The Democratic Sentinel
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RENSSELAER, - - - INDIANA.

MAY INVADE HAWAII

REPORTED BOLD PLAN OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Fifteen Hundred Alleged Immigrants Trained for Military Duty, to Be Landed at Honolulu—Europe Complains of the Tariff Bill Provisions.

Supported by Great Britain.

A letter written by an intelligent Japanese official in Japan to a former Japanese officer living in Los Angeles, Cal., conveys the information that the Japanese Government will forward to Honolulu 1,500 Japanese emigrants. Those individuals are now in the garrison at Neegata, being soldiers in the Japanese service, and will go on shore in Honolulu as simply citizens, but drilled and ready for military duty at once. The steamers which are to convey these men have been chartered by the Japanese Government, and carry, in addition to the 1,500 passengers, arms, ammunition and military stores of sufficient quantity to make it interesting for any party trying to prevent their landing. In addition, three large men-of-war are already prepared to leave Yokohama, to arrive at Honolulu about the same time as the landing of the so-called emigrants will take place. It is an open secret on the Asiatic coast that the admiral in charge of the English fleet there will find it convenient to order some of his ships to cruise in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands about that time, and the game of bluff to be played by the Japanese will be backed by English blue jackets, if necessary.

EUROPE TO COMPLAIN.

New Tariff Bill Expected to Start a Commercial War.

A Washington dispatch says: A commercial war between the United States and Europe is expected to result from the operations of the Dingley law. While three nations of Europe separately filed protests against provisions of the law which they declared were inimical to their interests when the act was under consideration at the capital, all Europe, practically, is expected commercially to combine against this country as a result of the proposed enforcement of the bounty section of the statute. Instructions were sent by the State Department to the consular representatives of the United States throughout the world and by the Treasury Department to its special agents in Europe, directing them to report the amount of bounties paid by the governments to which they are accredited on any products raised for export to the United States. Just as soon as this information is at hand the Treasury Department will take steps to assess all such products at a duty equal to the rate imposed by the law in addition to the bounty paid by the foreign government.

APPEALS ARE ALL IN VAIN.

English Government Will Do Nothing for Mrs. Maybrick.

The British Government has again declined to interfere in the execution of the sentence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, on the ground that there is no reason for a change of judgment in the matter. The last effort to secure at least an amelioration in the conditions of her confinement was made by Ambassador Hay, who had some correspondence on the subject with the foreign office, which he has transmitted to the State Department. Lord Salisbary appears to have called for a report in the case from Secretary Ridley and the latter regretfully stated that he was unable, in view of the conclusion which had been reached by himself and by his predecessor as to Mrs. Maybrick's guilt, to recommend to her majesty any exceptional treatment should be accorded to her. Secretary Ridley also added that the medical report in Mrs. Maybrick's case was quite satisfactory, an evidence that the Government does not credit any of the statements as to the insanity of the prisoner.

Athletes of the Diamond.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Boston	53	24	Pittsburg	35	40
Cincinnati	48	26	Chicago	36	44
Baltimore	48	26	Louisville	35	45
New York	45	30	Brooklyn	33	44
Cleveland	42	34	Washington	29	46
Philadelphia	38	42	St. Louis	19	60

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Indianapolis	53	26	Detroit	40	44
Columbus	53	27	Minneapolis	28	57
St. Paul	54	32	Gr'd Rapids	26	54
Milwaukee	53	32	Kansas City	25	60

Explosion on a Steamer.

At 6:30 o'clock Friday evening a terrible explosion occurred on the steamer Nutmeg State while she was lying at her slip at Bridgeport, Conn., and as a result four men are dead, three others are thought to be fatally injured and a number more are in a serious condition. The steamer was damaged about $1,000. It was first alleged that lightning struck the boat, but it was later ascertained that a deck hand went into the hold to light his pipe and it is believed that the lighted match in a closed forecastle caused some naphtha gas to explode.

Handy Goes to Paris.

The President has appointed Major Moses P. Handy of Chicago "special commissioner" to go to Paris to lay out the ground plan for the American exhibit at the Paris exposition in 1900. The position carries with it a salary of $5,000.

More Miners Go Out.

The miners in the Monongah region in West Virginia have gone out en masse and the news from southwest and the Great Kanawha valley is that the miners have banked on Gov. Atkinson's good will and struck. There is great excitement.

Kearney Is Damaged by Hail.

