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NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is Being Done in Congressional Halls for the Country's Welfare.

PROCEEDINGS FROM DAY TO DAY BRIEFLY TOLD—BILLS AND MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION—OTHER NOTES.

THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY.—Filibustering began in the house Tuesday over a resolution reported from the committee on rules for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the administration of election laws in New York city by the United States officials. Agreed to. The house then resumed in committee of the whole consideration of the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill. The senate amendment increasing from $315,000 to $500,000 the appropriation for the government exhibit was non-concurred in—129 to 65. All the amendments increasing appropriations for the world's Columbian commission were non-concurred in in bulk. Mr. Durborow moved to concur in the senate amendment appropriating $5,000,000 in souvenir 50-cent coins to aid in defraying the costs of completing the work of preparation for inaugurating the world's Columbian exposition. After several other amendments had been called up and defeated, the question recurred on Mr. Durborow's motion to concur in the senate five-million dollar amendment, and it was lost—91 to 116. The amendment was therefore non-concurred in. An amendment to the senate Sunday closing amendment was lost and a motion to strike out that amendment was ruled out of order. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, moved that the committee concur in the senate Sunday closing amendment, and upon a division, much to the surprise of both sides, there was a majority in favor of the motion, the vote standing 78 to 74. Tellers were ordered and again the committee decided to concur, the vote standing 102 to 72. The announcement was received with applause. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, made a strenuous effort to add to the bill as a new section, a proviso making it unlawful for any officer of the government authorized to make contracts or any officer of the District of Columbia to contract with any person, firm or corporation which employs Pinkerton detectives or any other association of men as armed guards, and no employe of such agencies shall be employed in any government service or by any officer of the District of Columbia. It could not come in as a separate section without unanimous consent, and to this Mr. Oates objected. Mr. O'Neill then offered it as an amendment to the clause appropriating for capitol police. His purpose was mainly to prevent the employment of Pinkertons in the District of Columbia during the Grand Army encampment, as well as at the world's fair. After half an hour consumed in securing a quorum, the amendment was agreed to—146 to 22. The committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The recommendation of the committee in regard to senate amendments was agreed to with the exception of those amendments pertaining to lighthouses, to the geological survey, and to the world's fair. The vote then came upon the proposition to non-concur in the senate amendment appropriating $5,000,000 for the aid of the world's Columbian exposition, and it was agreed to—yeas, 122; nays, 110. The Sunday closing amendment was then concurred in—146 to 61. A conference was ordered, and Messrs. Holman, Sayers and Bingham were appointed conferees. Mr. Forney, of Alabama, presented the conference report on the fortification appropriation bill, and it was agreed to without opposition. The senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. On motion of Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, the bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Deposit, Ala. The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—In the house Wednesday, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that from now until the end of the session the speaker may, after the call of committees for reports, call committees for one hour, when measures on any calendar may be called up for action. Agreed to. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, asked that a consent session be ordered for Thursday next for the consideration of bills reported from the committee on commerce. Objected to. Under the terms of the resolution just passed the speaker proceeded to call the committees. Mr. Culberson, from the committee on judiciary, called up and the house passed the senate bill providing for the holding of terms of the district court for the eastern district of South Carolina. Mr. McRae, Arkansas, from the committee on public lands, submitted the report of this committee on the Yellowstone park investigation. It was ordered printed and went over until next session. Mr. Price, from the committee on commerce, called up the senate bill to fix the compensation of keepers and crews of life-saving stations. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, spoke in support of the measure. "It would," he explained, "increase the salary of keepers from $700 to $900 and of members of crews from $50 to $65 per month while actually employed. The measure would involve an annual expenditure of $233,000. The bill was passed—yeas, 147; nays, 38. Mr. Price also called up the senate bill for the establishment of additional aid to navigation in Tampa Bay, Fla. Passed. Mr. Coombs of New York, from the same committee, called up, and the house considered in committee of the whole, the resolution directing the committee on commerce to investigate the alleged Reading combination. The resolution was reported favorably to the house and was adopted. Mr. Hatch called up the senate bill to provide a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley. Mr. Warner moved to lay on the table, pending which the house adjourned, although Mr. Warner attempted, by diliatory motions, to consume the time accorded to the committee on agriculture.

