The Democratic Sentinel

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BLOODY WORK IN VIEW

TROOPS TRAILING THE MEXICAN MOB.

Fearful Windstorm in Mississippi—What the Dedication Cost—Baltimore Blistered by a Big Blaze—Stubborn Fire in a Virginia, Nev., Mine.

Looks Like War.

A score killed and as many injured is the result of a battle between Garza revolutionists and Mexican cavalrymen near Nuevo Laredo. There is serious trouble ahead for the two Republics. From Fort McIntosh seventy-five fully equipped United States cavalrymen have gone to the front. All available troops will follow. It looked as if the war was on in earnest. This revolution was evidently premeditated, as all the men were well equipped and mounted for the struggle. Information was obtained from a reliable source that the revolutionists were headed by an American, who is well supplied with money to carry out the fight. One fact in connection with this matter is of interest, and proves conclusively that the leaders of the assault on the Mexican soldiery want to give their efforts the same revolutionary character that the Garza fiasco bore.

NEARLY A MILLION IN ASHES.

Brown's Warehouses and Thousands of Bales of Cotton Burned at Baltimore.

One of the largest and most destructive fires that ever visited the water front of Baltimore started shortly after 8 o'clock Tuesday morning in the massive cotton warehouse of Alexander Brown, at the corner of Bond and Thames streets, and quickly spread throughout the adjoining five buildings. The six large buildings were stocked with 17,202 bales of cotton belonging to the leading cotton firms of Baltimore and valued at about $850,000. With the exception of the countless bales floating in the harbor the entire lot will, it is thought, be a total loss. The warehouses are a complete wreck. The walls of some of the structures have fallen and the remainder are tottering. The entire damage will reach, it is believed, about $850,000, and the loss is covered by insurance. How the conflagration started has not yet been learned, although the origin of the flames is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Dedication of the World's Fair Cost $183,868.22—That Ode Came at $1,000.

The committee on ceremonies at the dedication of the World's Fair buildings met in Chicago to figure up the dedication expenses. The report shows that $183,868.22 has been paid out, and that about $25,000 is still to be paid out. The expenses footed up are as follows: Sandwich lunch served on the Exposition grounds, $15,000; feeding State and government troops, $23,159; carriage hire for the guests of the week, $12,000; fire-works, $25,000; music, $23,143.80; hotels for guests, $33,99 34; printing invitations, $16,000; postage, $4,000; Miss Monroe's ode, $1,000; seating arrangements, $1,000; preparing floats which were not used, $90,000. The balance is made up of incidentals. The cost of the work done by them on the grounds in arranging the buildings is not in the estimate, but is put at between $40,000 and $50,000.

DEATH IN A CYCLONE'S PATH.

Four Persons Killed and Seven Injured Near Summit, Miss.

A terrible cyclone passed two miles above Summit, Miss., carrying death and destruction in its path. The house of Rev. S. R. Young, a Baptist minister, was completely demolished and the occupants were buried in the ruins. Relief parties were organized at once and a search made for the victims. Mr. Young and his family of four were rescued from the ruins of their residence, all dangerously wounded. Four others are known to be dead, and four injured. The cyclone cut a path 300 yards wide, carrying everything near it. Large pine trees were uprooted and snapped in pieces like pipe stems.

Blaine's Religious Views.

A special to the New York Times from Washington says: Rev. Father Ducey, of New York, visited Washington yesterday, and his presence revived the rumors concerning Mr. Blaine's religious views. It was the talk at the hotels that the ex-Secretary of State is to become a member of the Roman Catholic Church, through the offices of Father Ducey, in a day or two. Those who profess to believe the report point to the fact that many of Mr. Blaine's relations are Roman Catholics, and declare that he has long looked with favor upon the Church of Rome.

Fire Breaks Out in a Nevada Mine.

At Virginia, Nev., in the old ore slopes of the Consolidated California and Virginia mines a fire which has been burning since 1886 has now burst forth so fiercely that all work on the 1,650 and 1,750 levels has been abandoned. It was thought this fire was extinguished five years ago by injecting carbonic acid gas, but recently smoke was observed, and now the timbers are smoking so badly that anyone in the abandoned levels would be asphyxiated.

Shot by Train Robbers.

A Chesapeake and Ohio east-bound passenger train was stopped by robbers between Huntington and Guyandotte, W. Va. Two of the passengers were shot by the robbers, one of them fatally.

Liabilities Over $6,000,000.

Lipman & Co., jute merchants, of Dundee, have failed with liabilities of about £1,250,000. It is the biggest failure in the jute trade within twenty years.

