

CAPITAL'S VICTORIES.

ARE LIKE THOSE OF PYRRHUS OF OLD.

A Few More of Them and the Whole Structure of Corporate Wealth Will Crumble to Ruins—An Encouraging Feature of the Labor Crisis.

When the great Pyrrhus went to war with the Romans he learned what real fighting was. He defeated one great army, but his own losses were so great that he exclaimed, "Another such victory and I am ruined." The most brilliant of capital's victories nowadays are Pyrrhic ones. An economic despotism sustained by the military, which is the form of government we live under, must, in the nature of things, go the way of all other despotisms. The process is hastened by us by the seething discontent engendered by every recurring dispute of the laborer with the capitalist. Every strike that fails breeds enemies of our social system. The working classes are forced to see how little there is for them in the institutions under which we live. The clergy prosper, the military prosper, the capitalist prosper, and the toiler grows hungrier. We may call out the soldiers as numerous as we please but we cannot destroy the hatred inspired by such an act. Class hatred is the germ of social revolution and if capital and the military had united in a league for the development of class hatred they could not be accomplishing the object more effectively.

From one point of view, then, the failure of a strike is positively a good thing. This fact does not justify an inference that sympathy should not be extended to strikers. Strikes are the most encouraging symptoms of the industrial situation. To be sure, some shallow reasoners, even among the labor leaders, are contending that it is not advisable to strike, that they always fail and that they are too costly. It is a trifling odd that so many union workmen are misled by this casuistry. The strike is the one instrument feared by capital. The capitalist is always contending that strikes are costly to the workingman and lose him bread, butter and employment. How very altruistic is the capitalist! He is influenced solely by considerations for the workingman's welfare in deprecating strikes.

The great trouble with the strike is the difficulty in leading it. There can be no doubt that at some not distant day the laborers will secure a competent leader who, profiting by the experience of his predecessors, will organize a brilliantly successful strike. What the capitalists fear is a strike organized six months in advance, with preconcerted plans to prevent the transportation of scabs to the scene of hostilities. In other words, it is a principle of the art of war, that military science can only be met by military science. The strike of the near future will be organized on strictly military principles and led by a man who is capable of planning a campaign on strategic principles. The coming man will be a tactician, in short. Not that there will be pitched battles. There are the courts to deal with. The most gigantic strike could be maintained for weeks without involving any breach of the statutes. What has been said implies no reflection upon the brave, able and disinterested men who have led the strikes of the past. There has been a hard lot and they will not be forgotten. But it is to be hoped that no workingman will permit himself to be convinced by the capitalist that he should never go on a strike. The strike is the coming power. The Napoleon of labor may be in his cradle now.—Alexander Harvey in Twentieth Century.

THE BOND CONSPIRACY.

Cleveland Scored by Financier—New York papers, as every one expected, say Mr. Morgan refused to disclose who the successful subscribers to the new bond issue were, what the amount of their allotments was. The arrangements for the big "bunco" game were made secretly, and Mr. Morgan is not the man to divulge secrets. The only information Mr. Morgan would give out yesterday was the fact that the subscriptions for the new bonds amounted in all to \$750,000,000—\$200,000,000 here and \$550,000,000 in London. That is certainly an enormous subscription for a little over \$62,000,000 of bonds, and Wall street commented on it freely, taking the ground that it showed emphatically that the credit of the government was still unimpaired. As soon as the announcement was made by Mr. Morgan that the subscriptions in this country amounted to \$200,000,000 the price of the new bonds reached 120%.

The storm of indignation which is sweeping over the country on account of the miserable Cleveland-Carlisle-Morgan-Belmont-Stetson conspiracy to defraud the government out of millions is growing louder as day follows day. Persons who seldom think about financial affairs are eagerly discussing, and as they now see clearly the wicked character of the bargain, warmly denouncing the inexplicable conduct of Cleveland and Carlisle.