THURSDAY.—The regular order in the house was the motion of Mr. Warner to lay on the table the bill called up by Mr. Hatch, to provide a uniform standard classification and grading of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye. Opponents of the measure refrained from voting, thus breaking a quorum—the vote by letters being announced 7 to 121. The hour accorded the committee of agriculture having expired, the bill resumed its place on the calendar. Mr. Blount from the committee on foreign affairs called up the bill to enforce reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada. The bill was passed without division. Also the bill granting to the Pensacola Terminal company the right of way through the naval reservation at Pensacola. Mr. Sayers presented the disagreeing conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill. The main amendments now in dispute are those relative to the Indian depredation claims, French spoliation claims and Pacific railroad claims. The report was agreed to, and the amendment on which no agreement was reached went over for discussion and action until Friday at 12:30 o'clock. Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, called up the bill authorizing the postmaster general to issue postal fractional notes of the denomination of $1 and less which shall be furnished to all postmasters in such sums as the postmaster general shall deem sufficient and shall be sold at their face value. Postmasters shall be allowed as compensation for issuing and paying postal fractional notes at their respective offices 1-4 of 1 per cent on the gross amount thereof. On ordering the previous question no quorum voted, the vote, standing yeas 151, nays 7, and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY.—The house, immediately after meeting Friday morning, proceeded with the regular order, which was the call of committees. The time allowed the post office committee having expired, without action on any measure, the committee on public lands called up a few bills of little general interest and none of them succeeded in passing, the filibustering being so strong. Mr. Sayers then called up the senate amendments to the general deficiency bill, which have not yet been agreed upon. One hour was granted to debate on the subject of Indian depredations claims, one hour for French spoliation claims, one hour for the amendment paying the widows or legal representatives of deceased members of congress, half hour for Pacific railroad claims and ten minutes for the item relative to the salary of the assistant attorney general in charge of the Indian depredation claims. The amendments relative to the claim of the Pacific railroads and for the payment of the assistant attorney general were non-concurred in. An amendment was adopted to the senate paragraph relating to the payment to widows of deceased representatives. The amendment specifies the persons to whom the various amounts may be paid, and provides that the legal representatives shall be paid the balance of the salary to which the member would have been entitled, deducting mileage. The next amendment relates to the French spoliation claim amendment, but before the house had disposed of it the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

SATURDAY.—The house resumed consideration of the senate amendment to the general deficiency appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that relative to the French spoliation claims. It was non-concurred in.

THE SENATE.