The Glendale Train Robber Arraigned.

Marion Hedspeth, the Glendale train robber, was arraigned at St. Charles, Mo., and the case was continued until the first Monday in March.

Death and Fire in Japan.

The steamer Peru arrived at San Francisco, bringing news that the fire in Tokio, November 11, destroyed nearly 700 houses. Seventeen firemen were injured while fighting the immense conflagration. November 7 a portion of a limestone mine in Nagayamura, Japan, collapsed, killing thirty-six miners.

Glass Blowers Will Fight.

The United Green Glass Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada has decided to make a fight against non-union glass manufacturers of South Jersey, N. J., and will call all union men out of the Cumberland Glass Company's works.

Fraudulent Failure in Hamburg.

The business community of Hamburg is excited over the fraudulent failure of Carrow & Bartels, stock brokers. Carrow has absconded. Bartels has surrendered. The liabilities amount to 7,500,000 marks. A number of business concerns are badly involved by the failure.

Helped Murder Hennessy.

William C. Sanders, a French Creole, under arrest in Denver for burglary, has confessed that he had a hand in the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy in New Orleans, which was followed by the lynching of a number of Italians and led to diplomatic difficulties with Italy.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Attorney General Miller's Report Submitted to Congress.

Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, in his annual report, submitted to Congress, says that during the fiscal year 1892 there were paid:

To United States Marshals	$ 673,824.16
To Attorneys	250,397.87
To Assistant Attorneys	123,904.65
To Clerks	158,830.39
To Jurors	649,221.20
To Witnesses	1,030,277.74
To Commissioners	100,000.00
To Prisoners	375,816.44
To Rents	49,971.44
To Bailiffs	135,837.40
To Miscellaneous	159,157.83
Total	$3,748,239.08

During the fiscal year 2,009 civil suits were terminated. In 1,018 of these judgments were for the United States; in 136 against the United States; and 802 were either nolle prosequied, dismissed, or discontinued. There were also terminated 18,724 criminal prosecutions; 194 of these were prosecutions under the customs laws, in which there were 121 convictions, twenty-one acquittals, and fifty-two were entered nol pros. discontinued, or quashed; 7,268 under the internal revenue laws, in which there were 4,137 convictions and 1,336 acquittals; 1,635 under postoffice laws, in which there were 1,174 convictions and 143 acquittals; 134 under election laws, in which there were 13 convictions and 9 acquittals; 1,142 under intercourse and naturalization acts, in which there were 934 convictions and 71 acquittals; 61 for embezzlement, in which there were 35 convictions and 5 acquittals; 8,431 miscellaneous prosecutions, in which there were 5,046 convictions and 1,507 acquittals. There were pending July 1, 1892, 9,799 criminal prosecutions. The aggregate amount of the judgments rendered in favor of the United States in civil suits during the last year was $276,500.92, and the amount actually collected $67,223.56, while $20,793.45 was obtained during the year on judgments rendered in former years for the United States, and $102,135.62 was otherwise realized in civil suits. The aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed during the year in criminal prosecutions was $682,271.95, and the amount collected during the year was $133,229.44, while $13,663.87 was realized on penalties imposed in former years.

PUZZLING OVER SILVER.

The Monetary Conference Making Very Little Progress.

Bruzzels advices say that an important section of the international monetary convention holds that M. de Rothschild's withdrawal of his plan for a solution of the silver question does not debar the further discussion of his proposals by the conference, the committee to which the plan was referred having presented it for the consideration of the conference, thus taking it out of the hands of M. de Rothschild. M. Sainctellette, a Belgian delegate who supports the De Rothschild plan, with the Moritz Levy amendment substituting silver for small gold coins, held a conference with Sir C. Fremantle, one of the British delegates and deputy master of the British mint, and Senor Toca, a Spanish delegate, on the question of putting the amended De Rothschild plan to a vote of the conference. Both Senor Toca and M. Sainctellette hold that a failure of the conference can yet be averted by a majority of the delegates recommending either the Levy project or the amended Rothschild plan. The scheme proposed by C. F. Teitjea, the Danish delegate, is treated with indifference. It may be dropped without discussion by the conference. The proposals advanced by Sir C. Houldsworth, though applauded by the pronounced bimetallist delegates yesterday, is not considered by his colleagues worth wasting time over in discussion. His plan will probably be referred to a committee tomorrow and will not be heard of again. The uncertain attitude of the French delegates is influencing the other representatives whose countries belong to the Latin union.

