The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, - - - PUBLISHER.

HOLD OUT FALSE HOPE

MANY ARE SWINDLED IN THE CHEROKEE BOND SALE.

Landsharks Sell Land at Ridiculously Low Prices When They Can't Give the Shadow of a Title—Militia Force of the United States.

Dupe Many Victims.

Chief Harris of the Cherokee Nation and United States District Attorney Read had a conference at Fort Smith, Ark., the other day relative to an extensive swindle that is being perpetrated upon people in several States by unscrupulous attorneys in Arkansas. These latter are sending out circulars announcing that any person having Indian blood in his veins can be admitted to citizenship in the Indian Territory in time to share in the $6,000,000 from the sale of Cherokee bonds on payment of a good fee to the lawyers. Then there are 7,000 squatters on 100,000 acres of the best land in the Territory who are also sending out announcements through these same lawyers offering to sell the lands at ridiculously low prices, when they cannot give a shadow of title to an acre. Many people who have been victimized by this double swindle are flocking to the promised land only to find themselves deceived, and Chief Harris and Mr. Read are doing all they can to expose the swindle.

UNITED STATES MILITIA FORCES.

Figures from the Reports to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Secretary Lemont, of the War Department, has transmitted to Congress an abstract of the militia force of the United States, according to the latest returns received by the Adjutant General of the army. The returns show that in all the States and Territories the aggregate of enlisted militiamen is 112,190—Alaska, Utah and Oklahoma alone having no military organizations. The total number of men available for military duty in the United States is 8,223,997. This force, if organized, would make an army nearly five times as large as the famous army of Xerxes. Of the enlisted militiamen, 19,320 are non-commissioned officers. The commissioned officers number 9,278; among whom are 93 generals and 1,212 staff officers. New York leads in the size of militia forces, the enlisted men in that State numbering 12,819. Pennsylvania is next with 8,614, and Ohio ranks third with 6,125. Massachusetts has 5,566 militiamen and South Carolinia has 5,440. California stands sixth with 4,944, and Illinois ranks seventh, her militiamen numbering 4,777. There are 5 generals in the Illinois militia and 51 staff officers. The regimental and field officers number 68, and the company officers 223. The commissioned officers are 347 and the non-commissioned officers 767. There are 96 musicians and 3,567 privates. The number of men in the State available for military duty is estimated at 650,000.

LOSS BY FIRE OF $500,000,

Blaze at Savannah, Ga., in Which Several Buildings Are Burned.

Fire caused a loss at Savannah, Ga., of $500,000. Several valuable buildings are total wrecks. William Tilton was hurt by being run over by the hook and ladder truck. Arthur Tosback, a fireman, fell from a ladder, but was not badly injured. The fire started at 10 o'clock in the morning in the guano warehouse of Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., and from there spread to the Savannah Grocery Company's six-story brick building, which was totally consumed. The store of the Savannah Grocery Company was worth $180,000. It was insured for $130,000. The fire next extended to M. Ferst's wholesale grocery, three stories high. The stock is worth $150,000; insurance, $125,000. The building belongs to Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., and is valued at $100,000; insurance, $68,000. The guano warehouse is valued at $10,000.

MARDI GRAS OPENS.

Gorgeous Carnival Passes Through the Streets of New Orleans.

The carnival procession in New Orleans was unusually beautiful and notably free from accidents and violence. It was 11 o'clock in the forenoon when Rex appeared. The King was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm on all sides. Rex this year has taken from the great poets and storytellers of ancient and modern times material to make up his theme of literature, and his pageant, glittering in color, shows the effect of many months of patient and artistic work. There were nineteen floats in the procession and probably ninety characters were necessary to assist in the telling of the story. The decorations were brilliant in the extreme, and the costumes most gorgeous and striking, and brought out in all their beauty by the rays of the sun.

Threw Her Children Out.

At midnight the other night in Cincinnati, O., fire was discovered on the ground floor of a tenement. A man that discovered it threw a boulder through the second-story window and awakened the occupants, who were Mrs. Combs, her son Marion, aged 4, her daughter Stella, aged 6, and Miss Coleman, a friend. Mrs. Combs threw her two children out of the window on the stony pavement twenty feet below. The boy was fatally hurt; Mrs. Combs will die. Stella is unhurt, and Miss Coleman jumped, escaping with slight injuries.

Did Fire on the British.

The Governor of Sierra Leone has telegraphed a confirmation of the report received at Liverpool to the effect that there had been another engagement between the French and British forces on the frontier of Sierra Leone and that six men had been killed. The governor in his report says that several men were killed on both sides and that the French attacked the British, whose force was entirely composed of natives.

