

THE 54TH CONGRESS.

ROUTINE OF HOUSE AND SENATE BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

Summary of Bills and Resolutions Presented and Acted Upon.

THE HOUSE.

The house committee on immigration Friday authorized favorable reports on bills introduced by Representative Corlies of Michigan, and Mahony of New York.

The house also, by a vote of 60 to 44, refused to pass a bill to give Alaska a delegate in congress.

After a debate continuing for over four days, the house, Saturday, by a vote of 157 to 81, passed the bankruptcy bill, reported by General Harrison from the committee on judiciary, and managed by him throughout the debate.

It is substantially what is known as the Torrey bill. Although the debate was supposed to be under the five-minute rule, upon amendments, the house indulged its members beyond that limit while they expressed their views upon the measure.

Action upon the bill was confined altogether to the second session, which defined the acts of bankruptcy.

Pending the consideration of the bankruptcy bill, Mr. Hill, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs called up and the house passed without a division, the bill passed by the senate appropriating \$75,000 to defray the expenses of the committee to be appointed under the recent treaty with Great Britain to determine the claims for damages by the seizure of alleged Behring sea poachers.

The house at 5:15 o'clock adjourned. Monday was suspension day in the house under the rules, and a number of private pension bills and other bills of local character were passed.

The contested election case of J. C. Kirby versus Jo Abbott, from the sixth district of Texas, was reported from the elections committee No. 3, declaring Abbott, democrat, the sitting member, entitled to the seat, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, called up the naval appropriation bill and asked that the house non-concur in the senate amendments and agree to the conference.

In the course of the consideration of this matter there was something of a scene. Mr. Quigg, of New York, calling Mr. Boutelle to order on the ground that he was reflecting upon the senate's action by his comments. An animated colloquy followed between the speaker and Mr. Boutelle, the former explaining the philosophy and necessity of the rule, and the latter contending that he had not violated it.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, moved to concur in the senate amendment, reducing the number of battleships from four to two, and, with the amendment pending, the matter went over until Tuesday by unanimous consent.

A bill was passed under suspension of the rules for the protection of American yacht owners and shipbuilders. A resolution introduced in the house Monday by Mr. Piekler, of South Dakota, setting aside Wednesday, the 6th, and Wednesday, the 13th, for the consideration of the private pension bills which failed to pass for want of a quorum, was presented by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, as an order Tuesday, from the committee on rules.

Henderson stated that there were 405 private pension bills upon the calendar and it was to get rid of these that the committee on rules proposed the order. Mr. Crip, of Georgia, opposing the adoption of the order, said the general pension laws were very liberal. He criticized the action of the invalid pension committee in reporting bills defiling classes of pensioners not included within the terms of the general law. It was intended, Mr. Crip said, that the invalid pensions committee should consider cases within the spirit of the federal law, but excluded by its letter.

The resolution was put to a vote and declared carried—yeas, 172; nays, 55. The question of concurring in the senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill reducing the number of new battleships to be authorized from four to two was called up by Mr. Boutelle, and Mr. Baynes addressed the house in favor of his motion to concur.

After further debate Mr. Baynes' motion to concur in the senate amendment reducing the number of battleships from four to two was rejected—yeas, 81, nays 141.

Mr. Boutelle moved that the senate's request for a conference be occurred in and it was agreed to. The house at 4:15 p. m. adjourned until Wednesday.

THE SENATE. Ben Tillman and Dave Hill crossed boundaries in the senate Friday to the

great amusement of the senators and galleries. Senator Tillman took the floor early in the day and chucked that brick he had been carrying in his pocket for Senator Hill. He used to chuck a pocket full of bricks at the New Yorker, and Mr. Hill responded with vigor. The fight lasted nearly four hours and was altogether the funniest display seen in the senate this season. While stinging words were exchanged, both men kept in good temper.

The men washed over all the soiled linen of the democratic party to the great amusement of the republicans. After all it was a display of buffoonery, which was dragged out so long and was so thoroughly undignified that the entire senate was disgusted with the performance.

Mr. Tillman declared that if the democratic platform in Chicago was not made to suit his views, he would take his hat and get out of the party. He did not know where he would go. He could not go into the populist party, but he would get out of the democratic party, for such action would mean that it was dead.

Hill replied that he would be found in the democratic party whatever he did platform, and that he would hold Mr. Tillman to his promise not to go into the populist party.

"If you keep on the way you are going," interrupted Mr. Tillman, "you'll soon land in the republican party."

While Mr. Hill was replying, the ally-headed Stewart, of Nevada, whispered something to Tillman. Mr. Hill pointed at them, scornfully and announced that Mr. Tillman was already receiving instructions from a populist.

"Do you wish us to understand that you whispered all of that to the senator from South Carolina?" asked Mr. Hill, with a supercilious smile, and again the senate roared.