MORTGAGED PARENTS' GRAVE.

George Sellars' Unusual Method of Effecting a Loan.

A Boston young man named George Sellars, who, by inheritance, became proprietor of a lot in Mount Hope Cemetery in which the bodies of his father and mother were buried, recently borrowed of Charles A. Loud, a Boston money lender, $100 on the deed of the lot, giving a note for sixty days for $110 and a written agreement to have the bodies of his father and mother removed in case of default. The sixty days elapsed, but the note was not taken up, and the money lender called upon the trustees of the cemetery to remove the bodies and transfer the lot to him. The trustees, however, declined to recognize the propriety or legality of the transaction between Sellers and Loud and refused to record any such transfer. They claim that no sale of any lot in the cemetery is legitimate which is made in violation of their regulations, one of which stipulates that no body shall be removed without their consent.

RAZED BY DYNAMITE.

Burlington, Ind., Residents Adopt Heroic Measures to Get Rid of a Saloon.

A dispatch sent out from Logansport, Ind., says: For some time the residents of the little town of Burlington, just west of this city, have been agitated over the presence of a saloon in their town, of which John Graham was proprietor. Some time ago an attempt was made to burn the building, but it failed. Wednesday morning at 2:30 o'clock the saloon was blown up with dynamite. The building was razed and the fixtures were reduced to atoms. Nobody seems to know who placed the bomb, and no arrests have been made. The town is highly excited. No one was injured.

May Be a Long Struggle.

Grand Chief D. G. Ramsay, of the order of railway telegraphers, sent the following dispatch along the line of the Rock Island Road Wednesday night: "Rock Island officials positively refuse to treat with us as your committee as representing either the employes or order, although 575 of the 635 operators on the system have requested us to do so. By a unanimous vote a strike is authorized to take effect on the Rock Island and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern system at 10 o'cotck Thursday morning. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway is controlled by the Rock Island and is urging its operators to non-union work; furthermore it has violated the agreement recently made. Stop work, but protect company property now on hand. Remain firm, disregard all rumors, and success will crown us in the end. L. M. Coons, Chairman. Approved, D. G. Ramsay, Grand Chief."

Another Jump in Whisky.

Another advance has been made in the price of distillery goods at Peoria, Ill. The advance is 10 cents per wine gallon on alcohol and 5 cents per proof gallon on spirits and rectified goods.

Swindling Bank Cashier Arrested.

At Memphis, B. J. Martin, the cashier who looted the Webster Bank at Eudora, Miss., leaving the stockholders nothing but the vaults and building, was arrested.

The Fiends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pushman, of Butte Mont., were locked up charged by a coroner's jury with killing their babe by feeding it on pins and pounding its head.

Ten Reported Killed.

It is reported that the Jersey Central cannon ball train collided with a freight at Bayonne. Ten persons are said to have been killed.

One Half-Price Kiss for $250.

Several weeks ago Louis Haas met a Miss Palmer on the street at Indianapolis, and being unable to resist the impulse to kiss her, gave her a rousing smack on the lips. She resented the familiarity by having Haas arrested, and Judge Cox fined him $500 for assult. Governor Chase remitted one-half of the fine on the ground that it was excessive, holding that, though a kiss is a luxury, half of the amount would recompense the State for the injury to the peace and dignity which the commonwealth had suffered.

POOR SENT TO GOTHAM.

Massachusetts Authorities Sending Inmates of Almshouses to New York.

The New York Evening World prints the following: "For months and even years past the State charity authorities of Massachusetts have been sending their paupers, idiots and incurables to this city by wholesale, and dumping them in batches of a dozen or more at a time upon the town without any means of support or subsistence. A gang of eight of these Massachusetts State paupers was landed in this city from the steamer Pilgrim, of the Fall River Line. They were brought here under charge of Thomas Doane, who is said to be the authorized agent of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity of Massachusetts. Six of them came directly from Tewksbury almshouse of unsavory repute."

HAVOC WROUGHT BY CYCLONE.

Several Persons Seriously Injured and Much Property Destroyed.

Additional news of the ravages of the recent cyclone near Brenham, Texas, is just coming in. Near that city the wind demolished everything in its path. Among the seriously injured are Mrs. Aggie Lane and her two sons; Frank King and two children; Felix Robertson and child, the latter fatally; four members of Josie Jones' family; Mrs. Jurgan and Warren McCowan. Many families are homeless and utterly destitute. The cyclone was accompanied by a pelting rain, and in some places was followed by a furious hailstorm.

About Advertisements.

