The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, - - - - PULLISHER.

"HERE'S A HOW D'YE DO"

SIOUX CITY POLICEMEN SAID TO BE PICKPOCKETS.

Chicago Evolves Something New—Bad Wreck on the West Shore Road—America Adds Materially to the World's Supply of Gold.

Sioux City's Thrifty Police.

At Sioux City L. H. Felter, John Reybould, Walter Pirie, Rick Falland, machinists, and Louis Wagner and Richard Fitzgerald, merchants, filed affidavits in which they charge that when arrested by city police they had considerable sums of money, and when released they were told they had no money and were maltreated because they demanded it. They say they will obtain a large number of additional affidavits to the same effect. The matter will be investigated. Individual suits are also being filed to recover property.

YIELD OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The United States Last Year Made Substantial Contributions to the Output.

The Director of the Mint has transmitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals covering the calendar year 1892. The value of the gold product from the mines of the United States was approximately $33,000,000, about corresponding to the average product of recent years. The product of silver from our own mines is placed at 58,000,000 ounces, of the commercial value, at the average price of silver during the year, of $50,758,000, and of the coining value in silver dollars of $74,989,900. This is a falling off of 330,000 ounces from the product of the preceding year. The amount of silver purchased by the Government under the mandatory provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, was 54,129,827 fine ounces, costing $47,394,291, an average of 87¼ cents per fine ounce. From the silver 6,333,245 silver dollars were coined during the year. The imports of gold aggregated $18,165,056 and the exports $76,735,592, a net loss of gold of $58,570,536. The silver imports aggregated $31,450,968 and the exports $37,541,301, an excess of silver exports of $6,090,333. The stock of gold in the United States fell off during the last calendar year $39,000,000, while the stock of silver increased $46,000,000. The amount of money in circulation (exclusive of the amount in the treasury) was $1,611,321,753 on Jan. 1, 1893, an increase of $18,928,124 during the year. There was an increase of over $12,000,000 in the gold product of the world during the last calendar year. Of this increase $2,500,000 was from Australia and over $9,000,000 from South Africa. The total silver product of the world increased during the last calendar year about 7,650,000 ounces, occasioned chiefly by an increase of 4,600,000 ounces in the product of Mexican mines and 2,400,000 in the product of the mines of Australia.

LETTERS TO RICH SENATORS.

Intimations of a Gold Combine Communicated from Chicago.

A number of United States Senators learned for the first time Tuesday that Chicago had a "committee on public safety." Senators who are classed among the millionaires received letters of which the following is in part a duplicate:

"OFFICE OF SECRETARY COMMITTE OF PUBLIC SAFETY, 3248 GRAVES PLACE, CHICAGO, Ill.—To Senator —— (Confidential)—DEAR SIR: The time is now at hand to make your mark as something more than a mere Senator and rich man. Our order, through its secret agents, have certain knowledge received by our head or central committee concerning the gold-pool conspiracy."

The letter then goes on with the details of an alleged gold conspiracy. It closes with the following appeal:

"Go up in the Senate and solemnly warn your associates that the sovereign people will not countenance this combine. Already our order has spotted these men. Say to these rich conspirators, a few of whom are Senators, that this country is able to spare both their gold and them also. Faithfully and patriotically,

"THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY,
"By F. L. Horton, Public Secretary."

FIFTEEN REPORTED DEAD.

Terrible Accident on the West Shore Road at Palmyra, N. Y.

Train No. 5 on the West Shore was wrecked at Palmyra, N. Y., Tuesday morning and fifteen persons are reported to be killed. The train left New York at 8 o'clock Monday night and was due in Rochester at 10 the following morning. The train usually consists of two coaches, two sleepers and a baggage car. It is now reported that no sleeping car passengers are killed, but that the two day coaches were full of passengers. Engineer Pearsall is badly hurt.

Double Tragedy in Texas.

News has been received of a double tragedy at Fulshear, ten miles from Richmond, Tex. Joe Wade had discharged a pistol in the street and Deputy Sheriff Hoffman attempted to arrest him. Wade drew a dirk and Hoffman attempted to get his gun. Wade was the quickest and put a bullet into Hoffman's breast. Hoffman fired and broke Wade's arm. Wade then commenced to retreat, but Hoffman, who was mortally wounded, continued shooting, hitting his antagonist five times and killing him. Hoffman died in a short time.

Jenks Is the Seventh.

George A. Jenks, of Brookville, Pa., has received from President-elect Cleveland the official announcement of his appointment as United States Attorney General.