A bad hailstorm struck Kearney, Neb., Monday afternoon. It started near Miller, about thirty miles northwest of Kearney, passed through Amherst and destroyed everything before it.

Unknown Schooner Sunk.

A dispatch from Nobske, Vineyard Sound, Thursday says that an unknown three-masted schooner sunk during the night on Hedge Fence shoal. The same dispatch says that an unknown two-masted schooner went ashore on the middle ground near that port.

Can't Work Without Coal.

The Tudor iron works in East St. Louis closed down three of its departments, letting out 150 men, on account of the scarcity of coal. It is stated that unless these works obtain a supply of coal within a very few days the entire mill will have to shut down.

HONOR TO BLACK JACK

MAGNIFICENT LOGAN STATUE UNVEILED IN CHICAGO.

Grand Demonstration in Honor of America's Greatest Volunteer Soldier—Ceremonies Marked by a Great Parade of Veterans.

Logan in Bronze.

Chicago correspondence:

Illinois has paid tribute to the last of the great triumvirate she gave to the nation when the nation's life was at stake. A shaft at Springfield marks the grave of Lincoln, the martyred President. A magnificent monument at Galena tells that from that city went forth Grant, the silent tanner, who became the great military chieftain. Now, in enduring bronze, the figure of Logan, the greatest of American volunteer soldiers, stands on the lake front in Chicago. With a great demonstration which, like the recent Grant commemoration in New York, was one not of sorrow and mourning, but of glory and joy, the monument to Logan was unveiled Thursday. This was the anniversary of the battle of Atlanta, fought in 1864, at which Logan reached the summit of his military fame.

The ceremony was accomplished in the presence of a multitude notable in its factors, and with a magnificence of detail quite unprecedented. On the platform at the foot of the statue was grouped a company that no event of less importance could have called together. The widow of the dead general, army officers who served with him through the war, Governors of States, members of President McKinley's cabinet and United States Senators sat in the shadow of St. Gauden's heroic statue and took part in the exercises. In the throng that listened to Mr. Peck's oration were many of the leading citizens of the nation and in those greater multitudes along the line of march were thousands of Chicago residents together with other thousands from every quarter of the country.

The city has rarely been so profusely decorated. It was not alone from public buildings that bunting had been flung to the breeze, but business houses and private residences in every section of the city shared in the general display. President McKinley could not attend in person; his duties in Washington during the closing hours of Congress rendered such a step impracticable.

It was well on to 2 o'clock when a boyish figure arose out of a forest of serried row on row of people. The sun was tangled in his hair and on his face, almost girlish in its youthful beauty, there rested such an expression as might be expected upon the countenance of a lad of 5 years entrusted with a great responsibility. One moment he stood there outlined against the placid background of lake and sky, and then made a sudden gesture with his right arm. Up the silken cord that hid the rugged features of the warrior statesman from thousands of expectant ones there went a thrill and a quiver, a cloth fell to the base of the monument and there was no longer any reason for the immense throng to refrain from feasting its eyes on the surpassing beauties of the apotheosis in bronze of all that was martial, all that was heroic in the inspiring presence of the Black Eagle.

The uncovering of the statue was the signal for a chorus of thirteen guns to growl forth approbative thunder, and, as the windows round about rattled in their casements a castanet accompaniment, smaller pieces of ordnance took up the warlike strain and grizzled veterans, burned by unsparing suns almost to the color of the bronze counterfeit of their once resistless leader, recalled his valorous attitude before Atlanta on another July day, thirty-three years ago, when, with tears in his eyes, he saw his men mowed down by desperate Southrons like ripened wheat before the reapers, and, a hundred times at death's portals, a hundred times eluded on his black charger the pale equestrian of the fates. Or they may have been reminded of that other day at bloody Belmont, when, his horse shot beneath him, he carved his way through a seemingly impenetrable wall of bone and sinew to a decisive victory, but at a fearful cost to his own boys, not less brave than their fierce antagonists. Be these things as they may, tears stood in the eyes of some whose lids had for years remained unwetted, and on the faces of others a faraway expression, glorifying and illuminating them, rested.