It is said of the late Jay Gould that he first conceived the idea of attempting to acquire a business education from the inducements offered by Hobart College in a small advertisement appearing in the local paper which made weekly visits to the Gould household. At the age of 14 years young Gould entered this same college, and from the institution afterward went forth into the business world, to become the greatest financier of the age. This is but one instance of where the reading of advertisements has led to prosperity and greatness, and it also goes to illustrate the fact that the advertising columns of a newspaper often contain the most valuable reading. This may be true of the paper now before you; at any rate it will be to your interest to read all of the advertisements.

Animals from Manitoba for the Fair.

Winnepeg will furnish a very interesting portion of the natural history exhibit at the World's Fair. Dan McDonald's large collection of wild animals, including ten elk and moose and six bears, have been purchased by an agent of the Government, and will be shipped to Chicago. This collection will be supplemented by Sir Donald A. Smith's herd of buffalo, now at Silver Heights.

Long Fast of a Black Prisoner.

At Columbus, Ohio, "Big Liz," the colored female convict who has been voluntarily fasting since the last week in November, was release Friday from close confinement, to which she had been subjected as a punishment for infraction of prison rules. She consented at once to take food. She had taken nothing but water 256 hours and showed no signs of weakness.

Workmen Hurt by Molten Metal.

At Youngstown, Ohio, while employes of the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company were working in mill No. 1 a workman dumped a cinder-buggy, and the molten metal coming in contact with the water caused a terrific explosion that was heard throughout the city. Joseph Gristh, John White, and Charles McGowan, standing near, were all painfully burned.

Leaped 125 Feet and Lives.

Mamie Sweet, aged 12 years, daughter of the head waiter at the Wyoming House, Scranton, Pa., leaped from a seventh story window at her home on Lackawanna avenue to escape punishment for having wrongly delivered a package for her mother. She fell 125 feet, and suffered no injury other than a dislocated shoulder and a severe cut on one leg.

Received a Check from Cleveland.

W. R. Holbrook, of Browsville, Tenn., has received from Grover Cleveland a check for $50 for the widow and children of the late R. A. Bancroft, who was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon at a Democratic rally. Mrs. Holbrook sent a newspaper account of the tragedy to Mr. Cleveland, who promptly sent the check.

Must Pay Wages Weekly.

Factory Inspector Connelly, of Albany, is winner in a suit against the St. Regis Leather Company, of St. Regis Falls. The company failed to obey the provisions of the act compelling weekly payments and the factory inspector sued. The company settled by paying $75 fine and promising to obey the law.

Warren Gets Six Years.

Tommy Warren, the former featherweight champion, has been sentenced to six years in the Texas penitentiary for murdering a negro saloon porter, while trying to shoot a fellow gambler.

Dragged to Death.

J. C. Mann, an Oklahoma farmer, was dragged to death by a runaway team.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3.25	@	6.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50	@	6.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.00	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.72	@	.73
CORN—No. 2	.41	@	.42
OATS—No. 2	.30	@	.31
RYE—No. 2	.46	@	.47
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@	.29
EGGS—Fresh	.23½	@	.24½
POTATOES—New, per bu	.60	@	.70
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	@	5.25
HOGS—Choice Light	3.50	@	6.25
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.67	@	.68
CORN—No. 2 White	.41	@	.41½
OATS—No. 2 White	.35	@	.36
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE	3.00	@	5.25
HOGS	4.00	@	6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.68	@	.69
CORN—No. 2	.37	@	.38
OATS—No. 2	.32	@	.32½
RYE—No. 2	.47	@	.48
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE	3.00	@	5.00
HOGS	3.00	@	6.50
SHEEP	3.00	@	4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.70	@	.71
CORN—No. 2	.43	@	.43¼
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.34½	@	.35½
RYE—No. 2	.53	@	.54
DETROIT.			
CATTLE	3.00	@	4.50
HOGS	3.00	@	5.75
SHEEP	3.00	@	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.73½	@	.74½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.43	@	.44
OATS—No. 2 White	.36	@	.37
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.74	@	.74½
CORN—No. 2 White	.43	@	.43½
OATS—No. 2 White	.33	@	.34
RYE	.52	@	.52½
BUFFALO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3.00	@	5.00
HOGS—Best Grades	4.00	@	6.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.82	@	.83
CORN—No. 2	.47	@	.48
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.67	@	.67½
CORN—No. 3	.38½	@	.39½
OATS—No. 2 White	.34	@	.35
RYE—No. 1	.50	@	.51
BARLEY—No. 2	.64	@	.65
PORK—Mess	15.50	@	16.00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE	3.50	@	5.50
HOGS	3.00	@	6.50
SHEEP	3.00	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@	.80
CORN—No. 2	.50	@	.52
OATS—Mixed Western	.36	@	.38
BUTTER—Elgin	.30½	@	.31
PORK—New Mess	14.25	@	14.75

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

CONGRESS HAS BEEN SPECIALLY CONVENED TEN TIMES.