Farmers Meet at Topeka.

At the meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union in Topeka, about forty delegates were present. Gov. Lewelling and John F. Willets delivered the addresses of welcome. "Farmer" Dean, of New York, and Mann Page, of Richmond, Va., responded.

He Will Be Buried Alive.

Nevada, Ohio, citizens have raised a fund of $500 to pay a man named Levi Nye to be buried alive in a state of insensibility similar to the practices of Indian fakirs. Some of the citizens are trying to stop the experiment.

To Raise Duty on Wheat.

The French Customs Committee has adopted the proposal of M. Meline to raise the duty on wheat to 8 francs, with the proviso that when the price reaches 20 francs the duty is to be reduced by progressive diminutions of 50 centimes, and the duty is to be removed altogether when the price reaches 33 francs.

Santa Fe's Latest Move.

It is announced that the receivers of the Atchison system and their legal representatives will, in the United States Court, apply for a receiver for the Colorado Midland Railway and also for permission to receive and pay certain moneys in Kansas.

STATE BANK TAX TO STAY.

Bill Is Killed in Committee on Majority of One Vote.

The effort to repeal the tax on State bank circulations was beaten in the Committee on Banking by a vote of 8 yeas and 9 nays. The vote was taken on the bill of Representative Cox (Dem., Tenn.), which relieves State banks from any tax on their circulation, but does not extend the relief to circulation issued by private individuals or corporations. The vote in detail was as follows: For the bill—Cox (Tenn.), Cobb (Ala.), Hall (Mo.), Ellis (Ky.), Johnson (Ohio), Cobb (Mo.), Black (Ga.), and Culberson (Texas), all Democrats. Against the bill—Springer (Ill.), Sperry (Conn.), Warner (N. Y.), Democrats; and Johnson (Ind.), Brosius (Penn.), Walker (Mass.), Russell (Conn.), Henderson (Ill.), and Haugen (Wis.), Republicans. The favorable votes of Johnson, of Ohio, and Cobb, of Missouri, were given with the reservation that they would vote against the bill on the floor of the House. A second vote was taken on a motion to reconsider the motion to lay on the table. This time the lines were differently drawn, although the result was the same. Yeas—Sperry, Culberson, Walker, Brosius, Henderson, Russell, Haugen, Johnson (Ind.), Springer. Nays—Cox, Cobb (Mo.), Cobb (Ala.), Ellis, Warner, Johnson (O.), Black, Hall. Mr. Warner says that his new bill will be designed to secure repeal speedily and with it an elastic currency. Several other bills to secure repeal of the State bank tax, with various limitations, are before the committee, but may not be taken up.

BIG WAREHOUSE DESTROYED.

Cottages Crushed by Falling Brick Walls in Chicago.

The big five-story brick warehouse of Felix & Marston, wholesale dealers in wooden and willow ware, at Henry street and Stewart avenue, Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire and a number of lives endangered. The building, which was 100 feet wide by 175 feet long, extending south half a block to West Fifteenth street, was valued at $60,000, and with the stock, estimated at $75,000, is a complete loss. Felix & Marston's loss, aggregating $135,000, is covered by insurance. Three or four frame cottages owned by poor people were crushed to pieces by the falling walls of the warehouse, and, according to a dispatch, hard work by the firemen barely prevented the flames from spreading toward Canal street. Eleven employes were in the warehouse when the fire broke out, and so quickly did the flames rush over the dry stock of washtubs, towel-racks, butter-bowls, broom-handles, toothpicks and other woodenware that the men scarcely had time to escape. William Snooks, who was caught on the second floor, where it is supposed the fire started, leaped to the street below and was internally injured. Including the loss sustained by the owners of the cottages which were crushed by the falling walls, the fire destroyed nearly $140,000 worth of property.

WILL CIRCLE THE GLOBE.

Dr. Talmage Planning a Five-Months' Trip Around the World.

It has been announced that Rev. Dr. Talmage, the famous Brooklyn preacher, has completed arrangements for a tour of the world during the coming spring and summer. According to the programme, Dr. Talmage will go overland to San Francisco and will sail from that port the last week in May, taking the steamer to the Hawaiian Islands. He will also visit New Zealand, Australia, China and India in the East. In China a large portion of his time will be spent in Amoy, where his brother, the late Rev. Dr. John Talmage, was for forty-two years a missionary. The daughters, well-known missionaries, still live in Amoy and continue the work their father began. The journey homeward will be made from Ceylon, through Europe and across the Atlantic. Dr. Talmage will be accompanied by his wife and two daughters, and will be absent about five months. The extended trip through Asia and Europe has no connection with the present crisis in the affairs of his church. It was practically determined upon in 1892 when he was in Russia. It is his intention to preach and lecture in every place he visits while he is away.

An Envious Growl.

The action of Admiral Benham in firing on the insurgents at Rio Janeiro seems, if we may judge from the English press, to disturb John Bull. The St. James Gazette, commenting on the Associated Press interview with Admiral Benham, says: "The precious Monroe doctrine seems to be construed into allowing the United States alone to interfere in South American affairs." The Globe remarks: "Admiral da Gama tried to bully Admiral Benham and got the worst of it. Events show that Admiral Benham does not take the same view of the affair as Lord Rosebery. The British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, replying to a correspondent, wrote that he regretted the deplorable state of affairs in Brazil, but said that the government cannot depart from its general policy of non-intervention in the affairs of a foreign state." Continuing, the Globe says if the Washington authorities indorse Admiral Benham's action, England will be at direct variance with the United States on a vitally important provision of international law.

Gets Under Cover.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, and probably she most eccentric, has disappeared. For several weeks she had boarded at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Bonta, No. 89 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. She paid $7 a week for a rear hall bedroom, and is said to have eaten her meals in the kitchen. Last week Mrs. Bonta received an anonymous letter which informed her there was a plot on foot to abduct Mrs. Green and hold her for an enormous ransom. Mrs. Green, when shown the letter, hired a body guard and the next day left Mrs. Bonta's house very mysteriously. Whether she has merely sought another place of retirement or has been abducted no one is able to say. Mrs. Green is worth $60,000,000.

To Limit Enlistments.

The House Military Committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Mr. Curtis, of New York, limiting enlistment in the army to three years without any provision for three months' extra pay. The bill further provides that no soldier shall be re-enlisted whose record is not good; who is not a citizen of the United States, or has not declared his intention of being such; who cannot speak and read the English language, and who is over thirty years of age.

Fire Sweeps Fifty-two Farms.

A disastrous conflagration occurred near Neisse, in Prussian Silesia. The fire burned over fifty-two farms, destroying the woodland and all the dwellings, outbuildings, barns, etc. The people were forced to flee for their lives, the flames spreading with great rapidity, and were able to save but few of their possessions. All their provisions, hay, grain and other products were consumed, and this loss has entailed great misery. The damage is placed at 2,000,000 marks.

Serious Riot at Bogota.

A dispatch from Bogota says that serious riots have broken out in that city. They are a protest against the monopoly in tobacco. A mob of over seven thousand men attacked the government officers in spite of the efforts of the police. The troops were called out at last, and they charged the mob. Many persons were killed.

Bland's Coinage Bill.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, submitted to the House, accompanied by a report recommending its passage, his bill directing the coinage of silver bullion held in the Treasury. The report says that the measure provides for the issue of silver certificates in amount equal to the gain or seigniorage that may accrue on the coinage of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased under the Sherman act of July, 1890. This seigniorage is stated by Secretary Carlisle in his last annual report to be $55,156,861. The object of the bill is to make immediately available for the current expenses of the Government this amount. The certificates are authorized to be issued on the bullion in advance of the coinage, should the exigencies of the treasury require it. It is not likely, however, that this will be necessary, since the bullion may be coined at the rate of $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 per month if necessary. The bill in no respect alters the final result that would be obtained by the execution of the law of 1890, authorizing the purchase and disposition of the bullion bought under it. It does not change the terms of the law in this reapect, but simply hastens its execution.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

An Outbreak Causes Much Excitement at Mammoth, Arizona.

News comes from Mammoth, A. T., that Indians in that vicinity are on the warpath. On Wednesday afternoon, Hualpia Clark, a prospector, was attacked by four Indians. He easily evaded his assailants, and at once started for Mammoth, twelve miles away, for re-enforcements. Coming in, he found the camp of William Emerson, another prospector, looted of valuables and food. Emerson was not found, and Clark believes him killed. He was a man 55 years old and unmarried. Clark got to Mammoth at 11 o'clock. He at once aroused the camp, and was soon at the head of a party bent on capturing the Indians. About twenty men are now on the trail of the Indians, and a capture is expected. Clark is of the opinion there is a general outbreak of Apaches from the reservation. Neither event would surprise him. He says the scene of the supposed killing of Emerson is where the "Kid's" parents killed John Diehl six years ago.

BURNED TO DEATH IN THEIR HOME.

Terrible Fate of Two Little Children at Meadville, Pa.

Two children were cremated and their mother frightfully burned at Meadville, Pa. Mrs. James Scanlon, of Atlantic avenue, had stepped to the street to call her little boy, leaving her babe tied in a rocking chair in the dining-room and his 3-year-old sister at play in the sitting-room. When she returned by way of the dining-room five minutes later she was driven back by flames and terribly burned before she ran around to the front door, which was locked on the inside. Seeing her little girl trying to get out through a front window, the mother ran to help her, but just as she reached the window Mrs. Scanlon was overcome and fell in a swoon, and in another moment the child fell back into the flames. Help was within fifty yards of the scene of the fire when the mother fell, but could not reach the scene in time to be of service, and both children were burned to a crisp. The mother will recover, but may lose her mind. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MINING OPERATORS IN DANGER.

Arm Themselves in the Kanawha District and Fear the Worst.

Montgomery, W. Va., dispatches say that the situation in the Kanawha mine district is threatening. Three meetings were held, and on each occasion resolutions denouncing the operators were passed. At the last meeting the men agreed to do nothing to save the property of any coal operator in case it was attacked by striking coal operatives. The latter are thoroughly alarmed and are arming themselves to repel attack, if made. Several cases of Winchester rifles and ammunition have been shipped to the mines up the valley. Sheriff Sillman is in communication with the operators and is prepared to suppress any uprising. He will call upon the governor at once if any move is made.

Mexico's Gold Coinage.

The official report of the production and coinage of gold and silver in Mexico during the fiscal year of 1893 is out. It shows the production of $1,400,000 in gold and $48,500,000 in silver. The mintage for the year was $361,672 in gold and $27,160,876 in silver. The low amount of gold coined arises from the fact that the monetary system of Mexico is now operative practically on a silver basis.

People Starving in Spain.

At Cadiz the Governor reports that thousands of people out of work and starving are tramping through the country and that in consequence he anticipates disturbances in the rural districts.

Passed the House.

By a vote of 204 to 140 the Wilson tariff bill passed the House of Representatives after a three hours' debate.

Concerning the Ice Crop.

Wisconsin is expected to harvest 2,000,000 tons of ice this season. Indiana's crop is expected to fall short.

Killed the Peach Buds.

Peach buds were killed in Southern Illinois by the recent cold wave. Less than one-twentieth escaped.

To Prevent Prize Fighting.

A bill to prevent and punish prize fighting in Iowa was passed by the lower house of the Legislature.

Surrounded by Ruffians.

The private car of Mrs. Leland Stanford was surrounded at Sacramento by ruffians.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3 50	@	5 50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4 00	@	5 50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 25	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60	@	61
CORN—No. 2	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30
RYE—No. 2	44	@	48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	25½	@	26½
EGGS—Fresh	13	@	14
POTATOES—Per bu	50	@	60
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 00	@	5 00
HOGS—Choice Light	3 00	@	5 75
SHEEP—Common to Prime	2 00	@	3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57	@	57½
CORN—No. 2 White	35	@	35½
OATS—No. 2 White	31	@	32
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE	3 00	@	5 00
HOGS	3 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57	@	57½
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	30	@	30½
PORK—Mess	13 25	@	14 00
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE	3 00	@	5 00
HOGS	3 00	@	5 75
SHEEP	2 00	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59	@	60
CORN—No. 2	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	31	@	32
RYE—No. 2	51	@	52
DETROIT.			
CATTLE	3 00	@	4 75
HOGS	3 00	@	5 50
SHEEP	2 00	@	3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60	@	61
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2 White	30	@	32
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59	@	60
CORN—No. 3 Mixed	35	@	35½
OATS—No. 2 White	31	@	32
RYE—No. 2	49	@	51
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	71½	@	72½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	40	@	41
OATS—No. 2 White	35	@	36
LIVE HOGS—Good to Choice	5 00	@	5 75
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	61	@	61½
CORN—No. 3	35	@	35½
OATS—No. 2 White	30½	@	31½
RYE—No. 1	46	@	48
BARLEY—No. 2	50	@	51
PORK—Mess	12 50	@	13 00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE	3 00	@	5 50
HOGS	3 75	@	6 25
SHEEP	2 00	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	67	@	68
CORN—No. 2	43	@	44
OATS—White Western	36	@	40
BUTTER—Choice	22	@	27
PORK—Mess	14 50	@	15 25

G. W. CHILDS IS DEAD.

THE EMINENT PHILANTHROPIST PASSES FROM EARTH.