"Is it such a small thing, Mr. Cleveland," the people say, "that you practically place over \$9,000,000 in the hands of this syndicate without offering to us, to whom this great sum belongs, some reason for doing this?"

Mr. Cleveland would probably not be much pleased if he could hear the remarks that are made about him.

"Stetson," said one man: "surely Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. Cleveland's personal friend and law partner, is in this soft thing, isn't he?"

It seems as if people will never get tired of asking why Stetson was such

a close party to the peculiar transaction. They still ask the same questions about him, and can not understand how Mr. Cleveland could have consented to his intimate friend being mixed up in the disgraceful affair. They say he must have known that there would be a great outcry when the country fully understood the nature of the transaction, and he should have avoided anything which might make people think there was something "cooked" in the deal. When there were men employed by the government to do the work, they say, he had no excuse for allowing Mr. Stetson, who is not only his law partner, but is also the legal adviser of J. Pierpont Morgan, to draw up the contract and witness the paper. They declare that they will not be satisfied until the whole business is fully explained.

THE BOND SALE SCANDAL.

The Leading Democratic Paper of the Country Denounces It.

The folly of the new bond contract now that its terms are published, is almost incredible.

The resources of our country are immeasurably greater than those of France or England. Yet the administration has based its bargain with the bankers upon the assumption that 3% per cent is the lowest interest rate at which we can expect to borrow money, when French rates and British consols are everywhere deemed desirable investments at 2 1/2 per cent.

Our own 4 per cents with twelve years to run are eagerly sought for investments at 110 and above, which would make these new bonds worth about 119. Yet the treasury has agreed to sell sixty odd millions of them at about 104.

The treasury thus consents to a bargain which puts us as a nation upon a credit basis scarcely better than that of a South American republic. It consents to pay a rate of interest which, if it were applied to British or French securities, would breed instant panic.

In addition to this the government has placed itself helplessly in the hands of this grinding syndicate for eight months to come. It has agreed that it will sell no bonds to anybody between now and next October without giving the syndicate the option of taking them.

It is a bad bargain and a foolish one from beginning to end. It throws away \$16,000,000 or more at the outset. It permanently impairs the national credit. It threatens to make further borrowing to meet the emergencies impossible upon any reasonable terms.

It is no wonder that when such a bargain was to be made the negotiation was conducted behind closed doors, and that an effort was made, even after the contract was concluded, and despite the foolish denial of Secretary Carlisle, to keep its terms secret.

The transaction was scandalous. But for the high respectability of the men engaged in it one might almost say that the government had been buncoed.—New York World.

A Beautiful Gold Basis.

You should get Henry Clew's financial review of Feb. 3, and put in your note book. If you know how to use it, it will do lots of good. Henry is the gold-bug apostle par excellence. It is too long for me to quote entire, but here is a sentence I want you to read:

"The business interests of the country have gone down to a gold basis. It is so with manufactured goods of every description. It is so with iron, steel, cotton, grain and securities."

"The business interests of the country have gone down," see? "to a gold basis," see? Now can you understand why merchants, traders, ignorant little bankers etc., are failing? Now do you know why the price of "grain and cotton" are below cost of production? He says it is the "gold basis" he advocates that reduces the price. In another place he says "the prices are forced down to buy them cheaply." Now you have been taught the law can not make the prices of wheat and cotton. He says the gold basis caused the price to fall, and a gold basis is made by law! Can you understand? Are you deaf, dumb, blind and halt, that you fail to comprehend? In the same review he says if a silver dollar basis were foisted on the country people would cease to hoard money and prices would go up. Do you understand that, you kicker about 30 cent wheat and 4 cent cotton? Don't you know free coinage of silver would have to be gotten by law and the law in doing that raises the price of everything—for it does. Wheat would bring \$2 per bushel and cotton 30 cent a pound, legal tender money, good gold, in one year if certain financial laws were enacted. But the rich robbers, knowing your ignorance, will see to it that the men you elect will not enact any such laws. You are too ignorant to know what laws would benefit you, and never discover the cause. Note the old tickets just once more! Coming Nation.