The parade was reviewed by Mrs. Logan, Captain John A. Logan and wife, John A. Logan III., whose tiny hand loosed the drapery and unveiled the figure in bronze; by Major and Mrs. William F. Tucker, the latter a daughter of the hero of Atlanta; by members of President McKinley's cabinet, and other distinguished guests of the city. Besides these the reviewers included: Gov. Tanner of Illinois, Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska, Gov. Drake of Iowa, Gov. James A. Mount of Indiana, Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, Gov. Scofield of Wisconsin, Secretary of War R. A. Alger and Mrs. Alger, ex-Senator D. M. Sabin of Minnesota, Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Lord Breadalbane of England, Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma. The two brothers of Gen. Logan—Thomas M. Logan of Murphysboro, Ill., John A. Logan's birthplace, and James V. Logan of Olney, Ill., occupied places of honor. There were besides hundreds of men and women who had known the general in life and who had come to pay their tribute of honor to his momery. And the city itself, having announced its intention to make of this a holiday, also reviewed the parade from every foot of standing room along the miles of the line of march.

Twenty Thousand Soldiers.

In the column which swept away from Twelfth street and Michigan avenue at 3 o'clock were more than twenty thousand soldiers under arms, the whole commanded by Gen. John R. Brooke. The regular service, the National Guard and various uniformed semi-military organizations were generously represented. And no body of marchers has ever presented in Chicago a more inspiring sight. In dress, in arms, in bearing and in the masterful methods of control they were one of the most interesting features of the entire event.

First in the parade line was a remnant of the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers, Gen. Logan's old regiment, and at its head Gen. Pearson, the regiment's last colonel, unfurled the tattered folds of the regimental flag. Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic marched through Michigan avenue by thousands and tens of thousands. As they passed the noble figure erected by a grateful State, they walked with bared heads. With these veterans who wore the blue marched the veterans who wore the gray and whose ranks were thinned on that awful day at Atlanta more than thirty years ago. Then soldiers swung past in rhythmical march, the regulars of the United States army and the National Guard of Illinois, more than 20,000 in all, an army in themselves. Uniformed detachments of those civic societies which teach patriotism while they teach fraternity closed the line. All these passed in review before the distinguished guests, conspicuous among them being the white-haired widow of the man who has gone, the weight of her weeds lightened by this demonstration.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the interest and enthusiasm which from first to last marked the proceedings. The bugle call of "assembly" with which the formal exercises were opened struck a keynote that expressed the military temper of the day; and not an incident in speech or song or action proved a discord. Thousands of heads bent low while Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards prayed. When he had finished the band played martial music that stirred the old soldiers present to the depths of their souls. The selection was "Battle Scenes of the War," in which the patter of musketry, the screaming of shells, the cooing of bullets and the grumbling of cannon all were imitated.

Judge Henry W. Blodgett, president of the board of monument commissioners, presented the statue to the State of Illinois in well-chosen phrases, and the unveiling followed. Gov. Tanner accepted the statue on behalf of the people of the State in a brief address, and George R. Peck delivered an oration which quite outran his already splendid reputation.

Years hence, when the clustering curls of the youngest John A. Logan shall have become whitened by the rime of many winters, he, no longer least in age of the namesakes of the cyclonic general, will gather other John A. Logans about him and tell them of that wonderful July day in Chicago when by a movement of his tiny hand he bared the greatest triumph of the greatest sculptor to the eager gaze of a patriotic multitude.

In warlike bronze the man of battle, anointed with fire and smoke, and the shadow of impending death, has been anointed with libations of praise and given to unborn generations, who are bidden to cherish and honor the name of John A. Logan. With military and civic pomp the people of the nation united to do honor to the hero of Atlanta. The son of Illinois, who seized the fallen standard and rode through the hail of bullets, rallying the broken troops and turning defeat to victory has been praised by statesmen and honored by the presence of a fourth of the nation's standing army.

A Heroic Figure.

The statue, which is the tribute of the State, cost $50,000. The contract for it was made with Augustus St. Gaudens ten years ago and he was told to take his time and make the statue his masterpiece. He selected as the scene to be depicted that moment during the battle of Atlanta, when Logan took command of the Army of the Tennessee. Readers of history know that this engagement, on the banks of Peach Tree creek, was one of the bloodiest of the war. Brave Gen. McPherson was in command when the battle opened. Within an hour he had fallen. The Union lines had been split, the flank had been turned and Hood's eager legions were rolling up the Army of the Tennessee like a scroll. Then a wild figure burst on the vision of the disheartened men in blue. "Black Jack" Logan dashed along the lines. Waving a ragged battle flag snatched from the hand of a color bearer, with head uncovered, his long black hair streaming in the wind, with eagle-like features illumined by the fire of resolve, and driving spurs into his horse, he looked the very personification of victorious war. At his word the lines were reformed. Hood was beaten back. Seven thousand men fell on either side, but the victory was with the Union. That is the scene depicted by the sculptor for this monument—the supreme moment when Logan headed the Army of the Tennessee and reining back his horse, gave the order which saved the battle. The statue is of heroic size and mounted on a base rising 24 feet above the level of Michigan avenue.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LOGAN IN CHICAGO.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

JOHN A. LOGAN III.