W. N. Roach Elected.

William N. Roach, Democrat, of Grand Forks, was elected United States Senator on the sixty-first ballot at Bismarck, N. D.

Good Reason.

Ex-Alderman Daniel C. O'Brien's wife has sued him for divorce at Pittsburg because he is an ex-convict.

After Rustlers.

Stockmen of Southwest Texas have formed an organization for mutual protection from cattle thieves.

Tragedy at Logansport.

Regulus O'Keefe, formerly of Ottawa, Ont., was cut into a hundred pieces by a train at Logansport, Ind.

Eno Goes to Prison.

For two hours Tuesday John C. Eno was a prisoner in the custody of a New York deputy sheriff. He was taken to the Tombs prison and kept there half an hour, though not in a cell. Then he was taken to the United States Court, where he was remanded in the custody of his counsel.

Score of Lives Lost.

An explosion at the Skalis mine, in Styria, Austria, caused fifteen deaths, besides twenty miners more or less injured. Six persons were drowned by the flooding of the Rudolf mine at Carlsbad, Bohemia.

One Chicago Rascal Caught.

Frank M. Burleson, claiming to represent the Aldine Hotel Company, of Chicago, was arrested at Sedalia, Mo., on the charge of forgery and attempting to obtain money by fraud.

Embezzled from Armour.

At Mt. Vernon, Ky., Edward G. Ponton was arrested charged with embezzlement by the Armour Packing Company of New York, for which he was auditor. Mr. Ponton said that he is the victim of misfortune.

Tit for Tat.

Barney Jarrett, of Celina, Ohio, whipped a pony, and the pony kicked the life out of Mr. Jarrett.

PANIC MAY NOT COME.

Dun Says Those that Are Expected Never Appear.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Exports of gold for the week did not reach $6,000,000, as at one time expected, but were probably no more than $2,000,000, and the Treasury reserve, over $109,000,000, not diminished. Moreover, quite large purchases of security on foreign account are reported, which would cancel heavy adverse merchandise balances, and to that extent prevent gold shipments. The financial outlook depends largely upon the fact that exports of the principal products in January were $29,000,000 smaller than last year, while imports at New York alone were $17,000,000 larger than last year, which indicates a considerable excess of imports for the month, and explains the heavy outgo of gold. In February thus far exports from New York have been but little below last year's, though at cotton ports very much smaller, and meanwhile imports show an enormous increase—over 30 per cent. But those who dread disaster may well remember the rule—that a panic that is expected never comes. The business failures occurring throughout the country number 233 as compared with totals of 266 last week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 209.

SEVEN PERSONS HURT.

Accident on the Chicago and Indiana Coal Railroad.

A destructive wreck occurred on the Chicago and Indiana Coal Railroad north of Brazil, Ind., in which seven persons were badly injured and considerable property damaged. W. D. Crong, E. Jackson, and Conductor Spriggs will die. A through freight train north bound was stalled on Rush Creek grade and was compelled to stop for assistance. Being aware that two heavy freight trains were closely following his train, the conductor sent a brakeman back to signal the coming trains. The first train was stopped, but the engineer of the rear train failed to see the signal and dashed into the caboose of the preceding train, tearing it all to pieces and derailing several coaches. The colliding engine was also derailed and piled on the box cars, which were heavily loaded with freight. The coaches caught fire and were consumed, warping the wrecked engine so badly that it will be a total wreck.

CLARK HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

Fire Nearly Wipes Out the Little Dakota Town.

At Clark, S. D., Sunday, fire broke out in the meat market of N. J. Zender, and seven buildings and their contents were consumed. B. A. Tibbitts & Co., the largest hardware dealers; S. Anderson, the largest dealer in general merchandise; Waite's drug store; the Honest Dollar office; E. J. Jordan, cigar shop, and Mrs. M. L. Arpin, millinery, were the sufferers. The loss will amount to $90,000, with insurance to the amount of $17,000. It was only by the hardest kind of work the town was saved. The block occupied by B. A. Tibbitts & Co. and Waite and Anderson was the finest block in town.

Train Robbers in the Toils.

Jim Brown, Jeff Harrison and Buck Harrison, all white men, were lodged in jail at Birmingham, Ala., charged with robbing an express train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia near Piedmont, Ala., some time last October. Commissioner Briggs required a bond of $5,000 in each case. T. V. Jackson, of the Southern Express Company, will receive about $4,000 of the $5,000 reward for their arrest. They have confessed to several robberies and there will be no trouble in convicting them.