While the papers are howling about the "\$9,000,000 dollars lost" in the bond deal—why not state the whole truth? The whole amount of the bonds is a dead loss, that must be paid in labor and produce of the American people.

The "\$10,000,000 loss" on the last bond deal of which the republican press complains so loudly, is only one-tenth of the loss. The face of the bonds, and the interest for thirty years, is a total loss.

FIND THE WRECKAGE.

THE REINA REGENTE SUNK OFF GIBRALTAR.

The Spanish Warship Alfonso XII Makes the Discovery, and Reports at Cadiz—The Crew of 420 Men Lost with the Cruiser.

Cadiz, March 19.—The Spanish cruiser, Alfonso XII., has returned here after searching for the missing cruiser Reina Regente, and reports having found the latter vessel sunk near Bajo Aceitanos, not far from the straits of Gibraltar. Only twenty inches of the Reina Regente's masts showed above water. The Alfonso XII. has returned to the scene of the wreck with a number of divers and diving appliances in order to recover the bodies of the crew of the sunken warship.

The Reina Regente was reported missing March 13. She had just conveyed from Cadiz to Tangier the returning Moorish mission to Spain. Pieces of one of her boats and flags were reported to have been picked up along the shore near Ceuta and Tarifa. She carried a crew of 420 officers and men and all are believed to have perished.

The Reina Regente, about two years ago, visited New York as one of the Spanish squadron which escorted across the Atlantic the Columbus caravels. The Infanta Isabel, now reported to have sunk an American schooner off the coast of Cuba, and the Nueva Espana were the other ships of the Spanish squadron. All three of these Spanish warships took a conspicuous part in the great Columbian naval parade in New York harbor on April 27 of the same year.

The Reina Regente was launched in 1887 and was one of the three second-class deck-protected cruisers of the same build, her sister ships being the Alfonso XII. and Lepanto, all of 4,300 tons, 12,000 horse-power and expected to steam twenty knots. The wrecked cruiser was 320 feet long, had 50 feet 6 inches beam and a draught of 20 feet 4 inches. She was propelled by twin screws. Her protected deck was 43-4 inches thick on the slopes, her conning tower had 5 inches of armor and her gun shields were 3 inches thick.

The armament of the Reina Regente consisted of four 9-1/2-inch Hotchkiss guns, one on each side forward of the central super-structure, one on each side aft; six 4-3/4-inch Hotchkiss guns, broadside, the forward and after pair in spigons, middle pair in recessed ports, and fifteen rapid-fire and machine guns. She was also fitted with five torpedo tubes.

TORTURED BY ROBBERS.

Pennsylvanian Bound Head Downward and His Feet Turned.

Newcastle, Pa., March 19.—Word reached here that five masked robbers entered the house of John McMillan near Watts' Mills, bound and gagged the hired man and three women, and then waited nearly two hours for the return of McMillan. When he came he was bound to a board and leaned head downward against the wall, while the robbers threatened him with instant death unless he divulged the hiding place of his money. McMillan had deposited \$1,000 in a bank the day previous. After burning his feet with hot coals and whipping him unmercifully the villains believed his story and departed. Mrs. McMillan and her daughters, who were compelled to witness the torture of McMillan, are in a very serious condition from fright.

Will Try to Kidnap Balfour.

London, March 19.—The government has given up all hope of securing the extradition from the Argentine Republic of Jabez Balfour, the ex-member of parliament, who was the head and front of the Liberator Building association frauds that brought ruin to tens of thousands of wage-earners. The government, however, has determined to get Detective Inspector Froust B. Buenos Ayres until Balfour either dies or can be kidnapped. To guard against the latter contingency Balfour, who is the guest of the superintendent of the government prison, never leaves the situation without being accompanied by a strong body guard.