TUESDAY—In the senate, Tuesday, after routine morning business, Mr. Gorman presented the conference report on the fortifications bill, and it was agreed to. Mr. Morgan called up the resolution offered by him on the 14th instant, directing the committee on finance to report the bill to give all paper money issued by the United States as legal tender for debts, and to all standard silver dollars full legal tender given by law to coins of gold, and addressed the senate in explanation and advocacy of it. The resolution went over without action, and, at 2 o'clock p. m., the anti-option bill was laid before the senate. Mr. Walcott said that he did not know of any more important question to be considered by the senate than the resolution which had just been under discussion, and he moved that the senate again proceed to its consideration. Mr. Washburn asked the presiding officers, as a parliamentary question, the effect of Mr. Wolcott's motion, if it were carried. He was told by the presiding officer, Mr. Manderson, that it would displace the anti option bill, and by Mr. Cockrell that it would kill the bill. The motion was rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 50. The presiding officer laid before the senate a message from the president returning, without his approval, the senate bill to amend the act establishing a circuit court of appeals and to define and regulate the jurisdiction of United States courts in the matter of Indian depredation claims. The message was referred to the judiciary committee. The anti-option bill was again taken up and was read in full by the clerk. Sundry amendments to the bill were presented. The senate proceeded to vote on amendments heretofore offered by Mr. Washburn, and they were all agreed to without question. A substitute was offered for the bill by Mr. George on part of himself, Mr. Coke and Mr. Pugh. The substitute was ordered printed. The bill was then laid aside informally and a reprint was ordered with the amendments agreed to and those proposed. After disposing of a number of bills on the calendar a message announcing the action of the house on the sundry civil appropriation bill was laid before the senate, including the house provision in relation to the Pinkerton detective force. Mr. Allison said in regard to the latter that he had no doubt of its meeting the approval of the senate, but that its phraseology might have to be modified and that it should be in its appropriate place. On his motion, therefore, that amendment was disagreed to and a conference then agreed to on the whole bill. Messrs. Allison, Hale and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. After a short extra session, the senate at 6:05 o'clock adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—The first two hours of the senate, Wednesday, were occupied in discussion of the bill to permit the Pagaliup Indians in the state of Washington to alien a portion of their lands in the neighborhood of Tacoma. The matter was still under discussion when, at 2 o'clock, the anti-option bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. Vest assailed the measure as an undue stretch of the constitution, as an attempt on the part of congress to exercise police powers within the states and as a delusion to farmers, whose interest he said it was masking. He declared it to be one of the most pernicious measures that had come before congress during fourteen years of his service. Mr. Vest, in the course of further remarks, denounced the bill as a "bold, wicked, legislative highwayman, booted and spurred." Other senators might find that they could, under some sort of excuse, vote for such a bill, but he was unable to do so. It could not be amended, because it was vicious in principle. It was an attempt to meet the popular demand, but that demand was, in his judgment, not based on the real condition of affairs. Mr. Washburn defended the bill from some of Mr. Vest's thrusts; and, as several other senators took part in the discussion, interest in the measure was well maintained for over three hours. Mr. Daniel had the floor, and was arguing against it on somewhat the same lines as Mr. Vest had done, when the hour of adjournment came. He gave notice that he would move to strike out sections 12 and 13. The bill was laid aside without action. A conference was ordered on the deficiency bill, and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Cockrell were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. After a short executive session, the senate, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

THURSDAY—In the senate, the disagreeing conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill was presented, agreed to and a new conference asked. House amendments to the senate bill for the establishment of additional aids to navigation at Tempa, Fla., were disagreed to and a conference was asked. Mr. Carey, from the committee on territories, reported back the house bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state and said that he would not call it up until next session. The anti-option bill was taken up and Mr. Washburn, in cherge of it, moved to strike out section 12, which he said he had never regarded as essential. It required every man who possessed property which he sold and who dealt in futures to take out a license and keep a record. No action was taken on the amendment, and Mr. Daniel proceeded with his argument against the bill, which he had begun Wednesday. Mr. White, of Louisiana, next addressed the senate in opposition the anti-option bill. Mr. White's speech was a passionate and energetic arraignment of the bill as a usurpation of state's rights, as detrimental to the interests of the producers of the country. Mr. White did not conclude his speech, but the bill went over to Friday. The house bill to enforce reciprocal commercial relations with Canada was laid before the senate and was placed on the calendar. The bills were passed granting pensions to survivors of the Indian war of 1832 to 1842, inclusive. The senate amendments to this bill were all withdrawn. The bill to provide for the improvement of the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga., passed. The senate then adjourned after a brief executive session.