The sensational "stolen image" case of the Onset Bay (Mass.) Theosophical camp ground finally reached the district court. As an outcome Clarence B. Crane, a newspaper man who has figured in the affair, was found guilty of stealing the image of Buddha from the cottage of Mr. Foulke and fined $50.

Maj. Perley, the well-known Canadian rifleman, died of bronchitis at Bisley, Eng.

DINGLEY BILL IS LAW

MEASURE PASSED AND SIGNED BY M'KINLEY.

Conference Report Is Approved by a Vote of 40 to 30—Treasury Officials Notified That the New Duties Are Now in Force.

Takes Effect at Once.

The last step necessary to make the Dingley tariff bill the law of the land was taken at the White House when the President affixed his signature at 4:04 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 3 p. m., when the Senate, by a vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The final vote on the tariff conference report and the bill was as follows:

YEAS.

Republicans.

Aldrich,	McBride,
Allison,	McMillan,
Baker,	Mason,
Burrows,	Morrill,
Carter,	Nelson,
Clark,	Penrose,
Davis,	Perkins,
Deboe,	Platt (Conn.)
Elkins,	Platt (N. Y.)
Fairbanks,	Pritchard,
Foraker,	Proctor,
Frye,	Quay,
Gallinger,	Sewell,
Gear,	Shoup,
Hale,	Spooner,
Hansbrough,	Thurston,
Hawley,	Warren,
Hoar,	Wetmore.
Lodge,	

Populists.

Jones (Nev.),	Stewart.

Democrat.

McEnery—Total, 40.

NAYS.

Democrats.

Bacon,	Mitchell,
Bate,	Morgan,
Berry,	Murphy,
Caffery,	Pasco,
Chilton,	Pettus,
Clay,	Roach,
Cockrell,	Smith,
Daniel,	Tillman,
Faulkner,	Turley,
Gorman,	Turner,
Lindsay,	Turpie,
Jones (Ark.),	Vest,
Mallory,	Walthall,
Martin,	White.
Mills,	

Populist.

Harris—Total, 30.

PAIRS.

For—	Against—
Chandler,	Cannon,
Cullom,	Gray,
Wolcott,	George,
Hanna,	Rawlins,
Wellington,	McLaurin,
Mantle,	Kenney,
Wilson,	Heitfeld.

NOT VOTING.

Allen,	Teller.
Butler,	

ABSENT.

Kyle,	Pettigrew,

Mr. Porter, the President's secretary, was in constant communication with the capitol by telephone, so that he was able to advise the President promptly of the starting of the bill from the House for the White House. A few moments before 4 o'clock Representative Dingley appeared, accompanied by Representatives Hager, chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills. They were admitted at once into the presence of Mr. McKinley. The latter was sitting quietly at the long cabinet table with Secretary Gage and Attorney General McKenna on one side and Postmaster General Gary and Secretary Wilson on the other. He rose and greeted Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hager cordially and proceeded at once to the work of approval. Mr. Porter turned to the last sheet of the bill and laid the document before the President. He had several pens at hand the owners of which had begged might be used to sign the tariff act. But Mr. Dingley, unexpectedly taking a case from his pocket, produced a beautiful mother of pearl handled pen, dainty enough for a lady's use, and requested that it be used for the signature. The President recognized the right of Mr. Dingley. Dipping it deep into the inkwell, he steadily appended his signature to the bill, asked the date, and wrote "July 24, approved," and the bill was a law.

Estimates of Revenues.

According to estimates by treasury officials the revenue to be produced by the new law will exceed the amount raised in the last year of the Wilson bill by at least $30,000,000. But they claim that the revenue producing powers of the new law will be seriously crippled by the anticipatory importations of the last three or four months.

The chemical schedule of the new law, they say, will produce revenue to the amount of $6,695,000. In 1896 it brought $5,500,000 (in round numbers).