Due to a Maniac with Matches.

The Coroner's jury in the inquest into the cause of the fire which destroyed the Dover, N. H., insane asylum, and caused the loss of forty-one lives, find that the French woman, Mrs. La Fountaine, in some way obtained a match, and in her disordered state of mind set fire to her bed or chair cushion. It also appears that, whatever may have been the immediate cause of the fire, each one connected with the institution did all within his or her power to prevent it.

Preacher Waymer an Eloper.

Rev. J. J. Waymer, pastor of the Malaca, Minn., Methodist Church, head of an interesting family of wife and four children, has eloped with a widow of Royalton, Mrs. M. M. White, who was a few days ago the recipient of $5,000 insurance on the life of a brother. The runaway pair bought tickets to San Francisco.

Attorneys' Fees of $735,000.

Several members of the Choctaw council, Paris, Texas, state that the fee to be paid their attorney, Orrick, is 25 per cent. which, on the total purchase of $2,941,000, will be $735,000. They say the fee is outrageous, but it was necessary to make the deal to get their money.

Fell Dead in the Street.

W. H. Melville, of the geological department of the State University, fell dead at Austin, Texas, of heart disease. He was a brother of Lieutenant Melville, the celebrated arctic explorer.

Gave Himself Away.

Bert Montague, of Cheyenne, Wyo., has been arrested, charged with robbing the postoffice at Little Bear. He offered $30 in postage stamps as payment of a bet.

Collier Freed from His Bonds.

At Sioux Falls, S. D., a decree of divorce has just been granted to H. Price Collier, the celebrated Brooklyn divine. There was no contest in the case.

An Ohio Ex-Governor Dying.

It is thought that ex-Governor R. M. Bishop, of Ohio, who has been sick at Jacksonville, Fla., for a month past, cannot live. He is failing rapidly.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3.25	@ 6.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50	@ 8.75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.73	@ .74
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .31½
RYE—No. 2	.52	@ .53
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.27½	@ .28½
EGGS—Fresh	.28	@ .30
POTATOES—New, per bu	.75	@ .85
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	@ 5.50
HOGS—Choice Light	3.50	@ 8.50
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.68	@ .68½
CORN—No. 2 White	.42	@ .42½
OATS—No. 2 White	.36½	@ .37
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.00	@ 8.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.67½	@ .68½
CORN—No. 2	.38½	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
RYE—No. 2	.54	@ .56
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.00	@ 8.75
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.72	@ .73
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.33½	@ .34
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .58
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS	3.00	@ 7.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.72½	@ .73½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.43½	@ .44½
OATS—No. 2 White	.38	@ .39
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.72	@ .73
CORN—No. 2 White	.42½	@ .43½
OATS—No. 2 White	.35½	@ .36½
RYE	.57	@ .59
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS—Best Grades	4.00	@ 8.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.82	@ .83
No. 2 Red	.77½	@ .78½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.66	@ .67
CORN—No. 3	.41	@ .42
OATS—No 2 White	.34½	@ .35½
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .64
PORK—Mess	19.50	@20.00
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.00	@ 9.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.52	@ .53
OATS—Mixed Western	.38	@ .40
BUTTER—Best	.27	@ .29
PORK—New Mess	20.75	@21.25

THE TOPEKA TROUBLE.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES EFFECTED.

The Populists Will Not Attempt to Recapture Representative Hall, but Will Let the Courts Act—A Proposition Submitted to the Governor.

Dogs of War Called Off.

It seems now quite probable that the Kansas legislators' unrivaled specialty performance of burlesque legislation is not to terminate in red and horrent war. The comedy feature will be kept up to the close. It predominated on Thursday. The Governor, in his capacity as first officer of the State, ordered his militiamen out to protect the Populist cause, but the militiamen, though they did appear on the scene, gently but firmly declined to protect. They would go home first. Later the Governor was politely requested by the Sheriff of Shawnee County to keep his hands off. "I wish to inform you," said the Sheriff to the Governor, "that your action is without my consent." Finding that his soldiers wouldn't obey him, and that the Shawnee Sheriff simply bade him get hence and be hanged to him, the Governor has called his forces away from the House of Representatives, where they had been laying siege to a group of Republicans, bereft of light, heat and food. Wherefore the Populists will content themselves with hiring a hall down town and hold their legislative sessions apart from rude and interfering foes.