Mr. Stewart arose mightily in his wrath to explain what he had whispered to the South Carolinian. Mr. Hill at first refused to allow him an interruption, but Mr. Stewart exhibited much wrath, and the New Yorker smilingly yielded. Mr. Stewart made a five-minute speech on the tariff, the silver question and a little of everything he knew without once referring to what he had said to Mr. Tillman.

His earnestness caused senators and spectators much amusement, and before he had concluded everybody, including Mr. Hill and Mr. Tillman, were convulsed with laughter. Finally he sat down.

Mr. Hill continued for two hours speaking on every subject of a political nature that has been discussed in years, every few minutes being interrupted by Mr. Tillman, who, in one of his interruptions, when Mr. Hill was defending Mr. Cleveland, declared that since Mr. Cleveland had been in the white house the New York senator had had no more power than a boot-black; that Cleveland had appropriated all the power of the government.

Mr. Hill declared himself against silver, but said he was a democrat above all things, and condemned Carlisle severely for preventing the election of Senator Blackburn in Kentucky.

As Mr. Hill concluded he turned to Mr. Tillman and asked: "Will you be satisfied with a repetition of the platform of 1892?" "No," responded Mr. Tillman, "jumping to his feet, 'I want 16 to 1 or bust.'"

Mr. Tillman went on to contrast the two democratic leaders, Calhoun and Cleveland, and said that Calhoun stood up for the people at large, while Cleveland was the exemplar and tool of the money classes and represented only the almighty dollar. He sneered at Mr. Cleveland's veto of small pension bills, while he turned over \$10,000,000 to one Jew. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tillman declared that Mr. Cleveland has no financial policy except that of Senator Sherman, and said that Secretary Carlisle and Senator Sherman had exactly the same notions. Whenever he mentioned Carlisle he meant Sherman, for they were interchangeable, except that the one was honest to his friends, the bankers, while the other had proved treacherous to his party.

"If silver coinage were established by congress," he said, when he got on another tack, "there would be an effort by the shysters to foreclose their mortgages and thus reap the fruits of their roguery. They are now swallowing us by degrees and I would prefer to see the whole thing done at once, and done with it." (Laughter.)

"The senator from New York," Mr. Tillman continued, "asked me what I was going to do with South Carolina at Chicago. I will say this to him. I expect to do my level best as a democrat to keep my party back out of the woods of republicanism, and to throw off all the slough and rottenness that it has accumulated during the last three years. But if boodles is to win at Chicago, then I am willing to take my hat and bid the senator from New York and all like him a long farewell."

This sentence was declared in such a ludicrous manner as to provoke a general laugh throughout the chamber. The debate came about while Candler's torpedo boat amendment was under discussion. Devoting only a few sentences to the amendment, then leaving the question of ships, Mr. Tillman said he would follow the precedents set in the discussion and talk of the financial question "in answer to various speeches made at various times and places, by various men, some senators and some not." He proceeded to criticize one of the speeches made some time ago by Mr. Hill in defense of the administration in issuing bonds, and characterized Mr. Hill's argument on that point as the "tyrant's plea for necessity."

The several appropriation bill, which has been under consideration in the senate during the entire week, was passed Saturday and now it will be for

a conference committee to reconcile the disagreement between the two houses.

The chief of these disagreements is the reduction of the number of battleships provided for. The house fixed the number at four, the senate at two. The ships are each to cost \$7,500,000, exclusive of armament.

The discussion during the day was over an amendment offered by Mr. Chandler, appropriating \$4,000,000 for twenty additional torpedo boats. Speeches were made in support of the amendment by Senators Hawley and Lodge, and against it by Senators Wolcott and Gorman.

When the vote was taken the amendment was defeated by a vote of 39 to 23. The further amendments made by the committee to the provisions for the increase of the navy were agreed to. The bill was finally reported from the committee of the whole to the senate, where all the amendments were agreed to in bulk, except those specially reserved.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment which was agreed to, directing the secretary of the navy to examine claims against the government for damages sustained by contractors in building war ships since the 1st of January, 1891, on account of the delays that were not the fault of the contractors, but were due to the action of the government, and to report at the next session of congress. The bill was then passed without division.

At 5:58 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

Two yeas and nay votes were had in the senate Monday, the result of which was significant as an indication that there is not to be any undue haste in passing appropriation bills and forcing an early adjournment of congress.

The first vote was on a motion made by Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, to proceed to the consideration of the Dupont election case.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, who, as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, had arranged an early charge of the subject, protested against this action on the part of Mr. Turpie as discourteous to the committee, and as something unprecedented in his service in the senate. Opposition was also made to Mr. Turpie's motion as an obstacle to the passage of appropriation bills; but nevertheless the motion was carried by a majority of one—thirty-two to thirty-one—and the Dupont case was taken up. It was, however, laid aside soon afterward, under the terms of a compromise previously arranged.