The earthenware and glassware schedule is counted upon for $9,741,000, while in 1896 it brought $7,900,000.

The lumber schedule, it is anticipated, will produce $2,400,000. It brought only $380,000 in 1896, owing to free trade in Canadian lumber.

Even with the enormous anticipatory importations the sugar schedule is expected to bring in, at the lowest estimate, $38,000,000, as against $29,000,000 in 1896. A more liberal estimate places the prospective sugar revenues at $55,000,000.

On tobacco and manufactures thereof the estimated revenue for the next year is $16,400,000, against $14,800,000 last year.

In the agricultural schedule the estimates of revenue run from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, compared with $7,900,000 in 1896.

Imported wines, spirits and malt liquors are counted upon for $7,935,000, against $6,900,000 last year.

In flax, hemp, jute, etc., the revenues for next year are estimated at from $15,000,000 to $19,000,000, contrasted with $12,000,000 last year.

On wool and manufactures thereof the estimate is at least double the revenue of last year, which was $23,000,000.

Silks and silk goods are expected to bring about $14,000,000, against $12,500,000 last year.

On pulp, paper and books the estimate is $2,000,000, contrasted with $1,200,000 last year.

Schedule I, manufactures of cotton, brought in $9,300,000 last year, and it is estimated will produce over $11,000,000 next year.

The sundries schedule, which includes miscellaneous items not otherwise specified, produced $10,900,000 last year, and the lowest estimate for next year is $13,500,000, while a more liberal calculation places it at $20,000,000.

Step Off the Moving Train.

Passengers are to have an opportunity to board and leave trains which are in motion at the Paris exposition of 1900 by means of a new system devised by a French civil engineer. The idea was suggested by the moving sidewalk of the world's fair. The outer circumference of a circular platform is to travel at the same rates as the passing train. There will be no danger upon entering the platform from a staircase in the center, where the speed is comparatively low. In advancing toward the edge the increase is gradual and anticipated. The station attendant overlooks the entire platform from a tower in the center, and should there be a heavy crowd he causes the train, by means of switches, to run around the station, allowing ample time to discharge and take on all passengers. It is proposed to work trains and platforms at a speed of seven and one-half miles an hour.

NAMED BY REED.

List of Committees as Announced by the Speaker of the House.

Speaker Reed Saturday night announced the House committees. The committees on ways and means, accounts and mileage were announced at the beginning of the session. The chairmen of the various committees and the positions occupied by the Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Wisconsin men are as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, William Alden Smith of Michigan, Charles L. Hendy of Indiana, Republicans.

Appropriations—Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, James A. Hemenway of Indiana, Samuel S. Barney of Wisconsin, William H. Moody of Massachusetts, Samuel J. Pugh of Kentucky, Stephen W. Northway of Ohio, Republicans; Alexander M. Dockery of Missouri, Democrat.

Judiciary—David B. Henderson of Iowa, Thomas Updegraff of Iowa, James A. Connolly of Illinois, John J. Jenkins of Wisconsin, Jesse R. Overstreet of Indiana, Republicans.

Banking and Currency—Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts, Henry U. Johnson of Indiana, George Spalding of Michigan, George W. Prince of Illinois, Republicans.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Charles W. Stone of Pennsylvania, Edward C. Miner of Wisconsin, Thomas Updegraff of Iowa, James H. Southard of Ohio, Daniel W. Mills of Illinois, Republicans; Samuel Maxwell of Nebraska, Fusion.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—William P. Hepburn of Iowa, John B. Corliss of Michigan, James R. Mann of Illinois, Republicans; William H. Hinrichsen of Illinois, Democrat.

Rivers and Harbors—Warren B. Hooker of New York, Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, Walter Reeves of Illinois, Roswell P. Bishop of Michigan, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Republicans;

Agriculture—James W. Wadsworth of New York, Vespasian Warner of Illinois, Edward Sauerhering of Wisconsin, Horace G. Snover of Michigan, William Lorimer of Illinois, Republicans.

Military Affairs—John A. Thull of Iowa, Benjamin F. Marsh of Illinois, Michael Griffin of Wisconsin, Hugh R. Belknap of Illinois, Republicans; Thomas M. Jett of Illinois, Democrat.

Naval Affairs—Charles A. Boutelle of Maine, George E. Foss of Illinois, Republicans.

Postoffices and Postroads—Eugene F. Loud of California, George W. Smith of Illinois, William Lorimer of Illinois, Republicans.