Train Wrecker's Trial a Failure.

Lincoln, Neb., March 19.—After being out forty-nine hours, the jury in the Davis murder trial reported that they could not agree, and they were discharged. The jury stood seven to five in favor of acquittal, which is the proportion illustrated by the first ballot taken. The case will be set for a new trial at once. This is the case where George Davis, a negro, is accused of wrecking the Rock Island express last summer, resulting in the death of eleven people.

Herbert Bismarck Declines.

New York, March 19.—A cablegram to the Herald from St. Petersburg says Count Herbert Bismarck, who was reported to have been chosen as German viceroy, has refused to accept the St. Petersburg post, as he does not wish to take orders from Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Adrift on a Burning Ship.

Liverpool, March 19.—The British steamer Delaware, Capt. Thomas, from New York March 6, has arrived in the River Mersey, having on board the crew of the steamer Donau, which was abandoned in mid-ocean. When sighted by the Delaware the Donau had been on fire for thirty-six hours, and the crew had taken to the boats.

Succeeds M. De Giers.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—The appointment of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, recently ambassador to Vienna, as Russian minister for foreign affairs in succession to the late M. de Giers has been officially gazetted.

Change Is Now in Japan.

Shimonseki, March 19.—Viceroy Li Hung Chang and his suite have arrived here in order to negotiate for peace between China and Japan.

THE GREATNESS OF INDIA.

Something of Its Population, Religion, Crops and Beasts.

There are some big figures in a recent blue book upon Indian affairs that has just been published in England, says the New York Evening Post. The grand total of the population, including British India and native states, according to the census of 1891, was 287,223,431, as compared with 253,763,514 at the census of 1881, the males numbering 146,757,296 and the females numbering 140,466,135. Taking the distribution of population according to religion there was in 1891 207,731,727 Hindus, 57,321,164 Mohammedans, 9,834,467 aboriginals, 7,131,361 Buddhists, 2,234,380 Christians, 1,907,833 Sikhs, 1,415,638 Jains, 89,904 Parsees, 17-194 Jews and 42,765 of other religions. Of the Christian population, 1,315,263 were certified to be Roman Catholics and 295,016 Church of England. The total number of police-officers reported during 1892 was 35,639, as against 124,559 in 1891 and 115,733 in 1890, the police being composed of 50,516 officers and men. The opium revenue in 1892-3 was Rs. 7,982,180 and the expenditure Rs. 1,602,495, giving as the net receipts on opium Rs. 6,379,685. In the last ten years the net receipts on opium have been Rs. 6,392,987, while the average annual number of chests of Beigal opium sold for export during the last ten years has been 52,394. The actual area on which crops of various kinds were grown in India in 1892-3 was 156,897,389 acres, of which 65,743,812 were devoted to rice, 21,484,889 to wheat and 92,927,655 to other food grains, including pulse. The area devoted to cotton was 8,940,248 acres, to jute 2,181,334, to oil seeds 13,545,025, to tobacco 1,149,548, to sugar cane 2,788,637, to tea 360,463 and to coffee 122,788. The length of railway lines open to traffic in 1893 was 18,459 miles, the number of passengers conveyed was 134,700,469, the goods and minerals carried represented 28,727,386 tons, the gross receipts were Rs. 23,955,753 and the net earnings Rs. 12,679,200. In 1892 21,938 human beings and 81,668 head of cattle were killed by snakes and wild beasts, the chief human mortality (9,025) having been due to snake bite. Tigers claimed 947 human victims, leopards 269, wolves 182, bears 145 and elephants 27. On the other hand, whereas only 4,498 cattle were killed by snake bite, no fewer than 29,069 were devoured by tigers, 30,013 by leopards and 6,758 by wolves.

TEMPERING ALUMINUM.

A Recent Discovery That May Greatly Increase Its Usefulness.