FRIDAY.—The resolutions offered Thursday by Mr. Peffer, in the senate, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the relations of employes and employers, was taken up Friday Morning and Mr. Peffer addressed the senate in its support. Mr. Peffer argued there was but three ways to meet labor troubles. One was for the government to keep its hands off and let employers and employes settle the matter between themselves; the second was for the government to establish and regulate the rate of wages; the third was that the government take possession of private manufacturing establishments and conduct them as public institutions. Mr. Peffer's preference was for the first named method. At the close of his remarks, the resolution was referred to the committee on education and labor. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Voorhees, looking to the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration in labor questions, was then taken up and Mr. Call addressed the senate in support of it. He argued that the employment of the Pinkerton detective force was a violation of law, and of the constitution, and that any man should be indicted for raising troops at his own sweet will and pleasure without the sanction of the courts or of the authorities of the country. No action was taken on the resolution which went back to the table. The anti-option bill was then taken up at 2:15 o'clock and Mr. White resumed his argument begun Thursday in opposition to it. There was, Mr. White said, a concensus of opinion on the part of the great commercial bodies of the country against the measure. In proof of this he sent to the clerk's desk and had read resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York, protesting against it as injurious to the best interests of the community. He also sent up and had read protests of bankers of New York, Chicago and New Orleans against the bill. He also sent up and had read a list of other bodies that had sent memorials to congress against the bill. That list comprised New York, New Orleans, Savannah, Houston, Mobile, Greenville and Memphis cotton exchanges, Milwaukee chamber of commerce, Chicago board of trade, New York produce exchange, New Orleans board of trade, New Orleans clearing house association, bankers, millers and merchants of Toledo, Ohio; Baltimore corn and flour exchange, Chicago merchants and manufacturers, and Minneapolis clearing house association, business union and chamber of commerce. Were these great associations, he asked, mere bodies of degraded and abandoned gamblers? And yet that was the inevitable outcome of arguments in support of the bill. Mr. White spoke for nearly three hours and when he closed the bill went over without action till Saturday. Mr. Davis asked and obtained unanimous consent to have taken up for immediate action the house bill to enforce reciprocal commercial arrangements between the United States and Canada. It was taken up, read and passed without any explanation and without division. (It is the Canada canal tolls retaliation bill.) The house bill to pay the state of South Carolina money to which she is entitled under the agricultural college bill, was reported and passed. The senate then adjourned.

SATURDAY.—In the senate, Saturday, Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to provide for the control of the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies until their debts to the government be fully paid up or secured. It was referred to a select committee on Pacific railroads. The house bill granting right of way to the Pensacola Terminal company through lands of the naval reservation near Pensacola, was granted.

NOTES.

The senate, on Friday, confirmed the nomination of Ministers White to Russia, Snowden to Spain and Beale to Greece, Roumania and Servia, all nominated Thursday. Cyrus W. Field, son of the recently deceased Cyrus W. Field, who was nominated consul to Brunswick, Germany, was also confirmed.

The World's Fair Bill.

Congress will not adjourn on the date fixed by resolution of the house. The conference committee on the sundry civil bill announced on Friday that they would be unable to report till Monday. The senate added $10,000,000 to the bill as it passed the house, including the $5,000,000 for the world's fair, and, of course, there has been much work for the conference committee. When made, the report will have to be printed, and it is not probable that the world's fair amendment can be voted upon again before Wednesday. Should it be again voted down in the house, adjournment can be had by Monday week, but in the event the world's fair people have the votes they claim now, then the opponents of the appropriation will commence filibustering, which might last several weeks.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY.

The National Democratic Committee Elect Him to that Position.

At the meeting of the National Democratic Committee in New York, Thursday, William F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, was elected chairman of the committee. The nomination of Mr. Harrity, as chairman, was made by W. C. Whitney, who acted as proxy for O. T. Holt, of Texas, and he was unanimously elected chairman amid applause. Mr. S. P. Sheerin was re-elected secretary and Mr. R. B. Rosevelt elected treasurer. On motion of Mr. Whitney, the following plan of organization was adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee of the democratic national committee shall consist of twenty-five members, who shall be designated by the chairman of the national committee and that the chairman of the national committee shall be ex-officio chairman of the executive committee.

Resolved. That the campaign committee of the democratic national committee shall consist of nine members, who shall be designated by the chairman of the national committee, the said chairman to be also one of the members of said campaign committee and that said campaign committee when appointed shall select its own chairman from within or without said campaign committee from within or without the democratic national committee.

