WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Happenings from Day to Day in the National Capital.

pointments in the Various Departments-Proceedings of the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The senate galleries were crowded Wednesday morning, the spectators being attracted probably by the expectation of a discussion on the pending resolution for the election of officers, for the admission of the senators under appointment by governors, or for the investigation of the charges against Mr. Roach, of North Dakota. There was, however, less than the usual number of senators in attendance. Mr. Hoar called up, as a question of privilege, the resolution re ported by him from the committee on privileges and elections, declaring that Lee Mantle is entitled to be admitted to his seat as senator from the state of Montana. The resolution was taken up and the senate entered into what promises to be a protracted debate. Mr. Pugh delivered a constitutional argument in support of the position taken by the committee. The discussion that followed was participated in by senators on both sides of the chamber, most of them indicating concurrence with the views of the minority of the committee, adverse to the admission of the three senators. The question went over till Thursday.

Thursday's session of the senate was devoted almost wholly to the debate on the question of the admission of the senators appointed by the governors of the states of Montana, Wyoming and Washington, after the legislatures of those states had adjourned without making regular elections. Mr. Mitchell, republican, of Oregon, and member of the committee on privileges and elections, spoke for nearly three hours in opposition to the majority report of the committees, which favors admissions in defense of the minority report, which denies the right of state governors to appoint senators under such circumstances. At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's speech, the matter went over, Mr. Turpie having the floor when the sucject next comes up. After an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENTS.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell. Thursday, appointed 188 fourth-class postmasters and of this num- | States now does likewise. ber eighty-five were to fill vacancies caused by removals.

A letter from Secretary Morton has been addressed to every bureau in the department of agriculture, asking whether reduction could be made in the numof his employees without impairment public service, it being desirable, interest of economy, to lessen the enses of the department.

Secretary Morton, of the department agriculture, has devised a plan to test he fitne s of applicants for positions in the department that are given in civil | souri, to Vera Cruz; M. P. Pendleton, of service rules. Each aspirant in filling his application will be required to answer certain questions as to merit and Townes, of Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro; physical fitness and also questions hear- Claud Meeker, of Ohio, to Bradford. ing upon the work he desires to perform.

The following postmasters were appointed in Georgia Saturday: Adel, Berrien county, J. B. Hester; Allapaha, Berrien county, J. H. Kriby; Autlia, Thomas county, W. H. Stephens; Benevolence, Randolph county, P. Recse; Buffton, Clay county, J. Mansfield; Bonair, Houston county, W. 8. King; Cardray, Calhoun county, R. A. Powell; Hempstead, Colquitt county, C. S. Blackshear; Lois, Berrien county,

The clerks of the senate and house mmittees on appropriations are engaged pon a compilation of the legislation of last congress, which, when finished,

ere the 1st of May.

as stated Sunday that while Presichinery of the fair at Chicago.

The bureau of American republics is informed that the government of Venezuela whi issue a new postage stamp. similar in form and size to the new Co-States, upon which will appear a repre-sentation of the landing by the sub-ordinates of Columbus on the coast of Venezuels in the year 1498. This was the first time that Europeans trod the land of the South American continent. The value of the stamp will be about 1 cent and the first issue will be 1,000,000

The senate Thursday confirmed the following nominations: Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to Gerat Britian; William T. Gary, of 'Georgia, attorney of the United States Southern district of Georgia; Joe S. James, Northern dis-trict of Georgia; George J. Dennis, of California, attorney of the United States Southern district of California. Thomas J. Allison, of North Carolina, marshal of the United States Western district of North Carolina; Frank L. Everett, of Georgia, Marshal of the United States Southern district of Georgia; William H. McCabe, pestmaster at Coshocton,

Secretary Carlisle was busy Friday, being the last of the month, in making official changes in the treasury department. He called for the resignation of H. C. McLean, chief clerk of the architect's office, and in his place appointed Chas.

