NO. 26.

THE 54TH CONGRESS.

ROUTINE OF HOUSE AND SENATE BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

Summary of Bills and Resolutions Presented and Acted Upon.

Friday was an oldfashioned field day in the house, with radical variation. It

was private bill day under the rule when the bills to pays claims arising out of tive from the fifth Alabama district. the war, which in the past afforded opportunity and excuse for fighting battles of the rebellion over again, were under consideration during the day, however, the contest was waged, largely by republican members who advocated the pa ment of the bills reported by the committee on war claims, and those who favored postponing, and some of the statements were startling in their bitterness.

Mr. Walker, republican, of Massachusetts, was almost violent in his denunciation of the policy which propresent of these claims. Dramatically he declared that no robbee born on the Rhine ever equaled 'ne government of the United States in robbery of honest creditors. He attacked the leaders of the house, to to aid in carrying out that policy.

Kentucky, appealed to the house to pay the claims of loyal men from the

Mr. Ray, republican, of New York, charged that to enter upon the payment of them would compel the next administration to issue bonds from beginning to close.

Messrs. Dockery, of Missouri, and Grosvenor, of Ohio, made political speeches in connection with their common position to the payment of the claims, the former asserting that republican legislation in the past, and the latter that democratic administration was reponsible for the present result of the day's discussion was the rejection of one bill and the passage of

Mr. Pickler, republican, of South Dakota, reported the general pension bill prepared by the committee on invalid pensions and it was recommit-

At 4:50 o'clock the house took re-cess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At the evening session of the house nine pension bills were considered and ordered to be reported to the house with favorable recommendations. A tion. large part of the time was spent upon the bill granting a pension of \$75 a month to the widow of Brigadier General Fred Vanderveer, who was originally colonel of the Thirty-fifth Ohio the pension was reduced to \$50 a month, and efforts were made to make it \$30, a proposition which received considerable support among the republican members.

The business of the house was suslogics on the late General William Cogswell, representative from the sixth district of Massachusetts, were delivered by Messrs. Moody, of Massachusetts, General Cogswell's successor; Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi; Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Mr. Dockery, of Missouri; Mr. Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, and Mr. Walker, Mr. Morse and Mr. Gillets, of

For the first time this session Speaker Reed was late in arriving at the capital Monday. Mr. McDowell called the house to order and announced that in the absence of the speaker, a speaker protem would be elected. Mr. Hull, of Iowa, was unanimously elected and took the chair. He had been scated but a few moments when Mr. Reed appeared and amid much laughter and applause said: "The house will be in order."

Although it was suspension day under the rules, Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, insisted on proceeding with the general deficiency bill and on his motion the house went into committee of the whole for its consideration. This was the last of the regular appropriation

When the items relating to indemnities to be paid to Frederick O. Dawson, wife and daughter, for loss of property and injuries inflicted in Nebraska, Mr. Mercer called attention to the great vigor with which Great Britain had pressed this case, \$40,000 having been claimed from the state of Nebraska. He commended the vigil-ance of the British government in the 1895. It adds the following: ance of the British government in the protection of its subjects, and said it was in strange contrast with the action of the United States government, but he thought the testimony showed that the Dawsons were as much to blame as the McCarteys in this particular case. It was a brawl on the highway.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, said that the testimony showed that the woman had been outrageously mistreated. As a result of the injuries the daughter was

today suffering from chronic epilepsy. Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) thought that as the Dawsons were in Nebraska with a view of making it their permanent home, although they had not been naturalized, they should not be permitted to invoke the protection of the British government after becoming Cherokee Indians. Mr. Chandler involved in a brawl.

Mr. Moody recalled the fact that General Cogswell went into the Union army as captain of the first armed com-

pany that volunteered for the war of the rebellion.

Previous to the Cogswell eulogies. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, reported the general desciency bill, giving notice that he would, at the earliest practicable day, ask the house to consider it. At the conclusion of the culogies at 2:50 o'clock the house adjourned.