SPEAKER DOUGLASS

It would seem now that, with two houses of representatives in full blast, several armed farmers, a few troops, and the Sheriff of Shawnee, Kansas ought to be able to take care of herself. And then she has a Governor, too, albeit his subjects are manifestly disinclined to be governed. It is not likely that blood will be shed by any general collision, whatever may happen between hot-headed individuals.

REPRESENTATIVE RYAN

A correspondent says: "The spectacle exhibited at Topeka is disgraceful. The Populist party has defied the peace authorities of the county and resisted arrest. The Republicans have thrown themselves into an active and open defiance of the highest authority of the State.

GOV. LEWELLING.

Speaker Dunsmore said that the Populist House would continue to hold sessions in the basement of the State House and later, if the trouble is not settled soon, another hall would be hired. He said the House had no longer anything to do with the scheme to recapture the hall; that was now wholly in the hands of the Governor, and what he proposed to do nobody knew or could know. The serious portion of the controversy may be regarded as ended for the next twenty-four hours at least. The Governor has gone home to sleep and so has the Sheriff. The commander of the militia being no longer "in it" and being even without a base-ball bat, has nothing more to say. By to-morrow the cruel war will all be over.

The Populist House, in its session in the basement, formally resolved against the letter-carriers carrying provisions to the Republicans upstairs. The whole letter-carrier force of Topeka was employed in the work. The men, with well-filled bags, would appear in their gray uniforms and demand admittance to the state-house. United States District Attorney Ady and the United States Marshal were both on hand to see that they were not molested in their duties. They were not, of course, but it is no secret that their bags contained provender. In fact, the letter-carriers make no secret of what they were doing.

Attorney General Little said that no attempt would be made to remove the Republicans from Representative Hall by the Governor. "The Sheriff has organized a mob," said he, "and threatens to pounce down upon the militiamen in the State House. The men in the Capitol are trembling with fear for the consequences of an attack of this kind, and we will do nothing to precipitate it. The Sheriff's mob is armed with guns and clubs, and there is no telling what they will do if they should assault the military. The Populists will do business in another hall, and the military will be used to protect them there; if any attempt is made to disturb them the Governor will defend them at all hazards."

Representatives Rawson and Gruble, members of the Populist House, attended the afternoon's session. They said that sixty-four members, one more than a quorum, were present. Both of them were asked what would they do in case the Supreme Court decided the Douglass House to be a legal organization, and both replied that they would abide by the decision of the court. They insisted, however, that the court had no right to interfere.

Cause of All the Trouble.

In the present Legislature of Kansas the Senate consists of twenty-five Populists and fifteen Republicans. It is claimed that the House consists of sixty-four Republicans, fifty-nine Populists and two Democrats. On joint ballot, it is claimed, there are eighty-four Populists, seventy-nine Republicans and two Democrats. The Republicans have a majority and a quorum in the House. But the Populists allege that four Republicans who were defeated at the polls procured certificates of election through fraud and hold seats on the Republican side of Representative hall. The Populist "House" declared these Republican usurpers not entitled to seats, and seated the contestants on their own side of the hall. This action gave the Populists sixty-three members on their side, with only sixty on the Republican side. But the Republicans in dispute still sit with their side and vote. So each wing has an alleged quorum. The rival houses have been making faces at each other ever since their organization, but up to Tuesday no blows were struck.

It was announced that thousands of Republicans from various parts of the State were rushing to Topeka and will be in the ranks defending the Republican House. Along with this came the information that trainloads of Populists were expected. Another report is to the effect that the Republicans challenged the Governor to submit the legal points at issue to the State Supreme Court, and that he replied, in substance, that he would submit nothing to a Republican court. On the other hand, it is reported that he challenged the Republicans to await the passage of an appropriation act, and then test its validity in the courts. This was declined. In the meantime the Populist Legislature appropriated money for current expenses and the Republicans enjoined the State Treasurer from making payments. He is a Populist, and said he should disobey the injunction. Still, he and his bondsmen did not like to assume the responsibility, and he has not yet let any of the money go. The county treasurers are taking advantage of the confusion, and may refuse to pay tax collections to the State Treasurer.

Peffer Says "Starve the Rebels."