Public Lands—John F. Lacy of Iowa, Samuel S. Barney of Wisconsin, C. D. Shelden of Michigan, Daniel W. Mills of Illinois, Republicans.

Indian Affairs—James S. Sherman of New York, James F. Lacy of Iowa, Horace G. Snover of Michigan, Charles B. Landis of Indiana, Republicans; William T. Zenor of Indiana, Democrat.

Territories—William S. Knox of Massachusetts, M. Griffin of Wisconsin, J. A. Hemenway of Indiana, William S. Mesick of Michigan, Republicans; J. Hunter of Illinois, Democrat.

Public Buildings and Grounds—David H. Mercer of Nebraska, George E. White of Illinois, Republicans.

Pacific Railroads—H. Henry Powers of Vermont, William P. Hepburn of Iowa, Geo. W. Faris of Indiana, Republicans.

Invalid Pensions—George W. Ray of New York, Vespasian Warner of Illinois, Sam W. Smith of Michigan, Republicans; Robert W. Miers of Indiana, Democrat.

Immigration and Naturalization—Lorenzo Danford of Ohio, Joseph V. Graff of Illinois, Republicans.

Labor—John J. Gardner of New Jersey, William Lorimer of Illinois, Republicans; Ferdinand Brucker of Michigan, Democrat.

Militia—Benjamin F. Marsh of Illinois, George Spalding of Michigan, Republicans.

The following are the chairmen of the less important committees:

Elections No. 1—Robert W. Taylor, Ohio.

Elections No. 2—Henry U. Johnson, Indiana.

Elections No. 3—James A. Walker, Virginia.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—Richard Bartholdt, Missouri.

Education—Galusha Grow, Pennsylvania.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Sereno E. Payne, New York.

Railways and Canals—Charles A. Chickering, New York.

Manufactures—George W. Faris, Indiana.

Mines and Mining—Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio.

Patents—Josiah D. Hicks, Pennsylvania.

Pensions—Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey.

Claims—C. N. Brumm, Pennsylvania.

War Claims—Thaddeus M. Mahon, Pennsylvania.

Private Land Claims—George W. Smith, Illinois.

District of Columbia—J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

Revision of the Laws—Vespasian Warner, Illinois.

Reform in the Civil Service—Marriott Brosius, Pennsylvania.

Election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress—John B. Corliss, Michigan.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—H. C. Brewster, New York.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Joel P. Heatwole, Minnesota.

Irrigation of Arid Lands—William R. Ellis, Oregon.

Expenditures in the State Department—Lemuel E. Quigg, New York.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Robert G. Cousins, Iowa.

Expenditures in the War Department—W. W. Grout, Vermont.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—J. F. Stewart, New Jersey.

Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Irving P. Wagner, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Charles Curtis, Kansas.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Cyrus A. Sulloway, New York.

Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture—C. W. Gillett, New York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—D. G. Colson, Kentucky.

Accounts—B. B. Odell, Jr., New York.

Printing—G. D. Perkins, Iowa.

Library—Alfred C. Harmon, Pennsylvania.

OF INTEREST TO BICYCLISTS

Cycling is the sport of sports, and it is continually broadening its sphere of usefulness.

There really never was much of a movement on foot for building roads until the movement was mounted on a bicycle.

There threatens to be a clash between the organization calling itself the National Cycle Track Association and the L. A. W.

Michael is the greatest of living pace followers and is conceded by those who know to have every paced record at his mercy.

Judge Olmstead of Potter County, Pa., drew the attention of the grand jury to their duty regarding the keeping of the roads in good repair.

A farmer by the name of Inman, who hailed from Kansas, competed at the Kansas City meet on the national circuit and won a handicap handsomely.

Irving A. Powell, the amateur crack of New York City, who rode in the circuit races at Rochester recently, will come into an inheritance of $400,000 on his birthday.

Eddie Bald states positively that he will go to Europe at the close of the national circuit for two months, there to rest until the opening of an indoor circuit, which he says is sure to come.

Railroad managers continue to recognize the needs of wheelmen. Many roads now have baggage cars equipped to carry bicycles by means of safety bars and hooks, on which wheels are suspended at the top of the car out of the way of other baggage.

The break in bicycle prices is the natural result of open competition, reduction in cost of materials, enormous demand and consequent profit in the business. Everybody wants a wheel, and it looks as if comparatively few would be debarred on account of price.