Had there been a sorum present in the house Tuesday at the close of a six-hour session, the populist vote of the house of representatives would have been increased from seven to eight by the adoption of a resolution declaring Albert T. Good vin

It had previously been voted-fortyseven to one hundred and nine-that James E. Cobb, democrat, was not elected representative from that dis-trict in the fifty-fourth congress and that he was not entitled to the seat, thus reducing the democratic strength from one hundred to ninety-nine. Goodwin was nominated by the populists, and indorsed by the Jeffersonian democracy and republicans, and the votes upon his right to the seat were given by the republicans and populists in the house. Mr. Cobb was supported by the solid democratic vote.

In the consideration of the commit tee's report Mr. Cobb championed his own cause and was assisted by Mr. Bartlett, democrat, of Georgia. The recommendation of committee No. 1 charging them with purposely preventing the consideration of bills for the publican, of New York, chairman; payment of just claims, asserting that and Mr. Boyce, republican, of Indiana. extraordinary rulings of the chair, in Votes were taken, viva voce, on the committee of the whole, were resorted resolution, declaring Mr. Cobb entitled to his seat, forty-seven ayes, one hun-Mr. McCall, republican, of Tennes-see, and Mr. Evans, republican, of on a motion to recommit the case made by Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas-yeas sixty, nays one hundred and thirty. On the resolution declaring Mr. Goodwin entitled to the seat the vote was yeas one hundred and twenty-one, navs forty-five. This was not a quorum and on motion by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, at 5:50 o'clock, the house adjourned until Wednesday, leaving the question to be settled then.

THE SENATE.

When Mr. Hill resumed his speech began Thursday, on the bond investi gation resolution the senate chamber Fri lay was almost empty, the senators condition of the treasury. The net being either in the committee rooms or in the cloak rooms. The chamber soon filled up, however, in anticipa-tion of Mr. Hill's speech. The galleries were well filled despite the excessive heat of the day.

Mr. Hill did not conclude. His speech was against the passage of the Peffer resolution to investigate the bond sales of the present administraa protracted fight by having read at the clerk's desk the various laws relative to the redemption of greenbacks and quotations from President Cleveland's messages on the financial ques-

After a short executive session, the senate adjourned over at 5:30 o'clock until Monday.

The proposition to adjourn over Friday was antagonized by Mr. Chan-Volunteer Infantry. The amount of | dler and others, and the vote upon it was 35 to 28.

With the thermometer in the chamber standing at 80 degrees, less than twenty senators were on the floor Monday when President pro tem Frye called the upper house to order. pended at 1 o'clock Saturday, and eu- During the morning hour the joint resolution for the appointment of Generals Franklin, Beal and Henderson and Representative Steele as members of the board of managers of the national soldiers' home, was adopted without debate.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Utah) introduced a bill for the construction in Washington of a ground map of the United States on a scale of one inch to the

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ask to take up the bill to pension survivors of the Indian wars. Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) followed with a report of the sundry civil ap-

propriation bill, and said he would ask to take it up at the earliest possible day. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. Peffer, author of the bond resolution, was not present, but it was stated that he was cognizant that the Indian

bill was to be taken up. The pending question related to sectarian schools. Mr. Carter had offered an amendment, striking out the provision that no appropriations shall

be made to sectarian schools. Mr. Peffer offered a further amendment; directing the secretary of the interior to provide schools for Indian children cut off from school facilities by the closing of the sectarian schools.

This amendment was adopted. Mr. Cockrell then offered a substitute for the entire proposition. The substitute provides for contracts with existing schools for 1897 to the extent

"And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the government to make no appropriations whatever for the education of Indian children in any sectarian school, just as soon as it is possible for provision to be made for their education otherwise and the secretary of the interior is directed to 5 in favor and 2 against. Those in the make such provision at the earliest affirmative were (republicans) Scranpracticable day not later than July 1, ton, Perkins, Lefever; (democrats)

The further consideration of the sectarian school amendments was then deferred owing to the absence of Mr. Carter.

There was sharp criticism of the amendment appropriating various amounts to 13 lawyers in connection with the settlement with the western pointed out the peculiar features of the proposed payments.

Mr. Brown (Rep. Utah) declared that it was not only a "fraud scheme,

but also a palpable steal—clean and unvarnished."

The bond investigation resolution was laid aside after a sharp controversy. Mr. Peffer agreed to the postponement after an appeal by Mr. Allison that appropriation bills should not be delayed.