Governor Lewelling has been deluged with telegrams from Populists in all parts of the State tendering assistance in the way either of money or men. Among the dispatches received were the following:

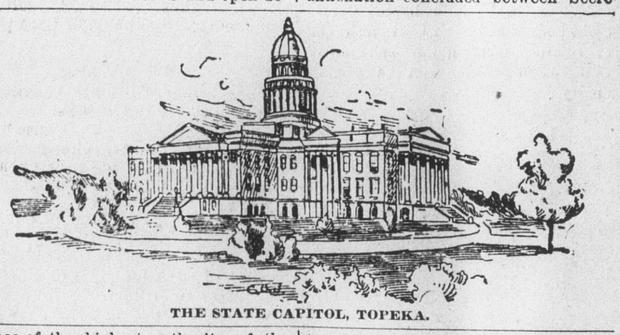
Guard the State safely. Starve the rebels out.
W. A. PEFFER,
JOHN DAVIS.

Pittsburg (Kan.) is ready with 1,000 men to sustain you in standing up for Kansas.
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Call on Jewell County for men or money all ready.
C. M. ROSS,
M. R. SUTHERLAND.

Should the exigency require, Montgomery County will furnish a regiment of 1,000 men to sustain you in enforcement of law and order.
R. P. KERCHIVAL.

Miami County is with you; stay with them.
W. T. SMITH, Chairman.



THE STATE CAPITOL, TOPEKA.

ADVISES ANNEXATION.

President Harrison's Hawaiian Communication to the Senate.

The message of the President in transmitting to the Senate the treaty of annexation concluded between Secretary of State Foster and the Commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii was as follows:

I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of annexation concluded Feb. 14, 1893, between John W. Foster, Secretary of State, who was duly empowered to act in that behalf on the part of the United States, and Lorrin Thurston, W. N. Castle, W. C. Wilder, C. L. Carter, and Joseph Marsden, the commissioners on the part of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. The provisional treaty, it will be observed, does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions that grow out of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The commissioners representing the Hawaiian Government have consented to leave to the future and to the just and benevolent purposes of the United States the adjustment of all such questions. I do not deem it necessary to discuss at length the conditions which have resulted in this decisive action. It has been the policy of the administration not only to respect but to encourage the continuance of an independent government with the Hawaiian Islands so long as it afforded suitable guarantees for the protection of life and property and maintained a stability and strength that gave adequate surety against the domination of any other power. The moral support of this government has continually manifested itself in the most friendly diplomatic relations and in many acts of courtesy to the Hawaiian rulers. The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this Government, but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Liliuokalani, which put in serious peril not only the large and preponderating interests of the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests, and, indeed, the decent administration of civil affairs and the peace of the islands. It is quite evident that the monarchy had become effete and the Queen's Government so weak and inadequate as to be the prey of designing and unscrupulous persons. The restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and unless actively supported by the United States would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. The influence and interests of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished. Only two courses are now open—one the establishment of a protectorate by the United States and the other annexation full and complete. I think the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States. These interests are not wholly selfish. It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a posession would not comport with our safety and with the peace of the world. This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no protest has been heard from any government against proceedings looking to annexation. Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly acknowledged the provisional government, and I think there is a general concurrence in the opinion that the deposed queen ought not to be restored. Prompt action upon this treaty is desirable. If it meets the approval of the Senate peace and good order will be secured in the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt will be, not only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard for the rights of all the people and of all foreigners domiciled there. The correspondence which accompanies the treaty will put the Senate in possession of all the facts known to the executive.

Briefiets.

NATURAL gas has been discovered at Brinkley, Tenn. The find is thought to be rich.

FIRE at Newton, Kan., damaged the Richardson general merchandise stock $10,000.

COL. DAVILA, who captured Nulla, has committed suicide in Comayagua, Honduras.

DICK TORMAN, a negro desperado, was shot to death by a posse near Grenada, Miss.

BOSTON capitalists have formed a $10,000,000 company to control the gas interests in New York.

A GRAND jury at Bangor, Me., has indicted between 200 and 300 persons for illegal sale of liquor.

A GENERAL snowstorm prevailed in Western Texas, Southern New Mexico and Northern Mexico.

IT is stated that Mgr. Satolli will make New York his headquarters instead of Washington.

THE Supreme Court of Mississippi has affirmed the death sentences of Ben McCoy and J. Terry, of the Copiah County gang of negro robbers and murderers.

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

MILITIA CALLED OUT BY GOV. LEWELLING.

Republican Members with Sledge-Hammers Break Through Strongly Barred Doors—State Troops with Gatling Guns Ordered to the Scene—A Conflict Imminent.

Bordering on Anarchy.