The successful tempering of aluminum so as to give it the ductility of iron is the latest triumph of science. The Leeds blacksmith, whose discovery of the lost Egyptian art of hardening copper startled the mechanical world some three or four years ago and only failed to make the fortune of its author because of the expense of the process. A recent trial of Allard's tempered aluminum has proved the success of his new method in Quebec and the practical purposes to which it can be applied. He has made and hardened a cannon, which has just been tested in presence of Col. Spence, the American consul, with the greatest success. This cannon is twenty-six inches long and 1-1/2 inches in diameter, the metal of the gun outside the bore being only a quarter of an inch thick. A charge consisting of a pound of powder, has been successfully fired out of the little piece of ordnance without having any appreciable effect upon it. A yet more scientific trial of the cannon has been ordered by the Canadian military authorities, to be held in the vicinity of the Quebec citadel by the artillery experts there, and the United States consul, in view of this move, is understood to have encouraged Mr. Allard to manufacture, as speedily as possible, a cannon twelve feet in length for shipment to Washington, but whether this is to be at Allard's risk or by instructions from the United States government is not known and can not be learned here. The great advantage of cannons made of aluminum, everything else being equal, lies of course in the lightness of the metal. The cannon just tested here weighs fourteen pounds. If it were of iron and of the same dimensions it would weigh 180 pounds. Allard's friends here, and military enthusiasts everywhere, project, assert that if the tempered aluminum superseded iron for the making of big guns field artillerymen, instead of being dependent upon horses and gun carriages for dragging their weapons over rough country, will be able to shoulder them like muskets. In appearance the finished specimen looks as though it were made of burnished silver.

JURY PLAYED CARDS.

Remarkable Discovery Made by a Chicago Judge.

"I have a mind to send you all to jail," said Judge Goggin to the dozen jurors who recently sat during the trial of a damage suit brought by Mrs. Mae McLoth against the De La Verne Refrigerator company for \$25,000. She was injured in an accident on the ice railway at the World's Fair. The remark of the judge was due to the fact that when a bailiff went to the jury room to inquire whether a verdict was possible before adjournment of the court he found the twelve men playing "pedro," and so reported to the court. Judge Goggin sat for the jury, and asked if it was true that the men were playing cards instead of now being informed by a juror that it was so, he gave vent to his anger with the above threat. He ordered the men to go back and attend to their duty as jurors, and cease their "high five" deliberations. The twelve left the court room in a dejected way, with instructions to seal their verdict.

About Elephants' Tongues.

"Only few of the many people who have thrown peanuts in the elephants' mouths," said Head Keeper Stanley of the Zoological gardens to a Philadelphia Record man, "have noticed that the tongue is hung at both ends. A tongue hung in the middle is a human complaint, but elephants have a monopoly on those hung at both ends. The trunk suffices to put the food just where it ought to be, and the tongue simply keeps it moving from side to side over the grinders. When a trunk gets stuck on the elephant's tongue it rises in the middle, like a living caterpillar, and the shell cracks against the roof of the mouth, to then disappear down a capacious throat."

FOREIGN.

Great Britain has sent an ultimatum to Nicaragua demanding \$75,000 because of the expulsion of Minister Hatch. Other damages are claimed.

Spain's readiness to apologize to the United States for the Alliance affair is because of domestic troubles. The country is on the verge of a revolution.

Spanish government has assured the American minister that there will be no repetition of the Alliance outrage.

Postmaster General Bissell's order that postal clerks must live on the lines of railway over which they run will be enforced by his successor, Mr. Wilson. Gen. Miles arrived in Washington after inspecting army posts in the south.

The rebellion in Cuba has assumed alarming proportions. Fully 6,000 men are already under arms.

Russia and England are said to be planning a concerted demonstration of naval strength in order to frighten Japan.

Spanish troops engaged the Malay Mussulmans at Mandano, killing many of them, including the sultan and his son.