The Indian appropriation bill occu-pied the attention of the senate Monday. The discussion as to appropriations to pay for "legal services" rendered to the "old settlers or western Cherokees" resulted in the rejection close of business Monday stood at of an amendment offered by Mr. Chandler, allowing the claimants to bring suit on the court of claims. Af- 000 was taken for export. ter the matter was out of the way the question of sectarian Indian schools came up and gave rise to a rather interesting discussion.

At 2 o'clock the Peffer bond resolution was laid before the senate as "unfinished business" pro forms, but Mr. Hill was on the alert to see that it was passed over, according to previous understanding.

The sectarian Indian school matter came up on an amendment by Mr. Cockerell, democratt, of Missouri, which declares it to be the settled policy of the government to make no appropriation whatever for the education of Indian children in sectarian schools as soon as provisions can be made for them otherwise and requiring such provision to be made before

expenditure of \$1,200,000 to supply residing in the south. schools and teachers for the children afraid to de what was right lest they might offend some secret organization.

Mr. Thurston, republican, of Nebrasks, professed his profound respect for every religion, but asserted that "we are all determined, from this time on, that the fundamental policy of the government shall be recognized, that church and state shall be and remain

The debate continued for some time, and the matter finally went over, the senate adjourning until Wednesday.

DIAZ IN JAIL.

Much Sympathy Expressed for Him in America.

Alberto J. Diaz, the representative of the Baptists in Cuba, has been placed under arrest and jailed at Ha-

It is known that Dr. Diez is in sum it may be that unless our government speedily interferes he will be made to suffer and the property of the Baptists is by no means safe. The Spanish government may seize the property.

A New York Journal special from Havans, via Key West, says that the Rev. Dr. Diaz, the Baptist minister, now in Moro Castle, was taken from home last Thursday night. His wife and children had retired when the police entered and read the order of arrest to him, and from that moment he was not allowed to speak a word to anybody except the men who have him in custody. His brother, Alfred Victoriano Diaz, also an American citizen, was arrested at the same time.

The Rev. Dr. Diaz's family knew nothing of what had happened. He and his brother were taken from the house so quietly that neither Mrs. Diaz nor the children were disturbed. In the morning she was thunderstruck to find that her husband and brotherin-law, whom she had left the night before quietly talking together, had not slept in the house.

A WOMAN ASSASSINATED. Her Husband Forced a Young Man to

do the Deed. At White Pine, Tenn., fifty miles

from Knoxville, on the Southern railand instantly killed at 7 o'clock Saturday night. The lady was sitting by the window sewing on her machine when the shot was fired. The killing of Mrs. C. H. Givins re-

sulted in a big sensation and probably a double lynching. The coroner's jury took up the cases early Sunday morning and rendered a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Givins had come to her death by a gunshot wound in the hands of Wesley Dawn, a young man seventeen years of age.

made a confession, saying that he was forced to do the killing by C. H. Givins, the husband of the murdered wo-

Dawn is a laborer on the farm of Givins and says that the successful attempt to take Mrs. Givins' life was the third attempt that he had made. Upon his confession Givins was also arrested and placed in jail.

FAVORABLE TO ARIZONA.

It is Possible that She Will Become a State.

At a special meeting of the house committee on territories the Arizona statehood bill was ordered reported favorably to the house. The vote stood Turner and Cooper, of Texas. Those against were (republicans) Hadley and Low. Mr. Avery was paired with Mr. Knox and Mr. Harris was paired with Mr. Harrison.

Packing House and Contents Burned. Fire Wednesday morning consumed the entire plant of the Michigan Beef and Provision company, and its contents including 3,500 hides, 200 tons of tallow, 200 carcasses of beef. The fot al loss is placed at between \$85,000

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

Doings of the Chiefs and Heads of the Various Departments.

\$126,952,568. The withdrawals for the day were \$530,600, of which \$400,-

The case of Rev. A. J. Diaz, an American citizen, who was reported as being arrested at Havana, came before the department of state Friday. The department immediately cabled the consul general at Havana to take the usual steps for his protection and for a fair trial.

