was known. Nichols was a married man and a frequent visitor at the Neff residence. Nichols took the girl at first to his own house, but his wife ordered her away and the couple left for Chicago.

Shooting Match at Algona.

A picaresque match at C. W. Budd, of Des Moines; Charles Grim, of Clear Lake; and J. G. Smith, of Algona, took place at Algona, Iowa. Budd got sixty-three birds out of seventy-five, Smith fifty-nine, Grim fifty-four. Budd formerly held the championship of the United States for two years and has challenged the present champion, M. A. Elliott, of Kansas City, for a match.

What a Railroad Earns.

Earnings and expenditures of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the month of November, 1890, were as follows: Gross earnings, \$1,794,489.57; working expenses, \$930,419.33; net earnings, \$795,070.25. From Jan. 1, 1890, to Nov. 30, 1890, gross earnings were \$15,004,058.13; operating expenses, \$9,279,960.28; net earnings, \$5,724,097.85. The

gain in net earnings over same month last year for November is \$60,287.56, and from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, \$138,247.20.

Was Determined to Die.

An extraordinary suicide caused a panic in the Church of St. Michael, at Havre. A man entered the building with his clothes soaked in petroleum, a rope around his neck, and kindling wood bound round his body. He poured a quantity of petroleum on the ground beneath his feet, set fire to it, and in an instant was completely enveloped in flames. The unfortunate man quickly fell down dead, his body being burned beyond recognition.

Miners Wages Out Down.

The proprietors of the iron mines of Marquette County, Michigan, have decided on a 10 per cent. reduction right through. Few men will be discharged, but the reduction in wages has been found necessary in view of the present demoralized condition of the ore market. On the Menominee and Gogebic ranges several thousand men have been discharged.

A Sighing Party Comes to Grief.

A sleigh containing thirty-six young people from Scranton, Pa., overturned on a hill at Rendham, in the lower part of Lackawanna County. Thirty-two members of the party were hurt, eleven of them seriously. The most serious injuries were received by Miss Annie DeLacy, who had her shoulder and collar-bone broken.

Wheat Is Lower.

Reports for the week show that speculative operations continue wholesome, though inactive. Wheat is 1½ cents lower, with sales of only 11,000,000 bushels; corn, oats, and pork unchanged; hogs and beef higher, and oil 2½ cents, but coffee a quarter lower. The most active center of speculation at present is the Stock Exchange.

Mysterious Murder.

The dead body of a farmer named Daniel Coughlin was found in the River Arrogue, near Butte, in the County of Cook, Ireland. The corpse was loaded with heavy iron, which were chained about the neck. The affair is at present shrouded in mystery and the police are making inquiries into the matter.

Fifty Farmers Emigrate.

On Feb. 24, a caravan of McLean County (Illinois) farmers will leave Hawthorn for Webster City, Iowa. About fifty farmers will move to Iowa, most of them having purchased land near that city. The caravan will consist of two special fast freight trains, going over the Illinois Central Railroad.

Young Highwaymen Found Guilty.

Victor Petelski and John Laviniski, 13-year-old boys, were tried by a jury in Judge Shepard's court in Chicago and found guilty of highway robbery. They assaulted and robbed Felix Larch, a lad of 14, and took \$6. his week's wages. The youthful prisoners will be sentenced by the court.

Afraid of Wolves.

The severity of the weather is causing wolves to become dangerously hungry, says a Berlin dispatch, especially in the case of those which are beginning to infest the woods near many villages in the northern part of Hungary. Bears have appeared in the Styrian Mountains.

Lumber Business on the Saginaw River.

During the season of 1890 there were manufactured by the seven Saginaw River (Mich.) mills 808,079,715 feet of lumber, 221,839,000 shingles, and 129,731,000 pieces of lath. There are on the docks 337,207,157 feet of lumber, of which amount 63,000,000 feet are sold.

Disgusted with the Railroads.

There is no prospect of a settlement of the railway strike in Scotland, and the general public is becoming more and more disgusted with the railroad companies. The North British Railroad Company has employed another batch of non-union men.

Arrested for Killing a Child.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Benjamin Loenstein, of Cincinnati, and Langlois, his engineer, on the charge of manslaughter. The basis of the charge is carelessness in running a steam engine so that it exploded and caused the death of a child.

The Pope Will Be Heard From.

A prelate of the Vatican asserts that the next consistory will take place in February, when his holiness the Pope will pronounce the most important discourse of his pontificate. It will be a manifesto of the highest moment.

It Calls for 3,000 Tons of Iron.

The contract for the structural iron to be used in Chicago's new twenty-story Masonic Building has been let to the Columbia Iron Company, of Pittsburgh. The contract calls for about 3,000 tons of structural shapes. The price will approximate \$300,000.

Vast Gets a Third Term.