The Spanish ministry has resigned, owing to trouble in the chamber of deputies resulting from the wrecking of El Globe's offices.

CRIME.

The jury in the Davis train wrecking case at Lincoln, Neb., was unable to agree, and was discharged by Judge Holmes.

Postmaster McElin of Owosso, Mich., was assaulted and almost murdered by an unknown thief.

William Loeber has confessed that he murdered the Milwaukee cattleman, Ferdinand Morris, but claims that the shooting was accidental.

James Cooley of Spartansburg county, South Carolina, was whipped by white caps for teasing his mother.

Nath Reed, alias Texas Jack, who participated in the Blackstone, I. T., train robbery, is under arrest at Fort Smith.

Two tramps who offered stolen goods for sale were captured at Battle Creek, Mich., after an exciting chase, during which many shots were fired.

Cornelius Stagg, proprietor of the Wayside resort of San Francisco, was murdered and robbed by unknown thieves.

OBITUARY.

Col. M. V. B. Edgerly, known through his connection with various insurance companies, died at a New York hotel.

Prof. Peter A. Vander Weyde, well known as a scientific writer and teacher, died at New York, aged 82 years.

Judge A. A. Winters, president of the Ohio League of Building and Loan Associations, died at Dayton.

Amos Townsend of Cleveland, Ohio, ex-congressman and a prominent merchant, died at St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. Daniel E. Robertson, aged 82, one of the pioneers of Minnesota, died in St. Paul.

Helen Cummings, known to Catholics as Sister de Chantal, died at the Visitation convent in Washington, aged 84 years.

Baron von Schorlemer-Alst, the leader of the centrists in the German reichstag, died from influenza.

Charles E. Loughton, ex-leutenant governor of Washington and Nevada, died at Tacoma of heart disease.

POLITICAL.

The civil service bill is in danger of being killed in the Illinois senate. Country senators oppose it.

Because of an error of an enrolling clerk of the Indiana senate Gov. Matthews signed a bill which had not been passed.

A bill was introduced in the Indiana legislature providing for the appointment of a commissioner who shall examine into the condition of building and loan associations.

Minnesota populist leaders have announced their opposition to joining forces with the new silver party.

Dr. Parkhurst exhorts the Lexow committee for its utter failure to convict corrupt New York police officials.

There is a strong probability that Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease will be nominated for mayor of Wichita, Kan., to oppose a republican.

The arbitration bill will be passed this week by the Illinois legislature.

Among matters to be considered by the Illinois legislature this week are the civil service and revenue reform bills.

Jesse N. Core told a Massachusetts legislative committee there had not been an honest election in Boston in fifteen years.

Indiana saloon men and county officers will contest the legality of the Nicholson and Salary bills.

Lieut.-Gov. Milnes of Michigan says he will not resign his present office if he is elected to congress.

Investigation by a legislative committee into official corruption in Chicago will be postponed until after the election.

The New York police reorganization bill was reported in the legislature by Mr. Lexow.

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme court dismissed the bill in the Oakland water front case.

President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham celebrated their birthdays. The President was 58 years old and Mr. Gresham 62.

Col. D. G. Gordon, who commanded the regulars in Chicago during the strike, is a candidate for the brigadier-generalship made vacant by Cook's retirement.

It is probable that contracts for the building of two revenue cutters will be let to a lake ship builder.

Postal employees have formed a combination to bring pressure to bear on congress to overturn obnoxious regulations.

Four mail cars will be put in use on the Yerkes line in Chicago April 1.

Secretary Gresham has notified the Spanish government that immediate apology must be made for the firing on an American ship. A promise not to do so again will also be required.

Secretary Smith has decided that Buffalo Bill is the only showman who can take a party of Indians around the country this year.

Ambassador Fava has called the state department's attention to the killing of Italian subjects at Walsburg, Colo., and requested prompt punishment of the murderers.

SPORTING NOTES.