Resolved, That the advisory board of the democratic national committee, which committee the chairman of the democratic national committee is hereby authorized to appoint from within or without the membership of the democratic national committee, shall consist of such number of members as may be deemed proper by the executive committee

Resolved, That the conduct and direction of the campaign of 1892 shall be under the charge of the chairman of the democratic national committee and of the campaign committee, subject to the approval of the executive committee of the democratic national committee.

CHOLERA RECORD.

The Dread Disease Spreading in Russian Provinces.

Advices of Friday from St. Petersburg are to the effect that cholera is increasing at Stratoff. The death rate at Samara is higher, with a fewer number of cases. At Astrakhan there is a decrease in mortality. At that place, July 19th, there were reported 198 new cases and fifty-seven deaths as compared with 195 cases and 132 deaths only July 18th. On July 19th there were fifty-eight new cases and forty-three deaths at Samara, against seventy-five new cases and thirty six deaths, against twenty new cases and fourteen deaths. At Kazan four new cases and three deaths are reported. A Rostoff the figures have increased to eighty-four new cases and thirty-one deaths. At Tsaritzin, July 18th, there were eighty-nine new cases and fifty-four deaths. At Taganrog three new cases and two deaths, and at Azoff forty-six new cases and twenty-two deaths.

A NEW JUSTICE

In the Person of Mr. Shiras Appointed by President Harrison.

President Harrison, Tuesday, nominated George Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be justice of the United States supreme court.

Mr. Shiras is a leading member of the bar of Pittsburg, where he was born sixty years ago. He was a member of the famous class of '53 at Yale and graduated with distinguished honors, and after studying law was admitted to practice in 1856 in Pittsburg, where he has since resided. He has never held public office, nor has he ever served on the bench.

TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Destruction of an Island by a Volcanic Eruption.

An official telegram received at The Hague, Friday, from Batavia, confirms the recent accounts of the awful destruction caused on Great Sangier island, belonging to Holland, by a volcanic eruption on June 17th. These later advices are to the effect that the whole northwestern portion of the island was destroyed and that 2,000 of the inhabitants were killed. There were no Europeans among the victims.

Will Fly the Stars and Bars.

It was announced at Philadelphia, Monday, that Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company, who is now in London, has completed negotiations with the British government for the formal transfer of the steamships, City of Paris and City of New York, from the English registry to the American registry. These steamships will be admitted to the American registry immediately and hereafter fly the stars and stripes.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Happenings of the Day Culled from Our Telegraphic and Cable Dispatches.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING THROUGHOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

W. J. Stone, of Nevada, Vernon county, was nominated for governor by the democrats in meeting at Jefferson City Wednesday night on the nineteenth ballot.

A cablegram of Wednesday from Havana says: It is stated that several American capitalists have formed a syndicate for starting a large central sugar establishment near Trinidad.

A St. Louis dispatch of Thursday says: The people's party campaign through the silver states has been mapped out and Weaver and Fields will fire off the first gun at Denver, July 26th and 27th.

A cablegram of Sunday from Copenhagen states that Mrs. Ryder, wife of the United States consul in that city, has been arrested in connection with the charges of embezzlement upon which her husband was arrested a few days ago.

A dispatch of Saturday from Batesville, Ark., says: The democratic congressional convention is still in a deadlock. Two hundred and fifty-one ballots show absolutely no change in the voting. The deadlock will probably continue indefinitely.

The Paris Figaro in its issue of Thursday says that the police have discovered an anarchist plot to blow up the bourse and other public buildings. The paper adds that two of the conspirators have been arrested.

A dispatch of Wednesday says: Judn Romero, the representative of a syndicate of Cuban sugar planters, is in Philadelphia conferring with several prominent capitalists and sugar men with a view to form a large sugar company.

The famous Bollingbrook stables, on the farm of W. W. Allen, at Middlesboro, Md., was struck by lightning and set on fire Friday night. The buildings were entirely destroyed. Sixteen horses, valued at nearly a half million dollars, were burned to death.

A cablegram of Thursday from Liverpool says: The board of trade in the case of Captain Redford, of the Inman line steamer City of Chicago, censures the captain for running his boat ashore near the Old Head of Kinsale, and suspended his certificate for nine months.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says: Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, has been appointed by Chairman Carter secretary of the national republican committee Mr. McComas has accepted the position and will begin the discharge of its duties in New York city forthwith.

According to a New York dispatch of Saturday the total supply of cotton for the world is 3,061,147 bales, of which 2,537,847 is American, against 2,027,261 and 1,526,261 respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns, 5,298; receipts, 5,668; crop in sight 8,966,048.

A New York dispatch of Wednesday says: Negotiations have begun between the firms of F. W. Devo & Co. and C. T. Reynolds & Co., the largest dealers in paints in the world, for the purpose of consolidation. It is probable there will be a five million dollar capitalization.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company will expend $75,000 upon its exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. An extensive plant has been put in at Baltimore for construction of full size reproductions in wood and the early examples of motive power equipment upon the pioneer railway of the world.

The president sent to the senate Thursday the following nominations: Andrew D. White, of New York, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia; A. Loudon Snowdery, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain; Truxton Beale, of California, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania and Servia.

The chamber of commerce of Grand Forks at a meeting held Wednesday, selected September 1 and 2 as the date the international reciprocity committee will be held in that city. Arrangements will be made for an attendance of 1,000 delegates. Invitations will be issued to the board of trades in all the societies of the northwestern states. Among the speakers invited are Erastus Wiman, Ben Butterworth and Council Taylor.

ALICE MITCHELL INSANE.

Hereditary Insanity Seems to Have Been Proven in Her Case.

The case of Allice Mitchell, who killed Miss Freda Warde, came up before Judge Dubose at Memphis, Monday, upon the question of her sanity. The only witness examined during the day was George Mitchell, the father of the accused. The jury is undoubtedly one of the most intelligent ever selected in west Tennessee. Mr. Mitchell said his daughter was nineteen years nineteen years old. Her mother had been insane years ago. He gave a history of his daughter's peculiarities, about which much has been printed since the case came before the public, and had not concluded his testimony when the court adjourned.

On Tuesday, the second day of the trial, the inquiry into the mental condition of Alice Mitchell showed undiminished public interest. Most of the testimony introduced tended to confirm the impression of hereditary insanity having been transmitted from mother to child.

OUR BILL AGAINST CHILI.

The Amount She Will Pay for Attacking the Baltimore's Crew.

According to a Washington telegram of Tuesday the secretary of state announces that an entirely cordial and mutually satisfactory settlement has been reached between the governments of the United States and Chili respecting the indemnity to be paid by the latter on account of the assault upon the crew of the Baltimore. Seventy-five thousand dollars in gold is to be distributed among the families of the two men who lost their lives and to surviving members of the crew who were wounded.

THE SOUTH IN BRIEF

The News of Her Progress Portrayed in Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

AND A COMPLETE EPITOME OF HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY WITHIN HER BORDERS.

The Fort Payne, Ala., Coal and Iron Company stockholders at a meeting in Boston, Mass., Thursday, voted to reduce the capital stock from $5,000,000 to 2,500,000, and issue $1,000,000 new bonds to pay off $350,000, the present indebtedness, and give a working capital.

The business portion of Rio Vista, Cal., was destroyed by fire Thursday. The Odd Fellows' hall, Knights of Pythias hall, postoffice, office of The News, general merchandise store of J. Stern & Co., and a large number of other buildings, including fifteen or twenty dwellings, were also destroyed. Losses estimated at $150,000; insurance, $20,000.

A dispatch from Anniston, Ala., says: A severe wind and rain storm passed over this section Wednesday night and a great deal of cotton and corn is lying flat on the ground. The damage to growing crops is considerable, but no estimate can yet be made as to the extent. The lightning and wind were terrific, and aside from the damage to crops, several houses in the country were blown down.

Fire broke out at Anthony, Fla., at 4 o'clock Sunday morning in Stripling & Boyd's store, which was completely destroyed; and also the store of Stewart & Baskin. Loss about fifteen thousand dollars; insurance, $4,500. Stripling & Boyd's safe was found to have been tampered with and the postoffice safe in another building had also been broken open. A gang of burglars had evidently been at work unsuccessfully and set fire to the building.