Mr. Cleveland Gets 1,500 Letters a Day—The First Assistant Postmaster General and His Ax—He Controls 226,000 Places—People Who Want Offices.

Extra Sessions.

Washington correspondence:

Ever since the election the question of a special session of Congress has been the one topic of discussion on the Democratic side of the political fence, to the exclusion almost of probable members of Cleveland's cabinet. The President-elect himself is, of course, the only man who can tell with certainty now whether a special session will be convened; that is, if he has made up his mind on the subject. Everybody knows that opinions differ as to the advisability of calling Congressmen together before the usual time, a year hence, while some in favor of the scheme want the opening postponed until October, 1893. But whether an extra session is called or not, and no matter at what particular period of the coming year, the reason for so doing in case of a special convocation will certainly be the revision of existing tariff laws.

Undoubtedly the McKinley bill will come in for the first round share of attention. In any event the gathering is bound to be attended with more than the usual degree of political interest.

Mr. Cleveland's proclamation, if he issues one, will be the eleventh of such a nature, and Mr. Harrison's successor at the White House will be the ninth chief executive to avail himself of the privilege of calling Congress to meet at the Capitol before the first Monday of December. A review of the Congressional Record shows that two Presidents—Madison and Hayes—convened special sessions twice each during their administrations, and since the latter's term none have taken place. Four of the ten on file had as their object some ultimate legislation relating to wars already inaugurated or in immediate prospect, and one, that called by Jefferson, was decided upon to avert any threatened complications arising over the purchase of Louisiana from the French, with Spain frowning upon the deal.

The special session fathered by John Adams in 1797 probably precluded warfare with France through the active hostile preparations then authorized against the "tri-color" republic, but only two had any bearing upon the financial condition of the country. These were called by Van Buren and "Tippecanoe" Harrison, and some of the treasury laws then passed are still recognized methods of handling currency. If Mr. Cleveland listens to the plea of the ultra tariff reformers and proclaims in their direction next spring, the extra session then called will be the third in the history of the United States, which may possibly consider public financial matters per se, providing, of course, the free silver business and Senator Peffer's new sub-treasury idea are left untouched.

Barring the long jump from 1813 to 1837, extra sessions have been regularly convened at intervals of from six to fifteen years, but the last on record occurred in 1879, the middle of Hayes' administration, and since then the Congressional law has been "long term, short term and no specials," so that the list up to date covers a period of eighty-three years, from 1797 to 1879, and the filibustering which made the latter a necessity shows how the political Darwinian theory had worked its evoluion since the statesmen of three-fourths of a century before legislated upon giving the French a dose of retaliative medicine.

A resume of the ten sessions called by Presidents since John Adams' time points out the fact that three were convened by order of Republican party upholders, the one of Lincoln and the two during Hayes' term filling that side of the roster. If Mr. Cleveland puts himself on record for number 11, the session will more than equal in financial interest those called by Van Buren and "Old Tippecanoe," while presenting a contrast to that in Madison's first term, which had a sort of tariff tinge, because commercial relations with England and France were forbidden altogether.

Mr. Cleveland's Mail.

From now until his inauguration Mr. Cleveland's mail, notwithstanding his recently uttered protest, will certainly average at least 1,500 letters daily. That was about the number President Harrison received from immediately after his election, and it jumped to 2,000 per diem after his arrival at the White House. About nine-tenths of all such communications are from office-seekers. The rest mostly convey advice and suggestions, offer congratulations, and give warnings, friendly and otherwise. "Better wear a shirt of mail," wrote one timid citizen to the present chief executive four years ago, while another gave notice of the subscriber's intention to blow him up with dynamite. As is customary with them at such times, cranks of all kinds in every part of the country are now "taking pen in hand" to address the President-elect by post. No wonder he wants to seclude himself from the world until March 4.

Whenever a change of administration occurs a sort of fever for office seeking becomes epidemic among the people. For months after Mr. Cleveland comes in the time of his private secretary will be chiefly occupied with receiving applications for places under the Government, and the ante-room at the White House will be crowded at all hours with Congressmen and others eager to secure plums of patronage. The "very hungry and very thirsty" will swarm upon Washington like grasshoppers upon a green vegetable patch, and the "swish" of the decapitating ax wielded by Mr. Clarkson's successor will be continually heard in the Post Office Department.