Mr. Call presented to the senate Monday a petition signed by attorneys for Mrs. Maybrick, addressed to the president of the United States, urging this government to intervene in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick. The petition is accompanied by a great number of printed documents and letters from individnals interested in the case.

The senate committee on claims has reported favorably as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill Mr. Pettigrew, republican, of South | the omnibus bill appropriating \$552. Dakota, expressed his willingness to 466, to cover the claims reported favaccept Mr. Cockrell's amendment; orably by the court of claims under quoted a letter from the commissioner | the Bowman act for stores and supplies of Indian affairs stating that it would furnished the federal troops during the require a period of two years and an war of the rebellion by local citizens

. The house committee on ways and now attending sectarian schools. He means decided to report favorably the intimated that some senators were senate bill to give \$200,000 for a government building and exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition to be held at Omaha in 1898. An amendment was added providing that the authorities must raise an equal sum. President G. C. Whattels of the exposition company and Representative Mercer presented the merits of the exposition to the committee.

The ways and means committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Washington, of Tennessee, authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Tennessee centennial exposition, to be held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1897, to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits and allowing articles imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at that expounder regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

Crisp to Resume His Canvas. Judge Crisp will resume his canvas n Georgia at the earliest possible date. In response to a question as to his in-

tentions, Mr. Crisp replied: "Yes, just as soon as my health will permit. I see some of the gold standard papers are trying to create the impression that I left Georgia not because of sickness, but because I was afraid to continue discussions. In view of my long public career, the number of speeches I have made in many of the states, and the debates in which I have engaged in the house of representatives, their contention is somewhat astonishing. While the press generally, both that part of it favoring | built at Waynesville, N. C.; tobacco a "single gold standard," as well as. that part favoring bimetallism, has been very kind to me, indeed more than kind, there are papers in Georgia which are exceptions, notable exceptions to this rule. I am glad to say they are few in number, and their injustice and misrepresentation has been so persistent and plain that I think they cannot deceive anybody. The

people believe in 'fair play.' " The Deficiency Bill. The house appropriations commit-

tee completed the general deficiency bill, the last of the general appropriaway, Mrs. Charles Givens was shot | tions, Saturday. It was reported to the house by Chairman Cannon. The measure carries the appropriation of \$4,791,340, divided as follows:

State department, \$33,107; treasury department, \$1,074, 267; fish commission, \$78,105; Smithsonian institution, \$1,046; District of Columbia, \$116,-210r war department, \$607,114; navy department, \$199,832; interior department, \$304,871; postoffice department, \$1,004; out of postal revenue, \$1,421, 600; department of justice, \$251,337; government printing office, Dawn was arrested and voluntarily | \$190,850; library of congress, \$269; house of representatives, \$104,145; judgments United States courts, \$1,572; judgments court of claims, \$143,647; udgments, Indian depredation claims, \$40,528; audited claims, \$169,819.

In addition to the sum recommended in the bill the urgent deficiency act, passed in February, appropriated \$6,305,436, to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the support of the government during the current and prior fiscal years, thus making the total for deficiencies appropriated and recommended for this season, \$11,-

The following statement, a part of the report on the bill, shows the amount of each of the general appropriation bills as passed by the house, the date of passage, amount of urgent deficiency act, as it became a law. amount of accompanying bill, amount of miscellaneous acts approved to date. amount of permanent appropriations and aggregate of the whole:

\$5,842,337, April 14; Indian, \$8,420,-445, February 25; legislative, \$21,380,-465, March 6; Military academy, \$448,117, January 20; navy, \$31,647,-239, March 26; pensions, \$141,325,820, January 17; postoffice, \$91,819,557,

March 11; river and harbor, \$10.351,-April 2. Total, \$374,613,449. Urgent deficiency act, \$6,305,436; general deficiency, \$4,791,340; miscellaneous acts, \$315,024; permanent annual appropriations, \$119,054,160. Grand total, \$505,969,401.

A WAITING LEE

A WAITING LEE

INTIMATIONS AS TO HOW HE

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Situation as Reported

for the Past Week. Reports of industrial, mechanical and business affairs in all the southern states for the past week indicate that the lumber market has been active and unsettled during the week and prices city, as well as by the authorities at are lower for all grades of pine. The the palace, as an adroit way of sending association has changed its list to meet the new conditions. A good deal of states to Cuba. lumber is changing hands and the mill | operators are increasing their outputs.