Topeka, Kan., special: Kansas is almost on the verge of civil war. The members of the Republican House Wednesday morning captured Representative Hall by force and turned out the Populists. They are now in possession, and Gov. Lewelling has ordered out the State militia to eject them. There is great excitement and a riot is imminent.

The Populists, who have had possession of the hall in the afternoons, adjourned yesterday until this afternoon, and, as has been the custom since the beginning of the session, the Republicans expected to hold their regular morning session to-day. But last night the Populists swore in a large number of assistant sergeants-at-arms, who were placed on guard, and the doors and entrances to the hall were locked this morning. No one was admitted to the hall excepting Populists and members of the press, and they were required to show a pass and run the gantlet of a dozen guards. The Republicans were fully informed of all these preparations to exclude them from the hall, and last night a hundred men were sworn in as deputies.

At 9 o'clock the members of the Republican House, with their officers, started from headquarters for the State House. The march through the long corridors leading to Representative Hall was unimpeded and the little column forced its way through the line of guards at the foot of the stairs in the west wing and started up the stairs. On the first landing was a crowd of Populist House officers under command of Adjt. Gen. Artz. They were armed, and the advancing Republican crowd was met with the muzzles of revolvers and Winchesters.

The Adjutant General commanded the Republicans to halt, but no stop was made, and the advance guard pushed into the crowd of Populists. Three or four of them succeeded in passing the doorkeepers after a brief struggle and getting into the hall, but the Populists succeeded in closing the door and barring it.

The Republicans on the outside demanded admittance, and when it was denied them Speaker Douglass swung a large sledge hammer and began to batter down the heavy doors leading from the cloak-room. It took many blows to beat a passage-way through, but the doors finally gave way and the Republicans legislators surged in with a loud shout. The Populists retreated, leaving the Republicans in full possession of the hall.

Ever since the opening of the session the Populists have had the committee rooms, Sergeant-at-arms' room and Chief Clerk's room. These were all locked and guarded from the inside, but after the House had been called to order the Republicans battered down the doors and took possession of them without encountering any resistance.

The Republicans and Populists are both swearing in officers as fast as possible to be in readiness for any emergency.

Called Out the Troops.

With the Republicans in possession of Representative Hall the interest of the Populists centered about the Governor's offices, and a guard was placed at his door. He issued a call for three companies of militia immediately after the clash in Representative Hall to storm the hall and take possession of it. Many of the militiamen declare that they will under no circumstances respond to the call of the Governor, and that they will not be a party to an assault on the Republican House. The Governor made a demand on the sheriff to swear in deputies and assist him in preserving the peace, but the sheriff declined, saying that he did not propose to be a judge as to which of the claimants was the legal House of Representatives. In a letter to the Governor he said that if the Governor proposed to protect the Dunsmore House, that House itself had full authority to enlist all the officers that it required to protect itself without any assistance from him.

Over two hundred men took the oath of office as assistant sergeants-at-arms in the Republican House this morning, and the Adjutant General was busy deputizing assistants all day for the Populists. Populists say they will take possession of Representative Hall at all hazards, and Republicans say that they will not yield even at the point of the bayonet. That a bloody conflict must come all admit.

Governor Lewelling has sent an order by telegraph to Captain Willis of the Light Artillery, at Wichita, commanding him to bring his company with gatling guns to Topeka by the first train and to assemble in the State house and await further orders.

Boodling in Napoleon's Time.

M. Henri Bouchot, in his new work, "L'Empire," makes public for the first time much interesting information about the profligacy of Napoleon I., the facts having been gathered from official documents to which until now no writer has had access. During his reign there was an extraordinary era of good stealing. The offices were filled with spendthrifts, who were tools of the ruler. Many were lifted from poverty into luxurious living and commanded to spend money as freely as they received it. The attendants at court were most favored. The Duke of Padua received $56,000 annually and a mansion in Paris; Berthier was allowed $220,000 and the exclusive revenue of Neuchatel; Bessieres drew $263,122 a year; Caulaincourt, $300,882; Cambaceres, $450,000; and others sums varying from $63,000 to $180,000 a year. These were stated sums, and in most cases there were pilferings besides.

About Plants.

THE Christ's thorn came from Algiers about 1596.

THE Catalonia jasmine came from India in 1629.

THE pink came from Italy to North Europe in 1567.

THE Provence rose was well known in Flanders in 1567.

THE red oleander is an Italian; first described in 1595.

THE savin is a Spanish plant; first mentioned in 1584.

THE tube rose came from Ceylon to Europe about 1629.