The First Assistant Postmaster General is conspicuously the man of awe and dread when a change of administration has come about. He disposes as he chooses of nearly all of the 230,000 offices in the Postoffice Department, which has ten times the patronage of all the other departments of the Government put together. All of these, except about 600 clerks in the classified service and 3,200 Presidential postmasters, he controls, chopping off heads and filling places according to his fancy. He holds in the hollow of his hand 65,000 postoffices. However, 25,000 of these yield less than $100 of salary yearly, and the incumbents in most cases will not find the loss of their positions a great misfortune. Already the Postoffice Department is receiving scores of letters daily from such fourth-class postmasters, who are anxious to resign. One of them writes: "If I give up my postoffice plant for $1,000 to a Democrat, will you appoint him and will you guarantee the security of his situation during the coming four years?" While wielding the ax Mr. Clarkson's successor will make his appointments usually in obedience to the wishes expressed by Congressmen as to the distribution of the patronage in their respective districts.

With the coming in of the new administration the swarm of office-seekers will arrive in Washington. All of them will reach here in high confidence of getting places under the Government, and nine-tenths of them will go away disappointed after eating out their hearts with waiting and hope deferred. The great majority of those who do succeed will be obliged to be content with positions much lower in the public service than they had expected to secure. In numerous instances individuals of some distinction who journeyed here with aspirations for posts of high honor and emolument under one administration or another have been glad to get situations finally as messengers in the departments. History in this matter repeats itself every time that one political party goes out and another comes in. Those who fail, as their money runs low, drift out of the hotels into the boarding houses, finally falling back on the free lunch route. Last scene of all, which ends this sad, eventful history, is the appeal addressed by the disappointed office-seeker to his Congressman for a loan to pay car fare home. Undoubtedly these place hunters are mostly people of some importance where they live. But the fever for holding public office attacks them, and they abandon everything else to try for it. When they get it the glamour of the life holds them so that they are never satisfied to abandon it. Even the Congressmen who fail of re-election are eager to get back into employment as clerks in the Legislative halls where once they exercised control over the affairs of the nation.

Capital Chat.

The Supervising Architect in his annual report recommends a special appropriation of $50,000 for general repairs of the United States Custom House at Chicago.

Secretary Noble has accepted the reconveyance to the United States by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company of 45,000 acres of land in the Red River Valley, in North Dakota, under the act of Aug. 5, 1892, and has issued instructions authorizing the railroad company to make indemnity selections therefore of non-mineral unoccupied lands in the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Idaho.

The Democrats are inclined, it is now said, to let the question of the admission of New Mexico and Arizona go over to the next Congress.

Mr. Caldwell, of Ohio, is the author of a bill introduced in the House to reduce postage on first-class mail matter, except postal cards, to 1 cent per half-ounce.

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, will sail for Europe as one of the arbitrators in the Behring Sea seal fisheries dispute.

G. M. Lamberton, of Lincoln, Neb., has been selected for appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Mr. Nettleton.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, will undoubtedly succeed himself in the United States Senate.

Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission look with seriousness upon the decision of Judge Gresham, which limits and to some extent nullifies the power of the commission. They feel that its natural sequel is an abolition of the entire commission.

A request from the Treasury Department urging Subtreasurers of the United States to gather in all $500 notes issued prior to 1880 has created some gossip in financial centers, but at the department nothing is thought of this action.

Speaker Crisp, Representative McMillin, and Representative Catchings, who as members of the rules committee are rather looked to to shape the policy of the House, held a conference of some length in the Speaker's room for the purpose of considering the plan and scope of an inquiry into the condition of the Treasury.

It is not improbable that a caucus of the Democratic members of the House will be called upon to consider the proposition embodied in bills now before the House for the change of the date of the meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday after the 4th day of March of each year.

The bill which passed the Senate authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River above New Orleans proposes a structure of three unbroken spans, the main span to be at least 1,000 feet long and the height of the superstructure above high water to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

Shady Churches.

The early meeting-houses of New England were destitute of shade. The trees in the vicinity had been cut down for fear of forest fires, and curtains and window-blinds were unknown.

There was no "dim religious light" within the church, but in summer "the white and undiluted day," and in winter an atmosphere so cold that, as Judge Sewell pathetically records in his diary, "the communion bread was frozen pretty hard, and rattled into the plates."