Iron and coal are steady at unchang-

ed prices. The advance made in southern iron has brought in many orders and the favorable reports as to maintenance of prices, good understandings among the large producers and probabilities of the building of steel mills keep the market firm. The iron men are very confident of a prosperous summer. The coal miners are ders and the favorable reports as to perous summer. The coal miners are reducing outputs somewhat to meet the changing season. Supplies of coal are ample and the market is rath-

er weak. new crop will be a large one. The area of planting has been considerably increased over that of last year cral to Havana. The Imparcial alone, and more care has been given to sup- in a telegram from Washington, chalply fertilizers. Cotton manufacturers lenges the expediency of the selection report that stocks are accumulating of such a representative by President somewhat under a decreased demand. Cleveland. However, General Lee will soon apparent. The southern cotton ment, unless the Spanish minister at mills have had a very prosperous win- Washington finds grounds to object to ter's business and considerable and im- his appointment. portant additions have been made to their number. Southern new industries are many

and some are of considerable importance. There is reported as organized or established during the past week : The Cumberland Coal and Steel company, of Norfolk, Va., capital \$2,500, 000; the Cunningham Sugar Refining and Paper Manufacturing company, of Sugarland, Texas, with \$500, capital, and the Jefferson Coal and Railway company, of Birmingham, Ala., capital \$400,000. The Texas City Mill and Elevator company, capital \$100,000, has been chartered at Galveston, Tex.; the New Orleans Furniture Manufacturing company, with \$50,000 capital at New Orleans, La.; the Upshur Seal and the 'W. R. Kindly Cotton latte cons \$30,000 capital. A \$30,000 cotton oil the present civil war. mill is to be built at Granbury, Tex. The Blount & Edwards Foundry and each with \$25,000 capital.

Brick and tile works are reported at Knoxville, Tenn., and Blacksburg, Va.; a cotton compress at Cordele, Ga.; proposed cotton mills at Leaksville and Troy, N. C., and flouring mills at Gadsden, Ala. ; Eureka Springs, Ark., and Hartsville, Tenn. A manganese mining company is being organ- who are winning battles against the ized at Athens, Ga., a tannery is to be works at Birmingham, Ala.; a furniture factory at Mebane, N. C., and planing mill at Hartford, W. Va.

The new buildings of the week include a bank building at Scranton; Miss.; business houses at Bristol, Tenn., and a \$20,000 church at Norfolk. Va. A court house to cost \$25,-000 is reported at Shepherdsville, Ky., and one to cost \$50,000 at Winston, Ky.; a \$40,000 hotel at Weston, W. Va., and a \$14,000 warehouse at Greenville, Miss. - Tradesman, (Chattanoo-

ga, Tenn.) STEAMER LAURADA MISSING. She Sailed from Savannah with Emi grants to Africa.

The steamship Laurada, which sailed from Savannah, Ga., some time ago, carrying 311 emigrants to Liberia, has now been out fifty-two days, and nothing has been heard from her. She was due to arrive at Monrovia in twenty days after leaving Savannah, and a cable dispatch was expected within five or six days after her arrival. The conclusions have been buster or has been lost. The agents of the International Emigration Society say they were to have notice as soon as the Laurada arrived, but not a line has been heard. They are beginning to be somewhat anxious, and a diligent inquiry is being instituted. Bishop Turner, who is interested in the matter, scouts the idea that the ship has gone astray, and states that she has not yet had time to reach her destination, or reach a cable station whereby she could communicate with this country. He says that the statements published in the newspapers that the ship was lost is a falsehood manufactured to frighten African emigrants. THE USUAL EXPLOSION.