At the regular Democratic caucus of the Missouri Senate and House of Representatives, Senator Vest was unanimously nominated for Senator, thus insuring him a third term.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.25	@ 5 1/2
Hogs—Shipping Grades.....	3.00	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	2.50	@ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .33
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .49 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.45	@ .71
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.24	@ .27
EGGS—Fresh.....	.40	@ .45
POTATOES—Western, per bu.....	.22	@ .29
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50	@ 4.75
Hogs—Choice Light.....	3.00	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .33
CORN—No. 1 White.....	.40	@ .50 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.45	@ .40
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.25
Hogs.....	3.00	@ 3.75
CORN—No. 2.....	.94	@ .35 1/2
CORN—No. 3.....	.88	@ .30 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.44	@ .49 1/2
BARLEY—Minnesota.....	.73	@ .74
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.50
Hogs.....	3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	2.50	@ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.97	@ .38 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.53	@ .54 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.46	@ .47
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 5 Spring.....	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 3 Yellow.....	.50	@ .50 1/2
RYE—No. 3.....	.45	@ .47 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.69	@ .71
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.50
Hogs.....	3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	2.50	@ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Yellow.....	.51	@ .52
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.45	@ .46
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.25	@ 5.00
Hogs—Light.....	3.25	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Medium to Good.....	4.00	@ 5.50
LAMBS.....	5.00	@ 6.50
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.25
Hogs.....	3.25	@ 4.25
SHEEP.....	1.95	@ 3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.05	@ 1.06
CORN—No. 2.....	.60	@ .61
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.47	@ .48

BIG TRUST BROKEN UP.

THE HARVESTER COMBINE IS OUT OF EXISTENCE.

The Plans of Messrs. McCormick, Deering and Other Manufacturers to Raise the Prices of Reapers Found to Be Illegal, and the Big Trust Collapses.

[Chicago dispatch.]

The American Harvester Trust is a thing of the past. It only lived a month or two, in spite of the great things promised about it. When it was organized its capital was said to be \$35,000,000—a tidy little sum that would carry most enterprises through all right. The following statement of the dissolution of the trust is given out:

"The American Harvester Company states that after securing the opinion of eminent counsel from different States it has been brought face to face with grave legal obstacles to the consummation of the enterprise for which it was formed. These are of such a character as that after the most serious and careful consideration the conclusion has been reached that the whole undertaking must be abandoned. In doing so it is but adopting the course such counsel have united in advising."

The companies that seceded are said to be the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, the Deering Company, the Whitman-Barnes Manufacturing Company, and Warder, Bushnell & Glessner. These companies are said to have been dissatisfied with the policy of the trust in raising prices, and also in the consolidation of the interests of the supply houses to the disadvantage of their patrons.

They stated their objections at Thursday's meeting, and that precipitated a fight. The result is that they have withdrawn, and now propose to make it interesting for those who still stick to the trust. They intend to cut prices and make a most interesting war on their old allies, it is said.

All this will be pleasing news to the farmers, as a fight must result in a great decrease in the prices of their supplies. Instead of a trust to put up prices it looks as though it would be a war to put them down.

"The dissolution of the American Harvester Company was due entirely to the fact that the organization is antagonistic to the spirit of the law," said a large stockholder last night. "We made a mistake in the organization of the company. We are all law-abiding men, and after hearing the opinions of the best counsel in the country we decided to dissolve."

"There have been reports to the effect that the company broke up because some of the stockholders advocated a radical advance in the prices of machines. This had nothing whatever to do with it. The matter of prices was not mentioned at all. It has also been told that the Farmers' Alliance in the Northwest had conspired against us and declared the members would not pay the notes we held. This was not true, as we held none of their notes."

"The directors met here to consider what should be done. At the meeting were a large number of the stockholders and they all took part in the discussion. And on learning that our organization was opposed to the spirit of the law we decided to separate and continue to do business as we had done before. This is simply and solely the cause."

Col. A. L. Conger of the Akron Mower and Reaper Works said: "All that we did and our reasons for it are stated in that resolution which we adopted. It is simply this: We went into this project in good faith, expecting to perfect an organization that would be for the mutual interest of the manufacturer and the farmer and everybody whose interests had anything to do with it. But when we got ready to proceed to business and place our bonds we met those local embarrassments which naturally surround any organization of this kind under existing laws."

"There is no use denying the fact that we had made some mistakes in our organization, that is to say, we found that the laws in some States and the laws passed in opposition to such organizations by Congress made a serious embarrassment to our proceedings. Undoubtedly it would have endangered the investments that were carried into the company. We felt that all interests would be best protected by withdrawing and maintaining the separate interests as they were before."

"We intended to make an organization that would be beyond criticism. We sought to avoid the features of the trust. We could not do justice to the various interests without a large amount of money, which we could not get on account of the legal objections. "There is no present intention of reorganizing. Whether anything is done in the future is open to question. Nothing has been done in that direction yet."

A Mason City, Ia., dispatch says: William Deering & Co. have notified their agent here that their company has withdrawn from the American Harvester Company, which undoubtedly will break up the trust. A good many men in this section who had been discharged by the company will now resume work.

A Dallas, Tex., dispatch says: The agricultural implement men here are rejoicing over the receipt to day from Chicago of a telegram from Aultman, Miller & Co. stating that they had withdrawn from the American Harvester Company, to which invoices had already been turned over. The Farmers' Alliance, whose State headquarters are here, claim that they dealt the combination its death blow.

Briefs from Abroad.

FIRE in the pianoforte warehouse on the Boulevard St. Martin, in Paris, destroyed the structure. The loss is 1,000,000 francs.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has issued an order for the expulsion of all Jews in the Terek regions of the Caucasus.

The *Secle* of Paris states that the agreement, practically concluded between England and Portugal, relative to territory in Africa, is entirely favorable to the latter country.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has invited the Queen Regent of Holland and Count von Moltke to act as additional sponsors for his infant son.

DISPATCHES received in London from Iquique, Chili, make no mention of any revolution in that country and say that all is quiet at that port.

The *Tageblatt* publishes a dispatch from Zanzibar stating that Emin Pasha has founded a fortified station at Bukoba, on the shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and that he is now returning to the coast.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon