

DEATH IN A TUNNEL.

TWO MEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.

Cause of the Terrible Accident Unknown - Dynamite Cartridge or Pocket of Natural Gas-Jap Coolies Raise a Riot in Hawaii.

By an explosion in the east end of the northwest tunnel at Chicago Tuesday morning two men were instantly killed, four were seriously injured and five others received slight wounds. The scene of the explosion was in the face of the workings 2,400 feet east of the shaft. The dead men were working immediately over the spot where the explosion occurred and they were torn to pieces. The other men, with but one or two exceptions, were working within a few feet of the scene of the explosion. The accident came without warning, and none had a chance to avoid the danger. The men were suddenly lifted from their feet and hurled against the walls of the tunnel. They were blinded by smoke and crushed by falling rock and earth. With the aid of men from the surface the dead and wounded were carried to the shaft and hoisted to the surface. Assistant Engineer H. J. Jackman, who superintends the work for the city, went into the workings after the accident. In the mass of debris he found a stick of giant powder which had failed to explode. This fact leads him to believe unexploded sticks of dynamite caused the explosion, having been ignited by the explosion of one of the electric lights which illuminate the tunnel. Superintendent William Ennis also holds the same theory. Others believe the men exploded the giant powder by striking it with their pickaxes or shovels while at work. Contractor Connell of the firm of Fitz-Simons & Connell, who is in charge of the work, advances the theory that the explosion was due to natural gas. The shock of the explosion was felt for blocks along the lake front, and caused hundreds to hurry to the tunnel. As soon as the fatal result of the accident became known to the workmen in the west tunnel they refused to work longer, and operations on the entire tunnel were at a standstill.

JAP COOLIES RIOT IN HAWAII.

Interpreter Beaten to Death by Sugar Plantation Laborers.

The schooner Transit, arrived from Honolulu, brings the news of a riot among the Japanese coolies employed on the sugar plantation on the island of Maui. Three hundred Japanese beat one of their number to death and afterward beat his body to a pulp with clubs. The murdered man was an interpreter named Kawata. He was accused of wrong-doing in regard to money entrusted to him and for overcharging them for services rendered as interpreter. A number of white men tried to preserve order and save Kawata's life, but they were too few to cope with the riot and were obliged to flee. As soon as news of the murder reached Waller's Scott and Dow, with a number of natives, visited the plantation, and threats were made by the only Cleveland Terminal, Columbus, Sandusky, and Toledo. They boarded a special train to guard the jail. The Japanese were ordered to return to their plantation immediately, with the alternative of being fired upon within five minutes. They slowly dispersed and went back to their homes, but it is believed had not the strong stand been made the band of coolies would have destroyed the jail and overrun the northern part of Maui.

WIPED OUT THE TOWN.

Chandler, O. T., the Scene of a Frightful Calamity.

A tornado at Chandler, forty miles east of Guthrie, O. T., at dusk Tuesday night destroyed three-fourths of the town of 1,500 people, and the report is that 200 are badly hurt and forty-five persons killed. The ruins quickly took fire, and many of the injured people were burned to death. Six persons in one building were plumed down by wreckage and met a slow death by fire. Only one physician and one nurse escaped injury, and he did what he could to relieve the distress of the wounded and dying. It is reported that only two buildings were left standing—the Mitchell Hotel and the Grand Island grocery store.

Steamfitters Strike.

A strike of the New York steam fitters, in which between 30,000 and 40,000 men may be involved, was declared Monday when over 1,100 steam fitters refused to go to work in their shops. The strike is the result of a practical lockout on the part of the bosses. The latter announced Saturday that the agreement hitherto existing between themselves and their employees would no longer be considered, and those who wished to report for work must sign new rules. The men refused to sign and so the strike is on.

Reception to the Press.

Apologies of President McKinley's inviting the newspaper correspondents to call on him the other day, is a report that next winter he will give six instead of but five state receptions, as has been heretofore. There will be the receptions to the diplomatic corps, the judiciary, the army and navy, the Congress, the public, and then, by President McKinley's direction, a sixth reception to the press.

Europe Is Interested.

A. Macchi, the foreign commissioner general of the Tennessee Centennial and Industrial Exposition, has returned from Europe. Mr. Macchi has been abroad since last August, collecting exhibits for the exposition, and says every country in Europe will send exhibits.

Killed in Thawing Dynamite.

The accidental explosion of a box of dynamite which two miners were attempting to thaw out at Dermott & Gunning's mine, near Orohoro, Mo., caused the death of Ben Brewer and Lon Gunning.

Can't Recover the Ring.

Judge McAdam of the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court has decided that when a man becomes engaged to marry a girl under legal age, and gives her an engagement ring, he cannot succeed in a suit to recover the ring, even though she filed him.

Iron Ore Pool Dissolved.

The Iron Ore Pool Association, known as the Iron Ore Pool, has been dissolved. The big interests and the Minnesota Iron company were unable to agree. This means lower prices for ore, greater production at mines and a reduction in the wages of labor.

BREAK IN THE CONCERT.

Great Britain Will Not Help Blockade Greek Ports.

The change in the policy of Great Britain has assumed definite shape. The recent massacre of Armenians at Tokat, the danger of further outbreaks in Anatolia and the action of the ports in semi-officially pointing out to the Turkish press and provincial officials that the blockade of the island of Crete by the fleets of the powers and the support given to the Turkish forces by the foreign fleets was a triumph for the policy of the British admiral in Crete, have shown that the British admiral in Crete has been notified not to send any warships of Great Britain to take part in the proposed blockade of the ports of Greece. At the same time, however, in order, apparently, to avoid an open rupture with the powers, Great Britain will acquiesce in the blockade of the Greek ports. According to reports in Constantinople diplomatic circles the powers have been notified of the British admiral's acquiescence in the blockade of the Greek ports. The sultan's advisers are making the best of the situation by pointing to the fact that Great Britain does not constitute the whole of Europe, and that so long as the sultan has the support of Russia, France, Germany and Austria he has nothing to fear from Great Britain. It is whispered that France will in all probability follow the example of Great Britain. France, it is explained, could readily take this step without disturbing to any appreciable degree her cord with Russia, and it is added that in any case the French Government would not risk taking part in the blockade of Greece, which would be an act of war, without first consulting the chamber of deputies, whose approval of the coercion policy is regarded as being far more certain. It is stated that Great Britain has intimated to the powers that if Greece is blockaded steps should also be taken to block the principal Turkish ports. This latest move of Great Britain in the Eastern game has undoubtedly called a halt for the present in the coercive measures, and may, it is said, bring about their abandonment.

PASSING OF MUTILATED COIN.

New Law Makes It a Criminal Offense and Provides Penalties.

Letters by the bureau have been passing for information concerning the new law in relation to the passing of mutilated coin, although those seeking the information might, in a majority of cases, have secured it from the United States district attorneys or secret service officers of their respective localities. In brief it may be explained that the law is in the main an extension of that against counterfeiting. It provides that the passing of mutilated or defaced coins, or the mutilation and defacement of coin for any purpose, shall be held to be a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment for a period of one to five years, or a fine of \$100 to \$2,000. Under this law the practice of presenting ladies with coins of gold or silver, with the initials of the donor engraved thereon, to be worn as bangles, is a criminal offense. The law also drives out of business a number of people who have made a good living by purchasing mutilated coins at a reduction from their face value and plugging up the holes so skillfully that the original mutilation could not be discovered. Even this kind of tampering with the money of the Government will be regarded as an offense under the statute.

COLORADO TO MAKE BEET SUGAR

Scheme to Root for a \$5,000,000 Sugar Trust Plant.

A. Searles, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, Denver, Colo., although he refuses to talk in regard to the object of his visit to Colorado, the Denver Republican says: "It is understood that, in association with David H. Moffat, the Denver banker and mine owner, the sugar trust is about to inaugurate a gigantic project for manufacturing beet sugar in Colorado. If carried to a successful issue it will involve an outlay of from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. When approached on the subject recently Mr. Moffat is quoted as having said that he stood ready to invest \$1,000,000 in the industry, provided proper conditions for carrying it on could be secured."

Passes the Senate.

The anti-department store bill passed the Illinois Senate Wednesday. The vote was 30 to 4, with 7 members absent or refusing to vote. The four members opposing the measure were Baxter, Chapman, Hamilton and McClellan. A number who voted for it did so under protest, saying they believed it to be unconstitutional, but were willing to let it go to the courts. Senator Baxter made a speech against the bill. He declared such legislation to be against the spirit of all advancement. The department store, he said, was the natural product of economical conditions. It was, he said, an example of the universal tendency toward the concentration of capital and the centralization of distribution. The introduction of machinery, he explained, resulted in doing away with the small shops and smithies, and in sending the spinning wheel and hand loom to the garret, but in the end it increased the power of productivity and made the luxuries and necessities more plentiful, and gave greater leisure to workmen for recreation and intellectual improvement. "If we are to follow the spirit of this legislation," said he, "we might as well do away with the direct and indirect taxes, the telephone. We should go back to the ox teams as a means of transportation and distribution of merchandise. I must vote against this bill," concluded Senator Baxter, "because it is not in the interest of the great consuming class; because it will impede progress and stop the march of civilization."

Exposition at Callao.

To promote the extension of various branches of industry in Peru, the Government has provided for a permanent exposition of machinery of all kinds, which foreign exhibits will be admitted duty free. The exposition opens at Callao July 28.

Bicycle Plant Burned.

At Reading, Pa., the large plant of the Acme bicycle works was destroyed by fire. All the valuable machinery was destroyed, making the total loss about \$75,000, covered by insurance. The building contained material for fully 5,000 bicycles.

Fears She Is Trapped.

St. Petersburg dispatch: In the most important quarters much annoyance is felt at the signs of the vacillating policy shown by the powers at a moment when the greatest firmness is necessary. The feeling is that the other powers are trying to place Russia in the undesirable position of shedding Christian blood. The Otago-loski publishes a very strong article on the subject, and thinks England is going to establish herself in Crete, and being there, say: "If you wish, I'll rest, and as Crete is not what you would not go to war about it. Crete can only be pacified by shedding Christian blood, but orthodox Russia cannot do so. England has done so before and can do it now." In diplomatic circles the position is looked upon as very embroiled, and the only solution which the Greeks insist on fighting they should be allowed to go on and be beaten.

CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

Austin and Several Villages Suffer Great Damage.

Sunday afternoon Austin, Texas, and the surrounding country was visited by a terrible cyclone. Several large electric light towers were blown down, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. Quite a number of houses in the residential part of the city were blown down and in several cases narrow escapes from death are reported. The small town of Clarksville was swept by the wind and many horses were killed by flying debris, while a number of small houses were blown down, though fortunately the inmates were not killed, though several were badly injured. Reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that the storm was general in this section. The small town of Buda near Austin was badly handled by the storm, quite a number of houses being blown down and one or two persons killed, though their names are not obtainable, owing to the fact that most of the telephone wires are down. The most of the telephone wires are down. This is the worst storm that has ever visited that section and it has laid waste everything in its track, though fortunately so far the reports of deaths are few. The storm was over in an hour and the sun came out as bright as if nothing had happened.

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WIRES DOWN AT TACOMA.

Heaviest Storm of the Winter Is Experienced.

At Tacoma Thursday the heaviest wind-storm of the winter raged, blowing a gale of forty-two miles an hour. Many chimneys were blown down and signs and billboards scattered promiscuously about. A large portion of the cornice of a three-story Pacific avenue building was blown down, bringing with it a tangle of live electric light and telegraph wires. The draw span of the Eleventh street bridge was blown open, temporarily stopping a funeral procession. In the surrounding country trees were blown down by the score. For some time Tacoma was cut off from communication with the outside world. The gale was felt by all sound steamers, which were more or less delayed. The British ship Rheindan Castle broke away from her buoy and drifted across the bar. A tree fell across a morning train on the Seattle branch, but it was decayed and broke in two without causing any damage.

Shock Felt for Twenty-five Miles.

A terrific explosion occurred at the works of the Dupont Chemical Company, located on the banks of the Delaware river at Gibbstown, N. J. Three men were blown to atoms. The dead are: James Henderson, Paulsboro, N. J.; Carl Wright, Paulsboro, N. J.; Thomas Stiles, Ashbury Park, N. J. A gang of workmen who started to clear away the wreckage immediately after the explosion were able to find only fragments of the remains of the unfortunate men. The explosion occurred in the separating building, and that structure, with four other buildings surrounding it, was blown to splinters. The destroyed factory was devoted to the manufacture of dynamite and powder, and because of the dangerous character of the explosives turned out, was remote from any habitation. The shock of the explosion was plainly felt at points twenty-five miles away.

Kentucky Banks Affected.

The Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., decided that the banks of the State must be taxed under the ad valorem law, thus reversing a decision rendered something over a year ago. This decision comes as a blow to the banking institutions of the State, who, heretofore, have been taxed under the Hewitt bill, passed in 1888, and which provided for the payment of 75 cents on each \$100 worth of capital stock.

Germany Follows Britain's Lead.

It is asserted at Constantinople on what is regarded as reliable authority that in consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in a blockade of Greek ports, Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the concert. It is understood that Turkey sent her squadron through the Dardanelles on the advice of Germany.

Children Burned to Death.

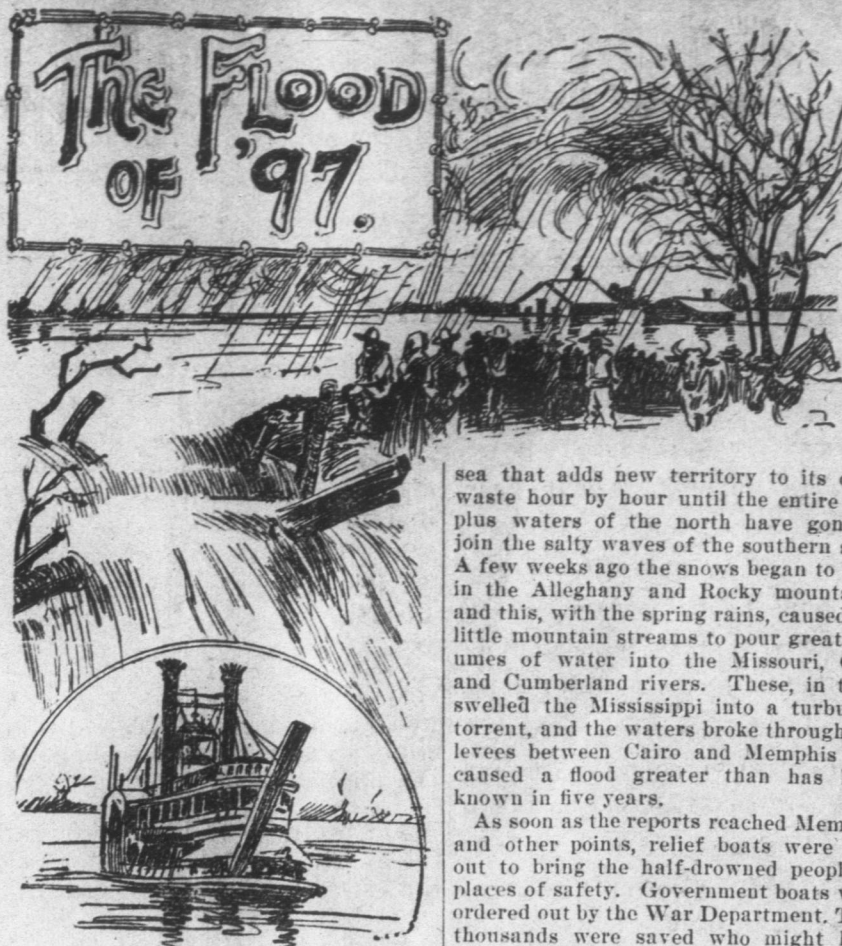
The dwelling of Frank Penrod, at Ladislaw, Iowa, burned Tuesday night. Five children burned to death. The oldest was 12, youngest 2. Origin of fire unknown.

Japan for Gold.

The bill adopting the gold standard has passed the house of peers of Japan and only awaits the signature of the emperor to become a law.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 10c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hull, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 38c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$5.10 to \$5.20. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 3, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 34c to 35c; pork, mess, \$5.50 to \$6.00. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 89c to 91c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, Western, 9c to 11c.



THE central Mississippi region, embracing some of the richest farm lands of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee, has been transformed into a great inland sea. Six thousand square miles of territory are under water, forming a monster and dreary panorama of ruin and misery. Farms, villages and even small cities are completely submerged.



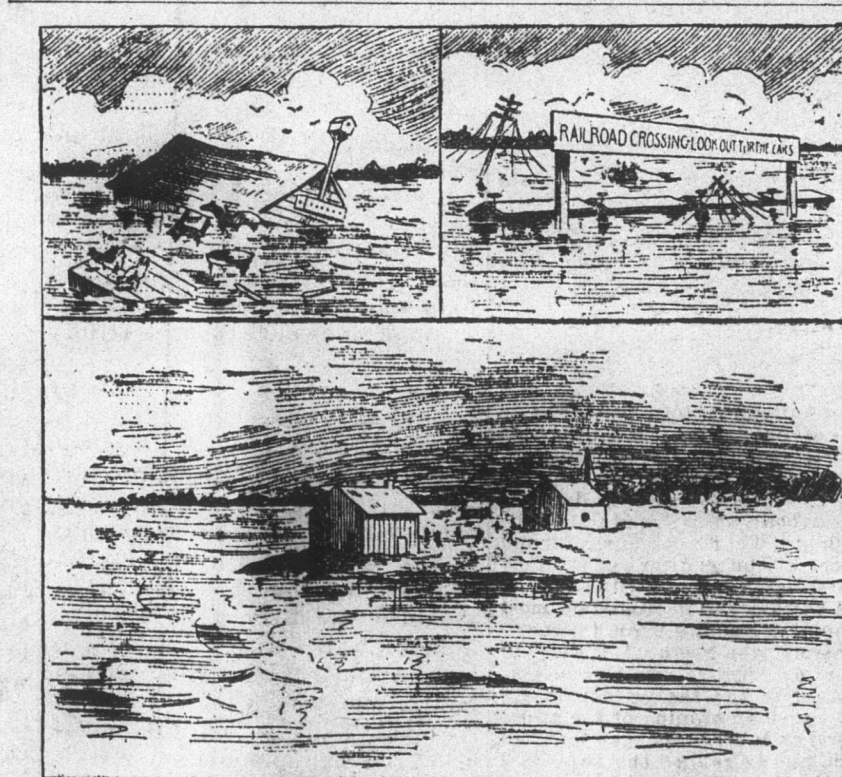
THE COMING OF THE RELIEF BOAT.

Several hundred human beings have probably perished in the flood. Thousands have been carried to Memphis and other places of safety by Mississippi steamboats, which pick their way among the tree tops, while other thousands still cling to their homes and refuse to leave. Beds, stoves and other furniture have been carried to the roofs and there these stoical people eat and sleep and sigh as they wait for the waters to fall. In many cases, chickens, pigs and cows are with them on the house-tops. Should the waters rise to where they are encamped these stoical will build rafts, encamp on them and drift whither the winds and currents carry them. Then, indeed, will the death list be swelled to appalling figures. But the prospect is not so dismal, for the waters are falling.

Though worse may come, existing conditions are bad enough. From Cairo, Ill., to Memphis, a distance of nearly 250 miles, the river is over its banks and the average width of submerged land is twenty-five miles. It is a long line of blackness and despair, with the surface of the muddy waters covered with floating timbers, wrecked houses, eddies of bloated dead animals, with an occasional lifeless human being mixed with the debris. Here and there is a mound or house-top. On some of the latter are found suffering, half-starved human beings and on the former small groups of shivering animals, wild and tame. It is not an uncommon thing to see cattle, hogs, sheep, coons, rabbits, deer and bears thus herded together.

The Mississippi is a cruel stream and never a spring passes that does not see it leave its banks and overflow the lowlands. These lands are mostly devoted to the cultivation of wheat and corn in the central section and cotton and sugar in Louisiana and Mississippi. Above Memphis there are no levees to speak of. There are a few, but they are as chaff when the big floods come. Tennessee is but little affected even at the highest stages of the river.

For miles about, sleeping and living in the open air or beneath the meager protection of a bit of canvas hoisted above them on strips of lumber or rough drift-wood snatched from the encircling waters. Hunger, sickness, privation, loss of life and property abound. Hundreds of these Southern settlers remain in the inundated districts and battle stubbornly with the



SCENES ALONG THE RIVER NEAR MEMPHIS.

The banks on the left are high and are supported by rocky hills that creep up almost to the river's edge. The volume of water is therefore thrown with all its terrible force to the unprotected sides of Arkansas territory, backing up the smaller rivers and streams, causing them to overflow the lakes, thus creating an inland

higher points, only to be again pushed back. The apparent indifference of some of these people is astounding. They have always lived in the same spot, and when offers are made to remove them to places of safety, they shake their heads and refuse to be aided. With sacks of corn carefully preserved, and with an occasional rabbit or bird, they eke out a scanty existence. To them a place of safety is a strange land in which they have no kindred, and where existence can only be secured by exertion. They have passed through other periods of flood and managed to "live through it somehow," and the most graphic description of the horrors to come fails to move them. "The water will drag him," they say.

"The situation is worst about fifty miles above Memphis. There the water stretches as far as the eye can see. It is nearly forty miles across at this point. Little settlements are indicated by the tops of rough board roofs, which protrude from the water, and which the boat passes slowly. On some higher points, men,



IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF PADUCAH.

women and children, cows, pigs, chickens, and even horses are to be seen huddled together and clustered about stoves, which have been carried out on roofs. A dugout canoe or two is usually pulled up beside these roofs, and the former occupants lie basking in the sun, some blessing God for its warmth, while others grumble and curse nature for the abundance of

water. Some of the queerest sights to be seen are where the settlers take to what they call the "scaffolding plan." Groups of four or five houses stand among the trees, in which the stoves, rough beds and a kitchen table are raised on scaffolds so close to the roofs of the houses that the occupants are obliged to stoop over as they stand on floating platforms leaning over the stove or table. The women and chil-

dren are forced to lie on the bed while the head of the house cruises about the vicinity and gathers driftwood to be dried and used for fuel." The flood of 1892 destroyed growing crops and property to the value of \$20,000,000. The present cannot be even approximately estimated, but it will exceed that of five years ago. From the Louis to Cairo, all of that immense basin that was created by the earthquake fifty years ago, is deep enough to swim a steamboat. This section embraces a remarkable big part of the wheat fields of southern Illinois and Missouri. The submerged farms may be entirely useless for grain purposes for the remainder of the year. It takes growing wheat a long time to recover from a flood, however short the period may be that it has suffered. So if the Missouri and Illinois valleys are not instantly drained the fall wheat crop there is gone. But it is south of Cairo and clear down to New Orleans where the real damage is now being done. That is the part of the country that lies unprotected, where millions of acres of fertile fields and hundreds of homes belonging to the laboring people are absolutely at the mercy of the remorseless waters.

Sparks from the Wires. Fire destroyed the Buchanan building at Beaver, Pa. Loss, \$50,000. An English syndicate is trying to buy seven breweries in Dayton, O., and is said to have secured an option on six of them for \$3,000,000. Gen. Julio Sangnully, the American citizen recently released from Moro castle, Cuba, was given a public reception in Philadelphia in the Academy of Music.

A bill to compel respectful treatment for the United States flag was introduced in the House by Representative Howe of New York. It provides that any person in the employ of the Government who shall utter words that reflect or cast reproach on the American flag, thereby showing disloyalty to the flag and the Government, from which they derive their livelihood, shall be immediately dismissed from the service.

Notes of Current Events. The Massachusetts House defeated by a vote of 99 to 61 the resolution for a monument in State House yard to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. After a bitter debate and many stormy scenes, the Manitoba Legislature ratified the settlement of the Roman Catholic parochial school question. The claim of Edward J. Ivory, the alleged dynamite conspirator, for \$20,000 damages against the English Government for false imprisonment, has been forwarded to Secretary of State Sherman. Joseph Blanner, the murderer of Mrs. Langfield in California, committed suicide while in jail at Meridian, Miss., by taking poison. Officers were expected the same day to take him back to California.

Articles of incorporation were granted in New Jersey to the Composite Typebar Company, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The company is to make type machinery and objects used in the art of printing.

In response to notices from American importers, several of the Toronto houses are rushing to the United States all the wool they have for the American trade. This is done in anticipation of the proposed duty of 12 cents a pound.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

The National Solons.

The House Wednesday was again engaged in tariff debate, the discussion lasting into the night. The opposition made by the college-bred New Englanders and by many scientific men against the duties placed on books and scientific apparatus by the Dingley bill induced the framers of the measure to amend it and restore so many of these articles to the free list as are imported for the use of educational institutions. The Senate's open session lasted only half an hour, and no bill was done beyond the introduction of bills. Among these was one by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, to repeal the civil service laws, and to do away with educational tests as a preliminary to entering the public service. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, presented a bill prohibiting "sitework" and kindred exhibitions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the territories and forbidding the shipment of pictures for these exhibits by mail or through any interstate means. The Senate confirmed the appointment of Binger Hermann, of Oregon, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office; E. G. Timms, of Wisconsin, to be Auditor of the State and other departments, and George E. Thumel, of Nebraska, to be Marshal of the United States district of Nebraska.