A dispatch from San Diego, Cal., says: A month ago S. J. Breedlove and C. H. Breedlove, father and son, and Farnum T. Fish, of Philadelphia, started on a prospecting tour in the Cocopah mountains. Friday the bodies of Fish and S. J. Breedlove were found in a canyon of the Cocopah mountains, and the bodies of two mules. The indications are that the younger Breedlove mounted a third mule and endeavored to escape, but perished from thirst in the desert.

A great sensation was created in Denver, Col., shortly after midnight Saturday night by bringing into town J. E. Cross and J. Daniels, charged as principal and accomplice in the robbery of David H. Moffat, president of the First National bank, of Denver. On March 29, 1889, a daring robber entered the First National bank in broad daylight and, at the point of a revolver forced Moffat to give up $21,000 with which the thief made good his escape.

A Batesville, Texas, special of Thursday says the people of Zavalla county, through a petition prepared by the county judge, have called on the governor and the people of the state for assistance as a result of the drought still prevailing in that portion of Southwest Texas. The country is without grass or water. Crops are a total failure, and the live stock industry has sustained a heavy loss. It is stated that unless assistance is given the people starvation will result.

The railway commission of North Carolina, on Saturday, completed the table, showing the various railroad lines. There are seventy of these, and the total length is about 3,548 miles. The railway commission received notice from General Agent A. B. Andrews, of the Richmond and Danville, that a new freight and passenger depot would be built at once at Gastonia. The commissioner of that town had made complaint that the present accommodations were inadequate, and the commission notified Colonel Andrews of this fact.

NEW MEN AT HOMESTEAD.

The Strikers' Places Being Rapidly Filled—No Trouble Thus Far.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: The steamer Tide left the wharf here at 9 o'clock Friday morning for Homestead with about forty men on board and will continue to make trips all day, carrying men to Homestead in connection with the Little Bell, which took out a load early this morning. The boat was guarded by a squad of policemen to prevent trouble at the wharf or at lock No. 1. At the office of the Tide it was learned that the boats would be busy all day and it is evident that a large number of men will be sent up. All the morning men with satchels and bundles were coming to and going from the office of the company and it looks as if the company were carrying out their intention and make good their claim that all the men needed could be obtained.

Another dispatch says: A high official of the Carnegie Steel Company was asked by an Associated Press reporter to the condition of affairs at Homestead replied that it was very encouraging for the firm. A number of new men have gone to work. Some strikers went back Friday and the company has more workmen than it can easily handle. Applications for employment are being received rapidly, but only good men are engaged.

QUIET IN IDAHO

And the Troops Will be Gradually Withdrawn.

A Washington dispatch of Sunday says: General Schofield reports that order having been completely restored in Coeur d'Alene mining district most of the United States troops now there will be gradually withdrawn. Over three hundred rioters have been arrested by the troops and turned over to the civil authorities at Boise City. Most of the others have fled to the mountains, and there are no indications whatever of further trouble.

The Messenger Suspected.

A telegram of Monday from St. Louis states that George P. Williams, the messenger who was in charge of the express company's car, which was robbed at Adair, I. T., Thursday night last by the Dalton gang, has been suspended pending an examination by the company.

FRICK SHOT DOWN.

Desperate Attempt to Take the Life of Carnegie's Millionaire Manager.

THOUGH BADLY WOUNDED FRICK WILL RECOVER—THE ASSAILANT IS JAIL—ANOTHER HOMESTEAD CHAPTER.

H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie company, limited, was shot and stabbed in his private office at Pittsburg at 1:45 o'clock Saturday afternoon by Alex Bergman aged twenty-one years, a Russian Jew, who came from New York to Pittsburg for the express purpose of murdering Frick.

PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULT.