THE tulip is indigenous to South Europe; noticed in 1578.

THE thorny evergreen started from Central Italy in 1629.

THE lavender is a Sicilian plant, and emigrated about 1568.

THE clove grows wild in the Moluccas; first described in 1586.

THE arbor vitæ is native in Canada; first described in 1596.

THE red lily is Peruvian, and was taken to Spain in 1623.

THE laburnum grows wild in Hungary, and emigrated in 1576.

MORE THAN A BILLION.

Present Congress Beats Its Predecessor in Appropriations.

The Fifth-second Congress has seen the billion-dollar appropriation of its predecessor and gives promise of going over thirty millions better, says a press dispatch. Lest some should doubt the assertion that this Congress will also be known as a billion-dollar affair a few figures may be quoted. They were obtained by the correspondent from the appropriations committee and are accurate. They show that the appropriations for the first session of this Congress were in round numbers $507,000,000. The appropriation bills for this session have not all passed the Senate, but they have all passed the Democratic House, and as they will undoubtedly be increased by the Senate by probably ten millions—it is certain they will not be decreased—they are safe for the purpose of conservative computation.

How the Figures Look.

There are thirteen of them and in round numbers they are:

Legislative bill	$21,000,000
Sundry civil	39,000,000
Diplomatic	1,528,000
Military Academy	430,000
Postoffice	82,869,000
Indian	7,535,000
General deficiency	20,950,000
District of Columbia	6,733,000
Army	24,202,000
Pensions	166,400,000
Fortifications	21,000,000
Naval	21,234,000
Agriculture	3,196,000
Permanent appropriations	115,468,000
Total	$513,545,000
Appropriations last session	507,000,000
Grand total	$1,020,545,000

Such are the figures. If at the conclusion of the present Congress they show there is any change in the various sums the changes will in every case be increased. The correspondent sought an expression of opinion from the leading Republican and Democratic members of the appropriations committee. Mr. Dingley, Republican, of Maine, and Mr. Dockery, Democrat, of Missouri, both of whom will fight for the reputations of their respective parties at the drop of the hat. Mr. Dingley said: "I think that it can be stated within reasonable certainty that the appropriations for this session will reach the sum of $531,000,000. And as the appropriations for last year were $507,000,000 the total for the Fifty-second Congress will amount to $1,038,000,000, as against $988,000,000 made by the Fifty-first Congress, an increase of about $50,000,000, which is represented almost entirely by the pension appropriations."

Mr. Dockery, the Democrat, said: "The appropriations at the first session of this Congress amounted to $507,701,380.57, and the probable appropriations of this session will be about $537,000,000, or a total of $1,038,000,000 in round numbers."

Mr. Dingley's statement that the total Republican appropriations for the last Congress were only $988,000,000 is disputed by the Democrats, who claim that in addition to that sum the Fifty-first Congress passed the direct tax bill and the bill for back pay and bounty claims. The sums necessary for those bills were not known then, but they were to be paid whatever they turned out to be, and they were found to amount to over eighteen millions in all, of which three millions were for back pay and bounty claims bill. At any rate, the present Congress has exceeded in its appropriations its predecessors, and will be referred to by posterity as Billion Dollar Congress II.

POPULISTS TO GET EVEN.

Will Try to Call Back Appropriations to Several State Institutions.

Topeka, Kan., special: A Populist member said he would do all he could to secure the passage of bills withdrawing appropriations for the State University, State Normal School and other institutions that sent young men here to help defend the Republican house. Adjutant General H. H. Artz said that in less than six months he hoped to have the Kansas state militia in such shape that when he should call for the aid of troops he would have a thousand men on whom he could depend to obey orders.

It was rumored about town that Governor Lewelling had been assassinated. Sheriff Wilkinson and some deputies went to the Capitol immediately, but found no truth in the report. The scare started from the fact that a man, who is believed to be only half-witted, had threatened to shoot the Governor on sight. The fellow is still here, but has not been placed under arrest, as the Governor does not think it necessary. The Populists have created something of a sensation by the announcement of their intention to move the State capital from Topeka to Salina. About $100,000 is said to have been subscribed for this purpose and twenty-five acres of land have been given.

JUSTICE JACKSON CONFIRMED.

His Nomination Indorsed by the Senate Without Even the Formality of a Vote.