F. Kemper, of Virginia. The resignation of Frank Smith, head of the division in the architect's office, was tendered and accepted. General Daniel McCau-

ley, late appointment clerk of the treasury department, was appointed chief clerk of the immigration bureau, vice Hall, resigned. Two messengers were discharged and two democrats appointed. The News of the World Condensed Into in their places. One of the discharged men had been in his place twenty-one

Secretary Carlisle is having prepared a list of the employes of the treasury de-partment with the salaries they receive and will have it arranged by states. When completed it will show the number of employes credited to each state, the aggregate salary the people from the states receive, and a column showing apportionment the states should receive. The list has been prepared already to such an extent as to show a great disproportion smong the states, some of the s'ates having many more clerks than is allowed. The District of Columbia is credited, with 1,000 out of 4,000 employes when its quota, it is said, should only be 11 per cent. Fecretary Carlisle, it is understood, intends by every means in his power to reduce the District of Columbia's list of employes that the states may receive their proper quota of appointments. Our Treaty With Russia Criticised.

No treaty has come before the senate in late years that has secured more public attention than that which was recently concluded between the government of the czar and the United States. It has been severely criticised by its opponents and said to be the first stroke against the liberty of those who flee to America to escape political persecution. In the past two or three executive sessions of the senate, there has been quite a debate over the proposition to release the injunction of secrecy and permit the people to know exactly what it contains. A resolution was introduced recently to remove this injunction of secrecy, but it was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and that committee has not yet reported. The majority of the senators want the matter made public for the reason that the text of the treaty has been wrongly stated by the public prints and the senators have been, as they claimed, unjustly criticised.

New Nominations. Mr. Cleveland sent a batch of nominations to the senate Thursday that will meet with approval from all parts of the country. Following is the list of nominations: Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be ambassador to Great Britian. United States who ever has ever been given the title of ambassador. England recently elevaled her minister to the rank of ambassador, and the United

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States: James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to Chile; James A. Mc Kenzie, of Kentucky, to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Edwin Dun, of Ohio, now secretary of legation at Japan, to Japan; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to Guatemala and Honduras.

Consuls of the United States: I. M. Sheffer, of West Virginia, to Stratford, Ontario; Harrison R. Williams, of Mis-Maine, to Pictou; Theodore M. Stephens, of Illinois, to Annaberg; William T.

Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Pars; John M. Revnolds, of Pennsylvania, assistant secretary of the interior, vice Cyrus Bussey. resigned; Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Ohio, to be solicitor general, vice Charles H. Aldrich, resigned; John I. Hall, of Georgia, assistant attorney general, vice George H. Shields, resigned.

THE DECISION EXPLAINED.

Where Combination of Laboring Mer is Held as Unlawful.

A New Orleans special of Monday says: As the decision rendered by Judge It show all appropriations that have Billings of the United States circuit made, the new offices that have court, rendered in the case of the United created, the offices abolished, the States vs. the Workingmen's Amaigamaies increased and the salaries re- ted council of New Orieans, growing out The work will be complete and of the general labor strike of last Nopanied by an index that will make vember, is not understood in some cirready reference. It will be cles, the following resume is given by request:

The decision of Judge Billings maiu-Cleveland has at directly notified tains that combinations in restraint of the World's far. committee on public interstate and foreign commerce by and ceremonies that he will be present at the between laborers are within the statute opening of the fair, he expects to be of July 2, 1890, as well as combinations able to accept the committee's invitation by and between capitalists. A combinato be there. He has satisfied himself tion among laborers to allow no work to \$5,000. that public business will be in such a be done in moving goods and merchanstate of forwardness at that date that he dise, which was being conveyed through can leave Washington for the few days the city of New Orleans from and to it will require him to witness the naval foreign countries and the demand of cer parade at New York and start the ma- tain employes in certain kinds of business was complied with, is within cer-

tain prohibition of the statute. That combination is none the less lawful. because attended interruption of commerce is attempted also and did compass the interruption of all the other kinds of business. The opinion further holds that mere refusal to work or a combination among many laborers not to work, with no attempt at intimidation by violence to prevent others from working would not contravene the statute.

A DEATH TRAP.

Five People Perish in a Burning Hotel and Twenty-five Others Injured.