Says the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in the case of Strohl vs. Swan: "A party who acts so uncivilly as to endeavor to keep the road and prevent others with lighter and more active vehicles from passing, or strives to run them off or repast them by unusual and reckless driving, richly deserves to be made to pay all damage incident to such temerity."

BUT FEW NEW LAWS.

ANALYSIS OF WORK OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

House Passes Tariff Bill in Response to Request of President McKinley with Little Delay, but Senate Holds It Many Weeks.

Done at Washington.

The Senate Saturday, by a vote of 40 to 30, accepted the conference report on the tariff bill. Within an hour President McKinley had signed it, and the measure was law. The President sent a message to the House recommending a currency commission, but no action was taken. At 9 o'clock Saturday night, the extra session took final adjournment.

The extraordinary session of Congress which has just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office.

It met at noon March 15. The special message transmitted by him on the opening day explained the deficiencies in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration, and urged Congress promptly to correct the then existing condition by passing a tariff bill that would supply ample revenues for the support of the Government and the liquidation of the public debt.

No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message, and the tariff bill has been the all-absorbing feature of the session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee, and thirteen days later, March 31, it passed the House.

It went to the Senate, and was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Republican members spent a month and three days in preparing amendments submitted to the Senate May 7, and exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the Senate with 872 amendments.

The bill then went to conference, where, after a ten days' struggle, on July 17, a complete agreement was reached by which the Senate receded from 118 amendments and the House from 511. The others, 243 in number, were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the House July 19 at the conclusion of twelve hours' continuous debate. The report was taken up in the Senate July 20 and adopted July 24. The tariff bill was signed by the President the same day.

Congress did not devote its attention entirely to the tariff, though it did subordinate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation bills which failed on March 4 last in themselves would have compelled President McKinley to call Congress in extra session even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not existed. Those appropriation bills were the sundry civil, the agricultural, the Indian, and the general deficiency. These bills were introduced and passed by the House in the identical form in which they existed at the time of their failure of enactment into law at the preceding Congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the Senate, and when they finally became laws contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance.

Some New Appropriations.

The general deficiency carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and appropriated $25,000 to defray preliminary expenses, and appropriated $150,000 for a new immigrant station at New York to replace the one destroyed by fire.

By far the most important piece of new legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor plate for the three new battleships to $300 per ton. In case the Secretary of the Navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was authorized by this provision to take steps to establish a Government armor plate factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor.

In the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in both Houses, the question of sectarian schools was settled by the following declaration of the policy of the Government:

"That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of various denominations for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 40 per cent. of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895."

The question of opening to entry the rich gilsonite deposits in the Uncompahgre reservation in Utah was also compromised by opening such agricultural lands as have not been allotted to the Uncompahgre Indians on April 1, 1898, to entry, but reserving to the United States title in all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt, or other like substances.

In the sundry civil bill the most important new provision was that suspending the order of President Cleveland setting aside about 21,000,000 acres as forest reservations. The law also includes a general scheme of legislation for the Government and protection of the forest reservations of the country.

The Republican leaders of the House decided at the opening of the session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to throw the responsibility for delaying the tariff bill upon the Senate, and therefore the committees were not announced until the close of the session, and only urgent matters were considered.

Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba at the solicitation of the President; $200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers; a resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport supplies contributed for the relief of the poor and famished in India; and $50,000 was appropriated for the entertainment and expenses of the delegates to the universal postal convention, which met in Washington.

The only extensive pieces of general legislation enacted by this Congress, except the tariff bill, were the laws to prevent collisions at sea and to place in force regulations to prevent collisions upon certain harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States, and the bill authorizing the President to suspend discriminating duties on foreign vessels and commerce.

The Senate, not being confined as to the scope of its legislation, dealt with a number of important subjects both in and out of executive session. One of these, which attracted world-wide attention, was the general arbitration treaty negotiated by President Cleveland with Great Britain. After exhaustive consideration, despite the great pressure brought to bear upon the Senate by religious and commercial bodies throughout the country, the Senate rejected the treaty.

The Hawaiian treaty of annexation negotiated by President McKinley was still unacted upon when Congress adjourned.

In open session after much debate the Senate passed the Cuban belligerency resolution, a bankruptcy bill, including both voluntary and involuntary features, and the "free homes" bill. But none of these important questions received consideration in the House.