If there was at any time a disposition on the part of the Democrats to oppose the confirmation of Judge Jackson to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that opposition vanished when the Senate went into executive session Saturday afternoon. There was not even the formality of a vote. The executive journal was read, containing the nomination of Judge Jackson, which had previously been reported favorably, and when the President of the Senate said "If there are no objections the nomination will stand confirmed," not a Senator opened his mouth. In this quiet way all the opposition disappeared, and Associate Justice Jackson will, as soon as convenient to him, qualify for the place to which he has been appointed by a Republican President. The injunction of secrecy was not removed from the proceedings.

RECEPTION FOR HARRISON.

Arrangements Being Made to Welcome Him on His Return to Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis admirers of President Harrison are arranging to give him a reception when he returns from Washington. Several club organizations will take part in it. The arrangements are in charge of the Columbus Club, and meetings of special committees were held for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps in the matter. There will be addresses of welcome by prominent members of the party, and the clubs will join in a street demonstration. It is said that the President has discouraged the efforts of his friends to show their appreciation, but has not positively declined the proposed honor.

How the World Wags.

FLOODS have inundated parts of the city of Middlesborough, Ky.

ARIZONA offers $3,000 for the body of Kid, the outlaw, dead or alive.

MANY buildings have again been flooded at Port Deposit, Md.

IT is reported that the plan for a New York brewery trust has failed.

A TERRIFIC hurricane has swept the Samoan Islands. Many buildings were destroyed.

FIRE destroyed Schmidt's wall paper store at Crookston, Minn., causing a loss of $16,000.

REAR ADMIRAL A. L. CASE, U. S. N., died at his home in Washingon. He was 80 years old.

A ST. LOUIS firm shipped four car loads of fireworks for the inauguration display at Washington.

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Lawmakers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed, and Acted Upon.

Doings of Congress.

The Nicaragua canal bill was before the Senate Tuesday for a couple of hours, but was then laid aside so that the sundry civil appropriation bill might be proceeded with. The canal bill was the subject of two speeches and of a running discussion, in which Mr. Sherman, who is in charge of it, took a leading part. After a short conflict between the Democrats and Republicans of the House the Democrats were obliged to yield gracefully and to agree to the terms which the Republicans presented. These were that general debate on the invalid pension bill should be continued until the minority was accorded six hours debate. During the discussion of the bill in committee of the whole, Mr. Hatch indirectly gave notice of the course which he would pursue in reference to the anti-option bill. He had, he said, waited patiently for days in order that the consideration of the appropriation bills should be completed. But he now gave notice that unless the appropriation bills were disposed of in a reasonable time he would ask for the consideration of a measure (the anti-option bill), which, being a revenue bill, had a right of way.

The Nicaragua canal bill, though having the advantage of being the "unfinished business," had to give way Wednesday in the Senate to the sundry civil appropriation bill. All the amendments to that bill reported by the committee on appropriations, including the World's Fair items, were disposed of with the exception of the series relating to river and harbor improvements, and these were in full tide of debate when the President's Hawaiian message was delivered, and then, without the delay of a minute, on Senator Sherman's motion, the Senate went into executive session. The invalid pension appropriation bill monopolized the attention of the House. The general debate was enlivened by Mr. Boutelle of Maine, who made one of his vigorous and characteristic speeches, but the House at large looked upon the controversy without excitement, and it ended without any gain on either side.

The debate in the House over the pension-appropriation bill was brought to a dramatic and almost violent conclusion late Thursday afternoon by a scene which was only prevented by the Sergeant-at-arms and his mace from degenerating into an exchange of blows. The excitement was intense. The Speaker appealed to members to put an end to this most unseemly scene and take their seats; but it was several minutes before his appeal proved of any avail. When order was finally restored the House, finding it was in no temper to proceed with the consideration of the bill, adjourned. The session of the Senate was occupied in the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. An amendment involving the continuance of the office of supervisor of elections gave rise to a long and heated political discussion.

The sundry civil appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate Friday. The amendment which had been discussed Wednesday, and the effect of which is to continue in force the law for Federal supervision of elections, was carried by a party vote. All the committee amendments having been disposed of, and the bill being open to general amendment, the question as to the issue of 3 per cent. bonds to maintain the gold reserve was precipitated on the Senate. The amendment was offered by Mr. Sherman, and a point of order was raised against it by Mr. Stewart. The point was, after discussion, overruled by the Vice President and an appeal from that decision was laid on the table by a vote of 28 yeas to 18 nays. The merits of the amendment were discussed for the rest of the day, and the adjournment came before the debate closed. The pension bill was passed by the House and went through free from the various pension amendments which have