Stroke of Paralysis Leads to the End of the Career of the Great Philadelphia Publisher—Honors that Have Crowned His Works.

Beloved by the People.

George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, died at his residence from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, sustained by him two weeks previous. For some time previous to the day he was stricken Mr. Childs was overrun with work. The service at the Drexel Institute in memory of the late A. J. Drexel was to be held and Mr. Childs was particularly anxious that the occasion should be in every way worthy of his lifelong friend and companion. He busied himself arranging the details of the service and as the day approached he became nervous and worried. The service was to be held Saturday, and Thursday afternoon Mr. Childs was sitting in his office at the Ledger talking with William T. Steele, his private secretary, and I. F. Shepard, night editor of the paper. Suddenly Mr. Childs began to slip forward in his chair and would have fallen to the floor if the two gentlemen had not sprung forward and raised him up. Mr. Shepard and Mr. Steele and Mr. Childs himself believed

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

that the attack was nothing more than vertigo. Mr. Childs lay down, and Dr. J. M. Da Costa, his family physician, was sent for. When Dr. Da Costa arrived he found that Mr. Childs had had a slight stroke of paralysis, due, as the physicians have since learned, to the breaking of a small blood vessel in the head and the formation on the brain of a small clot of blood.

Another physician was called in. The doctors at the time did not apprehend any fatal results, as the paralysis was slight and did not greatly affect his limbs, and they had a good basis to work upon in Mr. Childs' splendid constitution and orderly life. For more than a week Mr. Childs' condition did not grow any worse, but on the contrary showed slight signs of improvement. The clot of blood on the brain, however, was not absorbed, as often happens in similar cases, and after a week the paralysis began to progress slowly. Shortly before 10 o'clock on the night of his death Mr. Childs' respiration became embarrassed and his pulse began to flag. His physicians recognized the signs of approaching dissolution, and although everything that medical science and skill could do to prolong life was done Mr. Childs sank rapidly, and at 3:01 o'clock the generous heart that beat so kindly for his fellow-men was stilled in death. Except his wife, Mr. Childs had no immediate family.

Universally Liked.

Few men have filled so wide a niche in modern American history as George W. Childs. He was not great in the sense that statesmen have been great; he was a follower of successful soldiers rather than their leader in the formation of public opinion. He was not a publicist in the sense that Horace Greeley was a publicist. He did not rank or pretend to rank with men like Garrison, Phillips, Everett, Lovejoy and the old phalanx of abolitionists; and the politician's trade was wholly foreign to his nature. Mr. Childs rarely sought to lead public sentiment, and never in his career did he so dictate the policy of the Philadelphia Ledger as to make it an aggressive factor in public affairs. To profit by the accretion already gained; to build up in conservative ways and to hold on to every element of progress and never lose a point was the chief secret of Mr. Childs' power for good. That he did a world of good nobody will deny. He acquired the means to do it, and he used it in a style of generosity peculiarly his own.

In the death of Mr. Childs Philadelphia loses one of the citizens of which the city was most proud and the country at large one of its best-known private citizens. From his early boyhood Mr. Childs' life was such that it can stand as a model and example to all men for what a noble manhood and an honest, upright, conscientious life should be. From a poor and friendless boy, beginning life as an errand boy at $2 per week, he rose through constant struggles to the position of one of the great publishers of the world and the honored and sought-for friend of eminent men in all walks of life.

FREDA WARD'S SLAYER.

How Alice Mitchell Is Spending Her Days in an Asylum.

The second anniversary of the death of Freda Ward at the hands of her girl lover, Alice Mitchell, has passed away. Just two years ago Miss Mitchell killed Freda near the Custom House in Memphis, Tenn., and for this crime she was tried, but upon her insanity being established she was sentenced to the West Tennessee Hospital for the Insane located near Bolivar. Here the life of the prisoner has passed uneventfully.

She rises at 6:30 o'clock every morning and puts her own room in order, though not obliged to do it. She has breakfast—and she usually eats a hearty meal—at 7:30, aids the attendants in cleaning up if she feels disposed, reads a little, and talks and plays games with those of the patients who are sane enough to join in such diversions. Dinner is served at 12:30, and in the afternoon, if the weather is fine, the patients are taken for a walk over the grounds. After the walk and on rainy afternoons Alice devotes herself almost exclusively to the practice of music. She is organist in the chapel, takes great interest in the hospital Sunday-school, and is considered the best scholar in the Bible class.

Dr. Douglass, the superintendent, says that, mentally, Alice is much improved since she entered the asylum, but he refuses to give an opinion as to whether she is sane enough to be released. In point of fact, it is doubtful if the girl ever leaves the asylum, even though she may never evince another symptom of insanity. She has proved herself possessed of a homicidal mania, and public opinion will demand that she be kept where a possible recurrence of it cannot work harm to others.

WILSON BILL PASSED.

GOES THROUGH THE HOUSE BY A VOTE OF 204 TO 140.

Reed Makes a Plea for Protection, While Crisp and Wilson Defend the Proposed Measure—Wilson's Admirers Carry Him About on Their Shoulders.

Unparalleled Scenes.

At the conclusion of one of the grandest, most imposing, and most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the American Capitol, the Wilson tariff bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 204 to 140. The events leading up to it were almost unparalleled in the annals of this country. Such a vast concourse of people as assembled to hear the last arguments upon the great economic issue about to be submitted for final arbitrament to the representatives of the American people had never before been seen within the precincts of the nation's legislative capital.

Three hours of debate preceded the vote on the bill. The participants were ex-Speaker Reed, Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee. The galleries were filled to overflowing with eager and expectant listeners. The corridors were packed and long lines of applicants for admission stood at each gallery door. All preparations had been made for a picturesque ending to the long debate and no one was disappointed by the entertainment. When the result of the ballot had been announced Mr. Wilson was carried about the chamber on the shoulders of his admirers.

Strictly speaking, it was not the Wilson bill that was passed, but what remained of the measure after running the gantlet of the committee of the whole in a three weeks' debate. During this discussion some of the main features of the measure prepared by the Ways and Means Committee were eliminated and important provisions added, but the bill will continue to be known as the Wilson bill. Before the final vote was taken the House ratified all the changes that had been ordered by the committee of the whole, so that the measure as it now stands provides for raw materials, including, coal, iron ore, lumber, hides, salt and wool, free sugar, an income tax, no sugar bounty, and no reciprocity features. The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS.

ABBOTT,	DUNN,	*McKeighan*,
ALDERSON,	DUNPHY,	McLAURIN,
ALEXANDER,	DURBOROW,	McMILLIN,
ALLEN,	EDMUNDS,	McNAGNY,
ARNOLD,	ELLIS (Ky.),	McRAE,
BAILEY,	ENGLISH,	MEREDITH,
Baker (Kan.),	ENLOE,	MONEY,
BALDWIN,	EPES,	MONTGOMERY,
BANKHEAD,	ERDMAN,	MORGAN,
BARNES,	EVERETT,	MOSES,
BARWIG,	FIELDER,	MUTCHLER,
Bell (Colo.),	FITHIAN,	NEILL,
BELL (Texas),	FORMAN,	OATES,
BELTZHOOVER,	FYAN,	O'NEIL (Mass),
BERRY,	G'ISS'HAIN'R,	OUTHWAITE,
BLACK (Ga.),	GOLDZIER,	PASCHAL,
BLACK (Ill.),	GOODNIGHT,	PATTERSON,
BLANCHARD,	GORMAN,	PAYNTER,
BLAND,	GRADY,	PEARSON,
BOATNER,	GRAHAM,	*Pence*,
Boen,	GRESHAM,	PE'DLE'TN(Tex)
BOWER (N. C.),	HALL (Minn.),	P'DLT'N (W.Va)
BRANCH,	HALL (Mo.),	PIGOTT,
BRAWLEY,	HAMMOND,	RAYNER,
BRECKINRIDGE (Ark.),	HARE,	REILLY,
	Harris,	RICHARDS (O.),
BRECKINRIDGE (Ky.),	HARTER	R'CH'DS'N(Mic.)
	HATCH,	RIC'DSON(Ten.)
BRETZ,	HAYES,	RITCHIE,
BRICKNER,	HEARD,	ROBBINS,
BROOKSHIRE,	H'ND'RS'N(N.C.)	RUSH,
BROWN,	HINES,	RUSSELL (Ga.),
BRYAN,	HOLMAN,	RYAN,
BUNN,	HOOKER(Miss.)	SAYERS,
BURNES,	HOUK (Ohio),	SHELL,
BYNUM,	HUDSON,	*Simpson*,
CABANISS,	HUNTER,	SNODGRASS,
CAMINETTI,	HUTCHESON,	SOMERS,
CANNON (Cal.)	IKIRT	SPRINGER,
CAPEHART,	JOHNSON (O.),	STALLINGS,
CARUTH,	JONES,	STOCKDALE,
CATCHINGS,	*Kem*,	STONE (Ky.),
CAUSEY,	KILGORE,	STRAIT,
CLANCY,	KRIBBS,	SWANSON,
CLARK (Mo.),	KYLE,	TALBERT (S.C.),
CLARK (Ala.),	LANE,	TALBOT (Mo.),
COBB (Ala.),	LAPHAM,	TARNSNEY,
COBB (Mo.),	LATIMER,	TATE,
COCKRAN,	LAWSON,	TAYLOR (Ind.),
COCKRELL,	LAYTON,	TERRY,
COFFEEN,	LESTER,	TRACEY,
COMPTON,	LISLE,	TUCKER,
CONN,	LIVINGSTON,	TURNER,
COOMBS,	LOCKWOOD,	TURPIN,
COOPER (Fla.),	LYNCH,	TYLER,
COOPER (Ind.),	MADDOX,	WARNER,
COOPER (Tex.),	MAGNER,	WASHINGTON,
CORNISH,	MAGUIRE,	WEADOCK,
COX,	MALLORY,	WELLS,
CRAIN,	MARSHALL,	WHEELER (Ala)
CRAWFORD,	MARTIN (Ind.),	WHITING,
CULBERSON,	MCALEER,	WILLIAMS (Ill.)
Davis (Kan.),	MCCREARY(Ky)	WILL'MS (Miss)
DEARMOND,	MCCULLOCH,	WILSON(W.Va),
DE FOREST,	MCDANNOLD,	WISE,
DENSON,	MCDEARMON,	WOLVERTON,
DINSMORE,	MCETTRICK,	WOODARD,
DOCKERY,	MCGANN,	CRISP—204.
DONOVAN,	MCKAIG.	