The Senate adjourned upon the tariff bill in the House closed Tuesday night, making the bill open for the amendment under the five-minute rule until the time set for a vote. The Senate held a half-hour session early in the day, and then, after two hours in executive session on the arbitration treaty, resumed the open session in order to go on with the bankruptcy bill. Amended credentials were presented in behalf of John W. Henderson, appointed by the Governor of Florida to the seat vacated by Mr. Call. It brought out a statement from Mr. Hoar, acting chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the action on the pending election cases was delayed by the uncertainty as to committee organization in the Senate. The revised credentials were referred to the Elections Committee.

The tariff bill was thrown open for amendment under the five-minute rule in the House Friday, but seven weary hours of work only served to dispose of nine of the 162 pages of the bill. Three slight committee amendments were adopted, one of which was to increase the duty on white lead from 2 1/2 to 3 cents a pound, the rate in the act of 1890. The present duty is 1 1/2 cents. In the Senate Mr. Gallinger (Rep.) of Nebraska presented several forms issued by the revenue commission to substantiate his recommendation that certain applicants for office were required to hop on one foot for twelve feet. The Senator read the "hopping" provision and several other questions as to the weight and height of the applicants, which he characterized as absurd. Referring to the size and weight requirement Mr. Gallinger said: "Phil Sheridan could not have served the government if the civil service commission had got at him." The matter was referred to the Civil Service Committee, adjourned Monday.

In the House Saturday, only five more of the 162 pages of the bill were disposed of, making fourteen pages in two of the five days allowed for consideration under the five-minute rule. Only five amendments were adopted, all of minor importance and each an amendment of the ways and means committee. Fully two hours were spent in the discussion of whether the foreigner or consumer paid the tax. If more progress is not made night sessions may be held. Senator Warren of Wyoming, in conference with the Republican members of the Senate committee on finance, made some suggestions concerning third-class wool, arguing more, however, to a change in rate than a change of rates.

The House Monday, without a quorum, continued debate of the tariff bill, but made little progress. The Senate resolution appropriating \$250,000 for immediate use on the Mississippi, amended so as to carry \$140,000 for clerk hire for members to July 1, \$20,000 for miscellaneous expenses of the House and \$11,000,000 customs deficiencies, was adopted, and at 5:25 the House adjourned. In the Senate a bill was reported favorably to prevent kinetoscope exhibitions of prize fights. Mr. Caffery of Louisiana secured favorable consideration of a joint resolution on making immediately available \$250,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio River. The appropriation is to be deducted from the \$2,500,000 given to the Mississippi River by the last river and harbor appropriation bill. The bill was passed confirming the compromise made between the officers of the government and the authorities of Arkansas relating to mutual claims. At 12:50 p. m. the Senate went into executive session on the arbitration treaty.

Tuesday was the last day for debate of the tariff bill in the House, and no other business was done. A number of amendments were adopted, but not one-third of the whole bill had been considered when debate closed. In the Senate Senator Allen, of Nebraska, made a long speech on the constitutionality of a tax beyond those requisite for revenue. The House amendments to the Senate joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 for the saving of life and property along the Mississippi River were agreed to. Among the petitions was one from the Board of Sheep Commissioners of Montana urging the most ample protection on wool in accordance with the platform promises, and asserting that the policy of protection would not long prevail without this adequate protection to the wool growing interest.

Notes of Current Events.

The Massachusetts House defeated by a vote of 99 to 61 the resolution for a monument in State House yard to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. After a bitter debate and many stormy scenes, the Manitoba Legislature ratified the settlement of the Roman Catholic parochial school question. The claim of Edward J. Ivory, the alleged dynamite conspirator, for \$20,000 damages against the English Government for false imprisonment, has been forwarded to Secretary of State Sherman. Joseph Blanner, the murderer of Mrs. Langfield in California, committed suicide while in jail at Meridian, Miss., by taking poison. Officers were expected the same day to take him back to California. Articles of incorporation were granted in New Jersey to the Composite Typebar Company, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The company is to make type machinery and objects used in the art of printing. In response to notices from American importers, several of the Toronto houses are rushing to the United States all the wool they have for the American trade. This is done in anticipation of the proposed duty of 12 cents a pound.