As years passed on, trees were planted to protect the congregation from the garish sunlight. Sometimes the growth was dense, and cast a somber shadow over the meeting-house that made it so dark within as to annoy the minister.

Two anecdotes, told in "The Sabbath in Puritan New England," illustrate how the clergy protested against these gloomy meeting houses.

A neighboring pastor, preaching in a church thickly shaded by a large tree, gave out the text, "Why do the wicked live?" Peering in the dim light at his manuscript, he exclaimed: "I hope they will live long enough to cut down this great hemlock tree behind the pulpit window!"

Doctor Storrs preached by invitation in a meeting house overshadowed with trees. His struggles to read his manuscript temped him to affirm that he would never preach in that house again while it was so ill-lighted and gloomy.

A few years later he was invited to preach in the same old meeting-house. He rode up to it on the Sunday morning, and seeing the trees still standing, rode away leaving the people to sit in darkness, without a sermon.—Youth's Companion.

THERE are many curious trades in the world, but the most strange must be the "artificial manufacture of wild men." Yet a well-known English doctor in China has just certified from his own personal experience that this art is regularly practiced in the Flowery Kingdom.

ANY vessel causing a disaster at her launch is regarded by the Japanese as doomed to ill-fortune for her whole career. At Osaka lately a vessel capsized while being launched, several persons being drowned. She was destroyed by night with much ceremony.

IN regard to modern languages, it is said that the Chinese is the most difficult. We find this out when we try to explain to our Chinese laundrymen that a pair of socks are missing.—Texas Siftings.

THE Mikado of Japan has no mere floricultural little country to rule over. He is the sovereign of 40,000 people who live in 13,000 towns and villages.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capital—What Is Being Done by the Senate and House—Old Matters Disposed Of and New Ones Considered.

The Senate and House.

The interest which surrounds the meeting of a new session of Congress has worn off, and the House on the 7th got down to its dull routine of business. A bill granting a portion of the Fort Hayes military reservation to the State of Kansas was called up in the consideration morning hour, but the House refused to order the previous question upon it. Then a bill, in effect repealing the law which provides for a reduction in the force of the engineer officers of the navy to 170, was brought to the attention of the House. Should the bill become a law the number of officers would be fixed at 191. Although the measure received a majority vote, a motion to reconsider was interpolated, and no final action was taken. The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of a long Senate bill relative to public printing and binding. The object of the measure is to economize in the matter of the printing of public documents and to facilitate their distribution. An unusual cinident in the opening proceedings of the Senate was the offering of the opening prayer by a Jewish rabbi, Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of the Temple Emanuel of New York, one of the distinguished attendants at the rabbi's convention now in progress in Washington. He did not follow the custom of the so-called orthodox Jews by covering his head, but stood bareheaded during the proceedings. On the occasion of the death of Senator Barbour, of Virginia, funeral services were held in the Senate by a bishop and priests of the Catholic church, but this was the first occasion on which a Jewish prelate had been invited to conduct religious exercises in that body. Senator Hill introduced a bill to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act. Referred to Committee on Finance. The Senate at 1:15 adjourned, after the announcement of the death of the late Representative McDonald, of New Jersey by Senator McPherson.

The Senate spent exactly one hour in session Thursday, and that time was about equally divided between executive and legislative business. The former had reference to the pending claims treaty with Chili, which treaty was ratified and confirmed. A communication from the Secretary of War was laid before the Senate, showing that a balance of $3,732 was still due the State of Pennsylvania for moneys expended by that State for the use of the United States in 1864. A memorial was presented from the Chicago Woman's Club for the repeal of the provision of law requiring the World's Fair to be closed on Sundays. Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River above New Orleans for the use of the Southern Pacific Railroad was passed. The Senate then proceeded to executive business. Half an hour later the doors were reopened and a message was presented from the House announcing the death of Representative Warwick, of Ohio. The customary resolutions of regret were offered, and the Senate adjourned till Monday. Mr. Kilgore (Texas) brought to the attention of the House a rule which few of the members knew to be in existence. By implication it provides that unfinished business coming over from the first session of the House cannot be considered at the second session until after the expiration of six days. Speaker Crisp intimated that the defect would be remedied. The point made by Mr. Kilgore was entirely unexpected and caused much amusement. Although the rule has been in the code for many years (except during the LIst Congress) none of the oldest members can remember when it has ever before been invoked. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the House and referred to the committee on ways and means. No objection was raised to the further consideration of the bill relative to printing and binding, and this consumed the remainder of the afternoon. Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