Seven Miners Meet Death and Six Oth-

ers Badly Injured. The Broad Water mine, at Niebart, Mont., was the scene of a terrible explosion, resulting in the death of seven Agriculture, \$3,215,310, February men and serious injury to six others, some of whom cannot recover. The 18; army, \$22,275,902, February 19; some of whom cannot recover. The diplomatic and consular, \$1,630,058, January 28; District of Columbia, son, Hugh McKinzie, Dan O'Leary, \$5,418,930, April 9; fortifications, Dan Ross, John Kerns, Joe Dearborn. The wounded are: Mike Ward, James Comith, Mike Coburn, Charles Schmidt,

James Gallagher and Joe Doran. Worky and the grave digger get on well together.

AWAITING LEE

Officials at Madrid Say He Will Not Be Acceptable.

A special from Havana, via Tamps, Fla., states that the appointment of Fitzhugh Lee to succeed Consul General Williams is understood in that

When there was an intimation a fortnight ago that Mr. Cleveland contem-plated sending a commission to Havannah to learn officially what was going on, the officials at Madrid said very

corded him for learning what is transpiring outside of the city of Havana.

Another special to the New York
World from Madrid says: "The Spaniards are so much engrossed in their Cotton prospects indicate that the elections that only a few papers have Prices are low and some mills will soon | certainly be granted the ordinary conshut down unless an improvement is sular executor by the Madrid govern-

"The colonial authorities in Cuba will also afford General Lee all the facilities usually granted to foreign consuls, within the customary limits of their consular mission and duties. General Weyler alone can determine how far the new American cousul general can be allowed to go over Cuba or report on the situation. In any event, General Lec witl probably not be al-

lowed to visit the insurgent lines. "His predecessor, Consul Williams, has been bitterly criticized in the papers for so exceeding the instructions of the American government as to claim indemnity against American citizens and to insist upon an exact fulfillment of the convention of 1887. in which is expressly stipulated that Americans would never be tried by pany, at Pleasants, N. C., each with | counsel, even for alleged complicity in

"Many of the Madrid papers asked that the Cuban and Porto Rico elec-Machine company has been chartered | tions be annulled, but the government at Milledgeville, Ga.; the Independent | is not in the least likely to listen to it. Peanut company, at Smithville, Va., The liberals and the republicans and and Collins & Co., limited, saddlery | the ministerial press again deny that manufacturers, at New Orleans, La., President Cleveland has taken any steps, by note or otherwise, to sound

the Spanish government about Cuba." It goes without saying that American residents will welcome General Lee with open arms.

He will not be long in discovering that a state of war exists in Cuba; that it is an army and not a mob of bandits troops of Spain; that life is respected on one side and prisoners set free, while on the other a war of extermination against all Cubaus is waged, prisoners of war are shot, unarmed peasants are shot and cut to pieces, and political suspects are imprisoned by thousands.

BURDEN'S DIAMONDS.

Two Former Servants Arrested for

Their Theft. Two men giving their names as Dunop and Turner, describing themselves as gentlemen servants, were arraigned in Marlborough street police court, London, charged with having in their possession twenty-eight diamonds, aggregating £3,000 in value, for the possession of which they were unable to give any satisfactory account. The two men were remanded for a week with-

out bail. Police Inspector Froest searched the lodgings of the men and found jewelry worth \$20,000. It is believed the jewelry is the proceeds of the robbery of the residence of I. Townsend Burden,

in New York, some time ago. Two cablegrams received by Mr. Burden leave no doubt that the mystery surrounding the robbery is at last cleared up. The first was from J. S. Morgan & Co., his London bankers, and notified him that Robert Dunlop, formerly his butler, and William Turner, formerly his second man, had been arrested with the diamonds in their possersion.

GLASS WORKERS WILL FIGHT. They Propose Erecting Factories of

Their Own. tive plan.

This is the result of the determination of the manufacturers to close the \$996,329, a decrease of \$188,892, and factories throughout the country on miscellaneous, \$340,046, a decrease of May 29. The organization proposes to push the matter so that definite action can be taken at the convention which will doubtless be held in July. Master Workman Campbell says the idea is to erect six tank factories, one

A PINCH of salt added to the white York, and was attended by the Ameriof eggs will make them beat up can colony. The khedive was officially quicker and lighter.

LOUISIANA ELECTS.

MANY SURPRISING CHANGES WERE SPRUNG.

The City of New Orleans Captured By the Fusion Ticket.