Nero won the St. Patrick's handicap at New Orleans, the seven furlongs being covered in 1:28 1/2.

Tommy White of Chicago bested Geo. Siddons of New York in a six-round go at the Triangle club.

Jake Kilrain and Steve O'Donnell fought an eight-round draw in Boston. John L. Sullivan was an interested spectator.

Young Griffo's manager has covered McAuliffe's deposit for a fight for the lightweight championship.

Anson's colts and Stagg's university men will play May 3 and 10.

Cornell will send her varsity eight to England to take part in the race for the Visitors' Challenge Cup.

CASUALTIES.

Steamer Spokane, running on Lake Kootenai, was burned while making a trip. Passengers were panic stricken, but no one was hurt.

Three men were killed, one fatally and ten seriously injured, and property worth \$100,000 destroyed by the burning of the Wabash roundhouse at Toledo, Ohio.

Several persons were drowned and great damage done to property in Alabama by the recent violent wind and rain storms.

Jacob Huber, a prominent merchant of Indianapolis, Ind., was killed by falling under an electric trailer car.

Mrs. Frank Sumner and Miss Nellie Closson were fatally burned by an explosion of gasoline in a St. Paul house.

Building at Cleveland, Ohio, occupied by the World and the Kellogg company, was burned. Loss, \$150,000.

Property valued at \$20,000, including a flouring and lumber yard, was destroyed by fire at Litchfield, Minn.

Holmes county (Ohio) infirmary was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$25,000. All the inmates were rescued unhurt.

Storage warehouse elevator of Hugh Rogers & Co., of St. Louis, was burned with the contents. The loss is \$200,000.

Three-masted schooner Zimri S. Wallingford, loaded with lumber, was burned off the Delaware breakwater at Philadelphia.

An early morning fire damaged three manufacturing concerns in Milwaukee to the extent of \$40,000, fully insured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Georgia Central reorganization plan provides for the issuing of new securities to take up the floating debt and all obligations.

The Pennsylvania refuses to permit an examination to disclose whether or not it has been cutting rates by means of mileage book deals with scalpers.

The National bank of Kansas City has suspended. Liabilities are \$1,050,000, and assets \$1,880,000.

Mrs. M. E. Hutton, living alone on a ranch near Butte, Neb., was outraged and then lynched. Cattle rustlers are suspected of committing the crime.

A new will of the late Senator Fair was offered for probate in San Francisco. It divides the property between the three children.

Window glass manufacturers of the United States will meet at Pittsburg and form a trust.

Commissioner Shields of New York, issued an order of commitment for Editor Dana, but paroled him pending argument of a motion for his removal to Washington on a charge of libel.

Two hundred negroes at Savannah, Ga., are awaiting to go aboard the steamer Horsa, which will take them to Liberia.

The colony of 1,000 negroes recently established at Wapama, Mexico, is breaking up, the negroes leaving for their old homes in Georgia and Alabama.

In a speech at Ottawa, Ill., Rev. Father Malone of Colorado denounced the incendiary utterances of Recorder Hoff of New York, who advised Irishmen to use violence.

R. W. McCloughry and F. H. Wines, of Illinois are among the delegates to the international prison congress appointed by President Cleveland.

Walter I. Chapin, aged 79, and Mary A. Chapin, aged 78, lovers who were separated in youth, were married at Westchester, Pa.

Pierre Guibano, one of the Italians missing after the lynching at Walsburg, Colo., has been found and is in jail.

Vesselmen hope lake navigation will not open before May 1, believing it would tend to stiffen rates.

Muncie, Ind., Catholics are indignant at an attempt by Protestant ministers to prevent a concert in celebration of St. Patrick's day.

The attorney-general of Nebraska has decided to try Barrett Scott's alleged lynchings in Boyd county, where Scott's body was found.

Philadelphia and New York capitalists have purchased street and other railways in Mexico, paying \$5,000,000.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.</