The circumstances attending the shooting are related as follows: Ten minutes before 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon a dark complexioned young man with a Jewish cast of countenance, of medium height and fairly well dressed, entered the elevator in the Chronicle-Telegraph building, which is also occupied by the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, and asked to be let off at Mr. Frick's office. The young man had been a frequent visitor during the past few days. David Fortney the elevator boy, thought nothing of the request, stopped at the second floor and pointed out the way to the chairman's private room. Two minutes later the occupants of the building and passers by on Fifth avenue were startled by three pistol shots, fired in rapid succession. Intuitively the victim was divined and "Frick is shot!" were the words soon passing from mouth to mouth on the street. It was true. The man, believed to be a crank, had assaulted the great steel master, but the latter, notwithstanding two bullet wounds and four ugly stabs from dagger, still lives and will recover.

APPEARANCE OF [illegible]MAN.

The office of Mr. L[illegible] partner of Frick, ad[illegible] chairman. Mr. Leish[illegible] the two were holding [illegible] ence, no one else being [illegible] few minutes before [illegible] Beckley, the office bo[illegible] hastily push open the [illegible] the railing that ran [illegible] public portion and an [illegible] where the desks of [illegible] and clerks are located. [illegible] one near the private [illegible] boy hurried up to ask the [illegible] he wanted, but he waved [illegible] stranger had already [illegible] apartment. As he [illegible] Frick looked up [illegible] to see who [illegible] examining a bunch [illegible] money.

MR. [illegible]OMAN.

The man sprang [illegible] making of Mr. Frick, a [illegible] years [illegible] pulled the trigger [illegible] did not explode; [illegible] detailed the back of Mr. [illegible] package of ing downward [illegible] king at the below the arm [illegible] pings and exclamation an[illegible] at emerged window on Fif[illegible] ears. The it. The assailan[illegible] port was ever the desk [illegible] ether others to Mr. [illegible] ation, or she The ball [illegible] seems clear on the left si[illegible] y out and the around to a lo[illegible] er it was dis- where it was [illegible] At this instan[illegible] gs in real-es- self on the w[illegible] anted to over for the possession of woman Leishman clutched the barrel of the muzzle upward as the [illegible] ploded, the ball entering near the glass partition. [illegible] the desperate man drew a dagger [illegible] tempted to stab Mr. Leishman, [illegible] holding the assailant by the shoulders and body.

USED HIS KNIFE.

Mr. Frick saw the gleam of the steel, and although staggered by the shock of the wounds and bleeding profusely, jumped between the men and seized the man's arm. The latter freed himself from Mr. Leishman's grasp and plunged the dagger into Mr. Frick's right side, just above the hip, making [illegible] three inches long. [illegible] lunge, this time [illegible] up, but the po[illegible] down, without [illegible] Two again [illegible] Frick [illegible] these last at[illegible] struggle was in fr[illegible] street.

THE ASSA[illegible]

By this time the [illegible] Sheriff Mc[illegible], who just [illegible] as the first shot was fired [illegible] selves [illegible] the assassin [illegible] revolver [illegible]

[illegible] were at hand, who, after [illegible] amination, pronounced [illegible] dangerous but not necessarily [illegible] seven o'clock, five hours [illegible] shot, Mr. Frick was able [illegible] to his home, where up to [illegible] ports he is doing very well.

WHO BERGMAN [illegible]

A dispatch of Sunday from [illegible] ven, Conn., says: Alexander Berg[illegible] man who made the attempt on Ge[illegible] Manager Frick's life in Pittsburg was [illegible] in this city as a compositor about [illegible] years ago. He is a known here as an ardent advocate of anarchistic theories. He belonged to one of the groups, [illegible] carried on his work as an individual. While here he lived with a woman named Goldbaum or Goldsmith and was [illegible] her husband. This woman [illegible] throughout the country, h[illegible] everywhere on anarchist d[illegible] and Bergman separated [illegible] together about three or [illegible] Bergman's employe here, [illegible] of an influential German [illegible] knows very little of [illegible] facts already st[illegible] know whence or [illegible] leaving this city.

ORDERS were issued [illegible] ernment for the cruiser [illegible] take part in New York [illegible] tion in October.