NAYS.

Adams, (Ky.),	Grout,	Phillips,
Aitken,	Hager,	Pickler,
Aldrich,	Halmer (Neb.),	Post,
Apsley,	HAINES,	Powers,
Avery,	Harmer,	PRICE,
Babcock,	Hartman,	Randall,
Baker (N. H.),	Haugen,	Ray,
Bartholdt,	Heiner (Pa.),	Reed,
BARTLETT,	Henderson (Ill.)	Reyburn,
Belden,	Henderson (Ia.)	ROBERTSON(La.
Bingham,	HENDRIX,	Robinson (Pa.),
Blair,	Hepburn,	Russell (Conn.),
Boutelle,	Herrmann,	SCH'RMERHORN
Bowers, (Cal.)	Hicks,	Scranton,
Broderick,	Hilborn,	Settle,
Brosius,	Hitt,	Shaw,
Burrows,	Hooker (N. Y.),	Sherman,
CADMUS,	Hopkins (Ill.),	SIBLEY,
Caldwell,	Hulick,	SICKLES,
Campbell,	Hull,	Smith,
Cannon (Ill.),	Johnson (Ind.),	SPERRY,
Chickering,	Johnson (N.D.),	Stephenson,
Childs,	Joy,	Stone, C. W.
Cogswell,	Keifer,	Stone, W. A.
Cooper (Wis.),	Lacey,	Storer,
Cousins,	Lefevre,	Strong,
COVERT,	Linton,	Tawney,
CUMMINGS,	Loud,	Taylor (Tenn.),
Curtis, (Kan.)	Loudenslager,	Thomas,
Curtis, (N. Y.)	Lucas,	Updegraff,
Dalzell,	Mahon,	Van Voorhis (N. Y.),
Daniels,	Marsh,	
DAVEY (La.),	Marvin (N. Y.),	Van Voorhis (Ohio),
Dingley,	McCall,	
Dolliver,	McCleary (Minn)	Wadsworth,
Doolittle,	McDowell,	Walker,
Draper,	Meiklejohn,	Wanger,
Ellis (Ore.),	Mercer,	Waugh,
Fletcher,	MEYER,	Wever,
Funk,	Moon,	Wheeler (Ill.),
Funston,	Morse,	White,
Gardner,	Murray,	Wilson (Ohio),
Gear,	*Newlands*,	Wilson (Wash.),
GEARY,	Northway,	Woomer,
Gillet (N.Y.),	PAGE,	Wright (Mass.),
Gillett (Mass.),	Payne,	Wright (Pa.).
Grosvenor,	Perkins,	—140.