Louisiana held its quadrennial stateelection Tuesday, for governor and other state officers, district, parish and local officers and for a full legislature. The cities of New Orleans and Shreve-

The cities of New Orleans and Shreveport also elect mayors, councilmen
and other municipal officials. The
legislature chosen will elect a United
States senator to succeed N. C.
Blanchard. There were two state
tickets in the field, as follows:
Democratic—Governor, M. J. Foster;
lieutenant governor, R. H. Snyder;
auditor, W. W. Heard; treasurer, A.
V. Fournet; secretary of state, J. T.
Michel; attorney general, M. J. Cunningham; superintendent of public
education, I. V. Calhoun.
Fusion—Governor, A. N. Phare, re-

Fusion-Governor, A. N. Pharr, republican; lieutenant governor, I. B. Kleinpeter, populist; auditor, H. I. Kernochan, republican; treasurer, I. Pickett, populist; secretary of state, J. W. McFarland, populist; attorney general, L. F. Sutton, republican, superintendent of public education, G.

A. M. Cook, populist.

Messrs. Heard and Cunningham and Pickett have held office before and are up for renomination.

The election was the most exciting and surprising ever held in the state. The municipal contest in New Orleans was between the democrats and the citizen's leagne, an organization which set to work to reform the city government, and which nominated officers, but candidates for the legislature

The democrate had the backing of the state and the control of the city election machinery organization, and were deemed certain to win, but from the very beginning of the voting it be-came evident that the league had carried the day.

The vote of Governor Foster and Pharr, the republican candidate for governor, is close, but Foster will probably have 1,000 majority. The democrats will carry the state by a good majority and control the legislature. The returns are coming in slowly, as many of the parishes have no

telegraph communication.

The indications point to a democratic majority of 22,000 against 62,-590 in the presidential election in 1892,

The vote for governor is counted by the legislatutre, and the democrats are very much alarmed over the possibility that they may not have control of that

It is impossible, however, to give any definite figures on that point as yet, but the general assembly will be

GROSVENOR'S FIGURES.

His Division of the Delegates Elected the Past Week. An Indianapolis , popial says: In all

the tables sent out irom Washington each week by General Grosvenor, tho thirty delegates in Indiana have been placed in the McKinley column and they have been conceded to him on all hands, although only twenty-six of them have been elected. It is believed, however, fourteen or fifteen of these votes will never go to McKinley whether the name of Harrison is brought before the convention or not. The men on the delegation who threatened to bolt McKinley are warm personal admirers of Harrison and their resentment has been aroused by the character of the McKinley campaign in Indiana, led by Chairman Gowdy, of the state committee. Mr. Gowdy has declared that the state convention shall instruct for McKinley even if it requires a bitter fight and the Harrison people accuse him of inspiring certain paragraphs that are appearing in country newspapers to the effect that Indiana would have been for McKinley even had Harrison been a candidate. Harry New, one of the delegates, said that he saw no reason why a friend of Harrison might not be the consistent friend of McKinley; that these men had come to McKinley only after Harrison had written his letter, but that if this sort of campaign were continued and the quessue, they would take it upon themselves to demonstrate in the St. Louis convention that Indiana's first love is Harrison, and that a campaign made upon the line of belittlement of him could not be successful in this state.

Internal Revenue Meceipts. The internal revenue receipts for the nine months of the current fiscal year from official figures made public by Commissioner Miller aggregates \$111,179,075, an increase over the cor-The Window Glass Workers' associ- responding months of 1895 of \$183,ation, which is the wealthiest labor or- 597, exclusively derived from tobacco ganization in the world, may decide to and beer. The principal items of revfight the manufacturers on equal enue were; Spirits, \$61,525,454, a degrounds by erecting factories at vari- crease of \$2,877,415; tobacco, \$23,ous points to be run on the co-opera- 257,507, an increase of \$1,151,189; fermented liquore, \$24,059,737, an increase of \$1,758,071; oleomargarine, 2118,987.

Col. Cockerill's Body Coming Home. A dispatch to the New York Herald from Cairo, Egypt, says: A brief ceremony was conducted Friday by each in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

the elergy of the American mission, prior to sending the remains of the late Colonel John A. Cockerill to New