The Higgins hotel, at Bradford, Pa. was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour Saturday. The hotel was occupied chiefly by railroad men, of whom there were about seventy-five asleep when the fire started. Many of the inmates jumped from the windows into a creek and several people were badly burned. The Buffalo, Rochester and Plitsburg depot and freight troupe was entirely destroyed. also Leroy's grocery store. Five people are dead, and twety-five were injured.

South Americans to Visit Us. A Washington dispatch of Sunday says: The bureau of American republics has been informed that the steamer imerial has been chartered to leave Valparaiso on the last of May for San Francisco convey a party bound for the world's fair. It is proposed to spend twenty days at the exposition, after which the principal cities of the Atlantic slope, including Washington, will be visited.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

Pithy amd Pointed Paragraphs

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

The little town of Gelena, Md., was completely wiped out by fire Friday

Doxey opera house, at Anderson, Ind., burned Thursday. It was one of the handsomest in the state.

The packing firm of Swift & Co., Chicago, has increased its capital stock from \$7,500,000 to \$15,000,000. The American Press, an organization

for the gathering and dissemination of Trenton, N. J., Friday. The appearance of several cases of genuine spotted fever in Elwood, Ind., has given great alarm lest it should be-

The duke and duchess of Veragua and their children left Madrid, Spain, for Chicago Saturday. They will proceed

via Paris and London. The exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the past week were \$7,463,007, against \$7,078,885 in the corresponding week last year.

The supreme court of Indiana began the hearing of oral argument at Indianapolis, Wednesday, in the Iron Hall case

appealed from the Marion superior court. McManus & Sons, bankers.of Chihuahua, Mexico, suspended Friday, with liabilities of \$1,000,000. The cause of the suspension was land and mining specula-

spread eagle.

St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopa! church, at Baltimore, Md., was entirely that the loss will be about \$60,000.

The five story buildings, Nos. 129 to 137, North Front street, owned and occupied by Weikel & Smith Spice Company, was partially destroyed by fire Mr. Bayard is the first citizen of the Friday morning. Loss, \$75,000; covered by insurance.

The carding and spinning, packing stock and boiler and building belonging to the plant of the C.mden Knitting Company, in the village of Camden, N. Y., were destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss from sixty to seventy thousand dol-

Cholera has made its appearance again in St. Petersburg, Russia, and it is known that fatal cases are of daily occurrence, although the authorit es have not resumed their policy of last year of making a regular daily announcement of the new cases and deaths.

The beautiful residence of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Jefferson and other members of the family escaped uninjured. The fire was caused by an explosion of industries. One of the trustees of the Brooklyn

tabernacle stated Saturday that the \$20,-000 necessary to pay part of the floating debt of the institution had been raised and that Dr. Talmage will remain in Brooklyn. There are \$40,000 more to be raised within a few months. The statement was printed in New

York Friday afternoon that three years ago Elliot F. Shepard tried to effect \$500,000 insurance on his life. Three companies refused to risk because of alleged indications of Bright's disease, while a fourth company passed him and issued a policy of \$100,000.

A New York dispatch says: Joseph Lloyd Haight, who, in 1880 failed for \$300,000, dragging the Grocers' bank down with him, and who was subsequently sentenced to four years' imprisonment for forgery, aggregating \$120,-000, was arrested Friday morning for stealing a loaf of bread valued at 8 cents.

Fire broke out in the plant of the Cleveland, O., Sawmill and Lumber Company, Saturday. The loss is \$50,000. While the sawmill fire was in progress. the wind carried the sparks to Nathan Bernstein's barn, in the rear of No. 288 Broadway and fourteen horses were burned to death. Bernstein's loss was

A St. Petersburg, Russia, cable dispatch says: It is stated in an official report issued Wednesday that on an average of 150 new cases of cholera and one death from that disease are reported every week in the government of Poledia. Quite an extensive trade is carried on between Poledia and Austrian Galicia, and also between Germany and Po-

The New York Times Publishing Company, of New York City, was incorpora-ted Wednesday with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$1,250,000, and the company is formed to publish "The New York Times," and any other newspaper or newspapers, daily, semiweekly, weekly or otherwise, magazines, which it may hereafter acquire or estab-

A special cable dispatch of Thursday from Paris, states that the new French cabinet has resigned, after having been in office for only eleven weeks. The adverse majority of five votes cast by the more or less a surprise to the government | invitation. and after due deliberation the ministers decided to regard it as a vote of want of confidence and their resignation followed.

A special from Walnut Ridge, Ark., says: Thirteen houses were destroyed by fire Friday night. The Star Hotel and several business houses were burned. Two persons, a man and a child, perished in the hotel. Another man is probably fatally injured. Two others sustained broken limbs by jumping from the windows of the hotel. The origin of the fire is not stated. Loss,

Georgia will apply to the courts of the

state for a stay of proceedings to the foreclosure of the mortgage securing the 7 per cent tripartite bonds, having arranged with a New York guarantee and indemnity company to purchase for their account the said tripartite bonds as soon

as the order of the court staying foreclosure proceedings has been obtained. John L. Woods Merrill, of the whole-sale tes and coffee house of Merrill, Rittenhouse & Co., Kansas City, Mo., is the nephew and claims to be the first heir of the many times millionaire, John L, Woods, of Cleveland, O., who died at his winter home in Augusta, Ga., on the 27th. There are but few heirs apparent to the splendid fortune which the dead man leaves, aggregating something like \$15,000,000 and the bulk of the estate will probably be divided between five or six people.

NEW SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

news, filed articles of incorporation at The Chattanooga Tradesman Gives Some Interesting Statistics.

The quarterly statement of southern industries prepared by the Tradesman, of Tennessee, shows that for the first quarter of 1893 the new industries established exceed those of the first quarter of 1892 by 198, while for the first quarter of this year only 8 developed companies have been incorporated; during the same period for last year 27 were formed. The quarter just ended also shows 76 cotton and woolen mills established, 59 flour and grist mills, 29 canning factories, 40 oil mills and the building of 32 waterworks plants. That the extensive timber interests of the south are not only attracting attention, but capital, is shown by the fact that 195 new woodworking plants have been established during the past quarter as against 122 in 1892 and 141 in the first quarter of 1841. Tennessee heads the list with 33 new tries in this line to her credit. Georgia Columbian stamped envelopes were and North Carolina are close rivals with placed on sale in Washington Friday for 24 and 23 respectively. All the southern the first time. The principal feature of states, however, are well represented in the design of the stamp impression is a this development, Mississippi with 7, being the smallest number.

Seventy-six textile industries were established in the quarter as against 28 in destroyed by fire, together with its con- the first quarter of 1892 and 45 in the tents Wednesday. The rector states same period of 1891; and the very general character of this development is shown by the fact that only 3 states-Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia. are not represented in this total. Alabama leads the list with 22; North Carolina, 16; Georgia, 13; South Carolina, 8, and Virginia, 5; Mississippi, 4, and Tennessee and Texas 3 each, and Florida

and Louisiana 1 each. This quurter shows 58 flour and grist mills established as against 29 for the same quarter of 1892. The increasing demand for cotton seed oil and its products, together with the advance in prices which has recently taken place, accounts for the large number of new oil mills organized during the quarter; a total of 40 is shown as against 10 in 1892 and 8 in the same quarter of 1891, over half of the total number being located in Texas, and the remainder scattered throughout the other cotton growing states. Twelve brick and tile plants are reported, 22 cotton compresses, 21 electric light plants, 22 foundries and machine shops, 7 ice factories, 32 waterworks plants and 93 other miscellaneous

BURIAL OF KIRBY SMITH.

The General's Remains Laid to Resi at Sewannee.

Friday afternoon in the little cemetery at Sewannee, Tenn., the remains of General E. Kirby Smith were buried with church and military honors. The body lay in state in St. Luke's hall and was carried from there to St. Augustine chapel escorted by the procession, which formed when the special train arrived, bringing delegations from bivouacs from all over the state, companies of state troops, members of the legislature and the governor's st ff. and hundreds of citizens. The services were held in St. Augustine chapel and were conducted by Right Rev. C. T. Quintard, bishop of Tennessee, assisted by many elergymen.

The Rev. Mr. Gailor, vice chancellor of the University of the South, pro-nounced a glowing eulogy and Colonel Thomas Claiborne responded to a request to say a few words on behalf of the old comrades of General Smith.

At the grave the services were impressive, and a parting salute was fired as the grave was closed. The funeral was under the direction of the Confederate Veterans' Association of the South. Prominent men from all parts of the south were in attendance during the obsequies, and the sorrow evinced was general and outspoken,

CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS. Arrangements Being Perfected for the Meeting in Richmond.

A Richmond, Va., dispatch of Wed-nesday says: Arra gements for the pro-posed cenvention of southern governors in the effort to secure a proper recognition by the world of the south's resources, which is to be held here April 12th, is still being made. Governors Elias Carr, of North Carolina, and Jones, of Alabama, are the only ones who have directly accepted the invitation. The following have replied to Governor McKinnev's invitation, saving they will attend if possible: Governors W. A. McCorkle. of West Virginia; W. J. Northen, of Georgia; W. J. Stone, of Missouri; Frank Brown, of Maryland; and A. M. Stone. of Mississippi. Governors John Young Brown, of Kentucky, and Henry C. chamber on the liquor amendment was Mitchell, of Florida, have declined the

SIX AT ONE TIME.

A Sextuple Hanging at Chester, S. C., on the 12th of May.

A special from Chester, S. C., says: One year ago this month, Alfred Crosby, Isaac Crosby, Isaac Yongue, Martha Yongue and Elisha Yongue, all colored, were found guilty of the murder of Anderson McAlily, colored, and sentenced to death. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and stay of sentence was granted. The case having origin of the fire is not stated. Loss, been returned for resentence, Judge \$100,000.

A New York special of Thursday says: of May for their execution. These, with The junior security holders of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of on that date, will make six executions

REMARKABLE ANDUSTRY.

Prepared by Commissioner Tucker, an Expert--Millions Invested in Land and Plants, and Millions More Expended for Labor--Millions of Tons Yet in Sight.

WASHINGTON, March 20. - Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright has, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, just forwarded to that body a report on the phosphate industry. The chief materials for this report have been collected by Capt. James F. Tucker, one of the department's special agents, and a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the industry. The report gives, in the introduction, a brief resume of the character of phosphate as used for fertilizing, and then, in chapters 1 and 2, a very full account of the industry as it has grown and now exists in Florida and South Carolina. The industry is located in the States of North and South Carolina, Florida and Georgia. But little is done, however, in the first and the last named States. The Commissioner's report covers 137 phosphate mining establishments, 106 being in Florida, 30 in South Carolina and 1 in North Carolina.

Phosphates were discovered in South Carolina in 1867-'8, and the importance of discovery was promptly recognized and appreciated, both by scientific and by business men. In 1868 the South Carolina mines produced 12,262 tons, while in 1891 they produced 572,949

The Florida phosphate deposits were discovered in 1878, and their last annual output was 532,027 tons. The last annual output of South Carolina mines was 698,979 tons, and of the North Carolina mines reported 8,700 tons, or a total for the whole industry of 1,231,703 tons. This quantity was valued at the mines at \$7,153,201.

Operators in all the four states mentioned control 265,638 acres of land and 1701 miles of river. Of the land, 193,-348 acres are in Florida. The total value of the capital invested in plants in the industry is \$4,705.582, and in land, \$14,366,067. The average number of hands employed in the industry is 9,165, and of this number 5,242 are employed in South Carolina mines. The total expenditure for labor for the last year was

The average earnings in the Florida land mines was \$211 for each person employed, and in the river mines \$355, a higher grade of skill being required in the river mines than in the land mines. In South Carolina the average earnings in the land mines was \$287 per annum, and in the river mines \$278.

The report gives all the available facts relating to the cost of production and opportunities for labor, as well as the general statistics, these being given in detail and by summaries. Relative to the opportunities for labor, it is found that wages are very fair, so far as rates are concerned, the annual earnings, of course, depending upon the number of days the mines are operated in each locality.

The average pay of blacksmiths in Florida is \$1.85; blasters, \$1.25; dredgemen, \$1.25; engineers, \$1.98; carpenters, \$1.99; captains of dredges, \$3.93; machinists, \$2.45; firemen, \$1.33 and fore-

In South Carolina chief engineers and mechanics receive \$4.16 per day on the average; engineers, \$2.27; foremen, \$2.28; machinists, \$2.54; blacksmiths, \$1.45, and carpenters, \$1.63. All of these wages, for both Florida and South Caroina, are for land mines. In river mining the averages are usual-

y higher in some respects, carpenters receiving \$2.33 per day; engineers, \$2.26, and machinists, \$3.48 in Florida. In South Carolina, engineers receive \$3.24; foremen, \$3.88; machinists, \$2.81, etc. In addition to the wages paid in the mines, a large body of longshoremen have been brought into employment through the phosphate industry, the amount of wages paid to this class of men being, for 1892, \$121,695; while the wages paid for manipulating and converting phosphate into super-phosphate are estimated at \$1,587,600, or a total wage roll added to the industry of the States named, through the discovery of phosphate, of \$4,182,910, the payment f this large sum being due entirely to the new industry of phosphate mining, and it is of course a constant yearly ad dition to the economic force of States in which the industry is carried on. In addition to this, labor is benefited through the wage cost of transportation, drayage, warehousing and other handling, which n the aggregate amounts to a very siderable sum.

The future opportunities for labor in this industry are best illustrated by considering the quantities of phosphate in sight. The Department of Labor has aken greatest pains to ascertain the uture opportunities for labor by collecting information on this particular point. Dr. Wyatt, in "Posphates of America." gives the lowest estimate for South Carolina, in round numbers, as 15,000,000 tons in sight. This amount, at the present rate of production, would keep the industry in full activity for twenty-eight years from 1891.

Captain Tucker of the Department of Labor has made 'very careful estimates relative to Florida, North Carolina and Georgia, and other States, and he concludes that in the State of Florida the amount in sight is 133,095,835 tons; for the other States, 1,000,000. These various estimates show a total of 149,055, 835 tons of phosphate in sight, and this statement shows better than any other the future opportunities for employment of labor in this industry.

No discoveries of any considerable quantities of phosphate have been made during the past two years. Of course, as the commissioner remarks, it is impossible to say what developments will take place in the future in the way of discoveries. Opportunities for labor, therefore, have been considered solely with reference to existing conditions The estimates are conservative, and probably below rather than above the real facts The endeavor has been to avoid all exaggerations, which come from specula tive estimates, and to secure only those

judgments which are based upon absolute knowledge and in many cases, upon actual measurements.

TRADE REVIEW.

Special Report on Phosphate Mining in Dun & Co. and Bradstreet Make Their Report for the Past Week.

> bution. In the central western states a fair movement of merchandise is reported, although prospects are improved northwest business continues retarded. The south remains quiet as heretofore. Reports of improving trade characterize advices from western centers, where there are numerous arrivals of country buyers and orders for spring goods. In no previous spring have reports of the effect on general trade of bad roads southwest and northwest been so conspicous as recently. Collections are only fair, with no serious complaints. Exports of wheat from the United States for the week, both coasts, flour included, equal 2,875,122 bushels against 2,766,22 bushels the week before; 2,379,330 bushels in the week a year ago and smaller quantities in like weeks in preceding Christian faith and hope. years. The close of the month brings a falling off in volume of merchandise distributed from New Orleans, where cotton and rye markets are depressed while sugar is pressed and bouyant. The pros-pect is still for a larger cotton acreage, but a reduced rece acreage is promised.

The recent firmness of the market has developed into a decided tendency in prices to creep up in the face of narrow and inactive speculation. This address, much to the confusion of the bearish section of the professional traders, who rely upon the possibility of gold shipments or of a squeeze in money in the withdrawals of the money for the apt settlements throughout the country districts had created a considerable short

WHAT DUN SAYS.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says The fact of the largest influence in the record of the past week has been the increased distribution of goods. The stringency often seen about April 1st does not appear at New York, nor are other money markets close. But while imports greatly exceed exports, it is not safe to calculate that the outgo of gold will not again disturb confidence. Hence the break in speculation has its hopeful

Instead of rising after the close of the Lancashire strike, cotton fell 3-8 of a cent, which may accelerate exports, though stocks of American cotton in Furope are still a third larger than usual at this season. Wheat at Chicago had a sudden fall of 7 cents in one day, but as prices there have been 15 to 20 cents higher than at other western cities and 8 cents higher than at New York, markets were little affected anywhere else. The price in Great Britain is the lowest ever known. Corn fell 2 1-2 cents with small sales, and oats 1 1 2 cents and the break in hog products reached 75 per cent per barrel in pork, and 1 cent in lard. Exports in four weeks at New York have been \$75,115,000 less than last year, indicating a total for the month not far from \$76,000,000, while the increase in imports at New York alone has been about \$115,000,000, indicating a total for the month of more than

\$67,000,000. This great excess in imports, following the excess of \$36,000,000 in January and February, is the basis of doubts

about the immediate monetary future. Failures in the first quarter of the year, 3,202 in number, were fewer than in either of the past years, and though in amount of liabilities larger, the average of liabilities is still quite low, less than

The iron and steel business is a shade firmer, with improved demand for bar plates and structural forms and then rails do not sell. Bessemer iron is firm and steel stronger. The strength in the shoe trade is unabated. Copper is a shade weaker; heavy supplies of tin have checked the advance, while lead is a shade stronger.

Coal is naturally weak with some dissatisfaction in the pool. Lumber and building material are everywhere in strong demand, but the week's receipts of cattle at the west are rather small. At Pittsburg the demand for finished iron is large; glass is more active and the coal stock has ceased. Rolled and pig iron are in larger demand and higher at Cleveland, and in Cincinnati the harness and carriage trades are fully at work. Trade at Detroit exceeds last year's. Chicago reports an increase over last year in the trade for the quarter. Collections have improved and the market is easier.

Receipts of wheat and butter are larger than last year, but other products smaller, especially of wool. Trade at Milwaukee is good, but collections unusually low, Minnespolis reports fair trade with a large output of flour, and at St. Paul more life. ness is good at Omaha, good at St. Joe, improving at Kansas City and fair at Denver and Salt Lake.

At St. Louis trade is strong. Nearly all southern points report some improvement, and at Nashville no disturbance results, banks being well fortified. At Galveston large increase in cotton is noted, but timidity of capital and smaller loans than usual. At New Orleans lumber, building ma-

and other trade fair with money in ample Business failures occurring throughout the country in the last seven days number 194, as compared with totals of 243

last week. For the corresponding week

terial and sugar are strong and active,

Lillie Johnson Released.

of last year the figures were 218.

A Memphis, Tenn., special says: Wednesday morning Judge T. M. Scruggs, who was elected by the bar to succeed Judge DuBose, impeached, dismissed the case against Lillie Johnson, who was charged with murder along with Alice Mitchell, who cut Freda Ward's throat one year ago.

Mexico has 6,770 miles of railroad, which are largely responsible for the increase of her revenue from a little over \$17,000,000 in 1877 to nearly \$38,000-000 last year.

The Famous Soldier and Teacher Passes Over the River.

Bradstreet's report for the past week says: Cool and clear weather generally has improved the prospect for spring trade, but without an increase in distri-

General E. Kirby Smith, professor of Mathematics in the University of the South since 1875, died at Sewanee, Tenn., Tuesday afternoon at 3:25 o'clock. For two years his health has been declining, and two weeks ago he was taken sick at New Orleans and was confined to his bed for five or six days, but recovered sufficiently to travel and reported at Sewanee ready for duty reported at Sewanee ready for duty Monday, March 19th. Two days afterwards he caught cold. A relapse ensued. His condition was complicated

by congestion of the right lung. Early Tuesday morning he became totally unconscious. His end was very peaceful. His wife and six of his family were with him. He died as he had lived. bright, strong and confident in his

For eighteen years past General E. Kirby Smith's home has been at Sewance on the beautiful Cumberland plateau, where General Smith has been professor of botany and mathematics in the University of the South.

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. Edmund Kirby Smith was born in St.

Augustine, Fla., in May, 1824. His father had been an officer in the United States army but had retired, became a lawyer and was appointed judge of the federal courts of the Florida territory. When ten yers of age, his his father ha ing been sent to congress from Florida young Smith went to school at the famous Hallowell school at Alexandria, Va. After six years here he was appointed to West Point, completing his course there and graduating with honor in the class of 1845, with Fitz John Porter, C. P. Stone, W. F. Smith, B. E. Lee, Gordon Granger, D. B. Sackett and many others afterwards distinguished as

officers in both armies. The record of his achievements in the Mexican war and in the late war between the states is well known. He was brevetted second lieutenant, Fifth United States infantry July 1, 1845, and second lieutenant in the Seventh infantry August 22, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo. He was made captain August 20, 1847, and two years later, when the war closed, he was ordered to West Point to assume the post of acting assistant professor of mathematics in the National Military academy. When it became necessary to survey the new boundry established by the Mexican war

he acted as botanist to the commission. In 1855 he was made captain of the Second cavalry and was constantly engaged in frontier warfare till the out-

break of the civil war. He opposed secession till it was part accomplished, but then offered his sword and his life to the new government. His offer was accepted and his promotion was rapid, as testified to by the list of his ommissions. Colonel of cavalry at the first organization of the confederate government and army at Montgomery, 1861; brigadier general June 17, 1861; lieutenant general October 10, 1862; full

general February 19, 1864. When the end came and the surrender at Appomattox General Smith left the United States until it could be seen whether criminal charges would be preferred against the leading officers of the southern army. He surrendered his army to General Canby May 26, 1863, and bade farewell to his devoted soldiers in a solemn and touching address. He went through Mexico to Cuba, returning to Virginia and thence moving to Kentucky. In 1866 he became president of the Western Military academy, but two years later it burned and he became chancellor of the University of Nashville. After six years' service in this position he went to the University of the South

in 1875 and has since lived there. He held important command successively in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and the trans-Mississippi departments. In the first he was in the first bettle of Manassas and the last two conducted masterly campaigns. For his brilliant victory at Richmond, Ky., the confederate congress voted him a resolution of thanks styling the action the only decisive battle of the war.

He has been in poor health over a year. He is the last of the full generals of the confederacy. He leaves a wife and Leven children, Kirby Smith, Jr., in Texas; Mrs. Buck, of Vicksourg, Miss., and nine who are still at home,

ANNOUNCED TO THE VETERANS. The following general order No. 64 was issued from the headquarters of the United Confederate Veterans in New Or-

United Confederate Veterans in New Orleans Tuesday night:

"With the deepest smotion and heartfelt sorrow, the general commanding, announces to our brotherhood of commades the and news of the death of one of our beloved leaders, whose pure life, civic virtues, martial achievemonts and stainless life, crown him as one of the foremost Americans. General E. Kirby Smith, late commander of the western district of the United Confederate Vsterans, and the last of the full generals of the confederacy has

of the United Confederate Vsterans, and the last of the full generals of the confederacy has closed his illustrious career, his noble spirit having passed into the mystery of death at 3:35 o'clock p. m. today.

"The brilliant service and imperishable deeds rendered by him in the Mexican war, wreathed a chaplet of fame around his brow and flashed his name across the history of that epoch to remain undimmed forever.

"In our titanic struggle, stricken down at Bull Run, he was one of the first officers whose blood was poured out from the south and he isblood was poured out from the south and he is-sued the last order of our fateful war. He

rose rapidly from captain to the rank of full general and filled the successive military grades with matchless ability.
"Invested with plenary powers in the trans-Mississippi department as a military commander and as a civilian, he has left to his countrymen and to posterity a record for ability and integrity which forever will challenge admiration. Dignified, modest, tender and of most lovable disposition, he was intent upon every measure which benefited his people or made prosperous

which benefited his people or made prosperous
our reunited country.

"His funeral will take place at Sewance,
Tenn., on Friday, March 31st, at 12 o'clock
noon, and the general commanding desires
that all honors be paid to his memory by the
United Confederate Veterans. By order of

"J. B. Gordon, General Commanding.

"George Moorman,

"Adjutant General and Chief of Staff."

One tablespoonful (well heaped) granulated offee A or best brown sugar equals one ounce.