Democrats are indicated by SMALL CAPS, Republicans by roman, and Populists by *italics*.

National Capital Notes.

THE deficit in the revenue for the month of January approximates $10,000,000.

CONGRESSMAN GORMAN fell on the sleety sidewalk, injuring his shoulder very badly.

THE Republicans in the Senate have decided to make no opposition to the admission of Utah as a State.

THE District of Columbia appropriation bill was reported to the House. The amount recommended is $4,927,194.97. Last year it was $6,413,233.91.

THE Secretary of the Treasury appointed a committee of scientific and mechanical experts to report on the best method of safe and vault construction, with a view of renewing or improving the vault facilities of the United States Treasury. They recommended vaults instead of safes. They tested a number of safes, making experiments with burglars' appliances, and in only one instance failed in effecting an opening sufficient to permit the robbery of the safe of its contents. They reported the vaults and safes of the great banking and safe deposit companies of New York and elsewhere much better protected than those of the Treasury Department.

FIRED ON THE REBELS.

THE UNITED STATES ASSERTS ITSELF AT RIO.

Cruiser Detroit Turns Her Cannon Loose and Brings the Insurgents to Their Knees—Admiral Benham's Course Approved—England May Follow Suit.

Lesson in the Shot.

Uncle Sam's guns have spoken in the bay of Rio Janeiro. By a timely shot fired on an insurgent vessel Rear Admiral Benham, of the United States navy, brought Admiral da Gama and the Brazilian rebels to realize that they cannot with impunity fire on American merchant vessels. The insurgent leader came near resigning and seeking an asylum on board the American fleet, but the younger officers would not yield. The principle has been firmly established that American vessels are not to be fired on.

ADMIRAL BENHAM.

Admiral Benham, finding that Admiral da Gama persisted in reckless firing that endangered the safety of American merchant vessels, entered a protest. Da Gama paid no heed to this. Furthermore, he notified Admiral Benham that if the three American merchantmen, the Amy, Good News and Julia Rollins, went to the Sandre Piers, as they had proposed, he would fire on them. Admiral Benham at once replied that the vessels would go to the piers if they wanted to and that he would send the Detroit to protect them. If the Detroit could not furnish sufficient protection every vessel of the American squadron would be employed in the work of protection, and Benham sought to warn the insurgent Admiral by clearing his decks for action. Da Gama refused to take this hint. A musket was fired from the Guanabara, Da Gama's flagship, at the Good News.

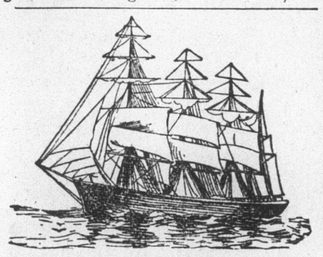
THE WARSHIP DETROIT.

The Detroit at once fired a six-pound shot across the bows of the Guanabara, whereupon the latter vessel replied with what is supposed to have been a blank cartridge. The Detroit then turned one of her guns upon the Guanabara and sent a small shot into her stern post, and was on the point of delivering a broadside at the insurgent ship when the Guanabara signaled that she would stop firing.

Da Gama Would Surrender.

In the meantime an American citizen, G. M. Rollins, who acted as the agent of Admiral da Gama in the arbitration negotiations, had visited all three of the American merchantmen and offered to have them towed at the expense of the insurgents if they would not go to the piers. This the captains of the merchantmen agreed to. This arrangement was reported to Admiral da Gama on board his flagship, the Liberdade. He then said: "It is too late. The glass is broken. I must yield to this foreign fleet of superior force. I will resign and give my sword to the American Admiral." Later in the day Admiral da Gama called a council of his officers, expecting that all of them would seek an asylum on board the American fleet, but the younger officers would not yield. It was stated at the council that Admiral Benham had offered Admiral da Gama and his officers asylum on board of the American war ships.

The situation was extremely delicate when the Detroit was beside the Good their guns loaded and aimed on all the News. The Guanabara and Trajano had American vessels, while two heavy insurgent tugs were ready to ram the Detroit. The Guanabara and Trajano together have eight splendid rifles, but



THE GUANABARA.

when the Detroit fired a six-pound shell into the Guanabara and Captain Brownson gave warning that if a gun was fired, even by accident, he would sink them and advised that they take the men from the guns, they weakened. Admiral Benham had the Newark ready to aid the Detroit, while the New York, Charleston and San Francisco were alert to receive the Aquidaban