The attendance in the House Friday was small and the attention listless. It was with difficulty that a quorum could be roused to vote, and it was by a bare margin of votes that the printing bill was passed. Mr. Catchings (Miss.), from the committee on rules, reported a resolution amending the rules so as to provide that business coming over as unfinished from one session of Congress may be considered immediately at the meeting of a subsequent session of the same Congress. Adopted. The call of committees for reports was unproductive. The consideration of the Senate bill (with House amendments) relative to the public printing and binding was then resumed. Mr. Holman (Ind.) withdrew his motion, which was pending, to recommit the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading having been reconsidered, Mr. Holman moved to strike out those clauses of the measure which relate to the office of Superintendent of Public Documents. The amendment was agreed to, after half an hour being consumed in drumming up a quorum, and the bill as amended was passed. Mr. Andrew (Mass.) presented the petition of Phillips Brooks and others asking for the repeal of the Geary Chinese act. Ordered printed. The House then adjourned until Monday.

The anti-option bill made its appearance twice in the Senate Tuesday, but without decisive action being taken. Numerous petitions and remonstrances for and against the passage of the bill were presented and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Petitions were also presented for the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays, and in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the Government of the United States, and a bill was introduced to encourage the Construction of the proposed electric raiload between Chicago and St. Louis. Mr. Vest's joint resolution for the appointmnet of a commission to have an agreement made with the five civilized tribes of Indians for the taking of land in severalty and for the opening of the remainder of the lands to white settlement occupied the remainder of the day's session. In the House Mr. Davis (Kansas) reported a bill to prohibit the employment of convict labor on public works. Mr. Cummings (New York) offered for reference a resolution that the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads be directed to investigate certain irregularities charged to the Postoffice Department. Bills were passed to create an additional land district in New Mexico and to dispose of certain abandoned military reservations in Wyoming.

Brieflets.

GEN. ROSECRANS is failing.

LATE estimates place the loss by the Crawford, N. J., fire at $100,000.

THE postoffice at Lincoln, Neb., was looted by robbers, who secured $500.

A DETROIT domestic named Lizzie Fleming is said to be suffering from leprosy.

TWO HUNDRED delegates are attending the Southwest silver conference at El Paso, Texas.

HARRY M. HODSON goes to prison from Evansville, Ind., for four years for killing his father.

ST. LOUIS has been invaded by a gang of highwaymen, and robberies are of nightly occurrence.

CITIZENS of Wolf Island, Ont., passed resolutions for reciprocity with the United States or annexation.

CONGRESSMAN HOAR was married at Concord, Mass., to Miss Mary Butterick. The wedding was private.

THE heirs of the Gould estate are liable, under the New York law of 1892, to pay an inheritance tax of $1,000,000.

THE steamer Ethelwood has reached London with the first cargo of Florida oranges ever shipped to Great Britain.

THE operators of the Hocking Valley have decided to organize a company to buy and sell the entire output of the valley.

BISHOP JOHN SHANLEY, of the Catholic Diocese of North Dakota, openly pronounces prohibition a failure, and calls for a change.

SUITS have been brought at Toledo involving every electric street railway in the United States. The underside spring trolley and lighting from a power circuit are the issue.

IS PROUD OF THE NAVY.

The Report of Secretary Tracy Says Rapid Development Has Been Accomplished.

Secretary Tracy in his report to the President starts out with a list of vessels in the navy, and points with pride to the work accomplished during the present administration. He says:

"On the 4th of March, 1889, the fleet of the United States navy, apart from a few old ships long since obsolete and fast going to decay, consisted of three modern steel vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 7,863 tons, and mounting thirteen 6-inch and four 8-inch guns, the forgings for which last, as well as the shafting for the vessels, had been purchased from abroad, as they could not be made in this country. During this administration the following vessels will have been added to the navy:

Name of vessel.	Displacement. Tons.	Commissioned.
Chicago	4,500	April 17, 1889
Yorktown	1,700	April 23, 1889
Petrel	890	Dec. 10, 1889
Charleston	4,040	Dec. 26, 1889
Baltimore	4,600	Jan. 7, 1890
Cushing	116	April 22, 1890
Vesusius	930	June 7, 1890
Philadelphia	4,324	July 28, 1890
San Francisco	4,083	Nov. 15, 1890
Newark	4,083	Feb. 2, 1891
Concord	1,700	Feb. 14, 1891
Bennington	1,700	June 20, 1891
Miantonomah	3,990	Oct. 27, 1891
Bancroft	838