The river and harbor bill was then taken up, but it had again to give way to Mr. Peffer's bond resolution. The latter was laid before the senate at 2 o'clock p. m. as the unfinished business and Mr. Fry, having charge of the river and harbor bill, moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of that bill. The motion was defeated by eleven votes—twenty-eight to thirty-nine—and the bond resolution was proceeded with. Mr. Hill speaking against it until 5 o'clock p. m., when the senate adjourned until Tuesday.

LESSEES FINED. The State Gets \$2,500 as a Result of the Convict Hearing. Governor Atkinson has passed an order imposing fines aggregating \$2,500 upon the three companies for violations of the lease contract as brought out in the recent investigation.

In addition to this penalty, which must be paid into the state treasury by the 15th of July or lay the companies affected liable for a forfeiture of their lease contracts; the governor has collected the penalty of the penitentiary management \$3,200 in fines for escapes within the past few months, making a total of \$5,700.

It was expected during the progress of the investigation that several of the whipping bosses and superintendents in the employment of the lessees would be removed by order of the governor on account of the damaging testimony brought out against them, and this would in all probability have been the case, but to escape the consequence the offending officers found it convenient to hand in their resignations shortly after the conclusion of the hearing.

Penitentiary companies Nos. 2 and 3 are in good financial condition, and the fines imposed upon them will doubtless be promptly paid.

Company No. 1 is, however, in financial straits, being in the hands of a receiver, and it is possible that the state will have further trouble with it.

Companies No. 2 and 3, those of Capt. J. W. English and Mr. W. B. Lowe, were not found directly culpable, but the fines assessed against them were on account of the treatment of the convicts which had been subtlet by them to Company No. 1 at Cole City.

A GRAIN CONGRESS.

Prominent Cities Represented at the Meeting in Charleston. The opening session of the grain congress of the south and west was held in Charleston, S. C., Wednesday morning.

President McGahan, of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, presided. Augusta, New Orleans, Louisville, Chicago, Savannah, Brunswick, Tampa, Mobile, Wilmington, Minneapolis, Kansas City and other cities were represented. Mayor Smith of Charleston, made the address of welcome, tendering the freedom of the city. President Elliott, of the Coast line, Colonel Killbreth of Tennessee, Breedlove Smith of New Orleans, Inglehart of Chicago, Knott of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Purse of the Savannah freight bureau, and others made brief responses. A committee on organization and credentials was appointed.

Worax and the grave digger got on well together.

ASSASSIN'S BULLET

ENDS THE EXISTENCE OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The Murderer Disguised as a Woman. Meagre Details of the Tragedy.

Secretary Olney, at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, received the following cable message from United States Minister Alexander McDonald, at Teheran: "TEHERAN, PERSIA, May 1, 1896.—Olney, Secretary of State, Washington: The shah, visiting the shrine near the city today for devotion, on entering the inner sanctuary, was shot by an assassin, disguised as a woman, the bullet entering the region of the heart. The shah expired in a few minutes. The regicide is a revolutionary fanatic. There is great distress, but the city is quiet."

Shortly after the receipt of the news of the assassination, Secretary Olney sent a cablegram to Minister McDonald saying that the president directed that sincere condolence be tendered and that abhorrence of the crime be expressed to the government of Persia and the family of the shah.

Nasr-ed-Dine, the assassinated monarch, was born July 17, 1831. He was the son and successor of Mohammed, and succeeded to the throne September 10, 1848. Just after the commencement of the Paris Exposition, Nasr-ed-Dine made a tour of Europe, and the educational advantages derived from his travels resulted in the institution of a more liberal administration of the government on his return to Persia.

The new shah is Muzaffer-ed-Dine, who was born March 25, 1853. His official title is Marza Valeshad, or heir presumptive. He has five sons, of whom the eldest is Mohammed Almirza, and five daughters.

The assassination of Nasr-ed-Dine by a fanatic becomes a greater source of regret from the fact that his extended travels had taught him a degree of religious tolerance surpassing most eastern potentates.

The records of the state department contain many communications attesting the shah's leanings toward liberality and justice. In one particular instance when an American Christian, under the protection of American missionaries, was shot at Oroomiah, Persia, in 1893, the shah sent his son and heir apparent to investigate the matter on the complaint of United States Minister McDonald.

The Persian prime minister subsequently informed McDonald that imperative orders had been issued to have exemplary punishment inflicted upon those who had committed the deed, and to take every possible measure for the protection of other Christians who were in Persia.

Mr. McDonald forwarded the entire correspondence to Secretary Olney, stating that it was the request of the American missionaries that the shah's assuring letter should be published for the benefit of their friends at home.

The Details Very Brief. The details which have reached London of the assassination of the shah are of the briefest character. As the shah was entering the inner court of the shrine of Shah Abdu Azim, the assassin, who is said to be a Ceyloner from Kerman, named Mollah Reza, delivered the fatal shot.

The shah was attended by his chief physician, Dr. Tholosean, and other physicians.

The assassination caused much alarm. Prince Niab-es-Saltaneh, the third son of the shah, retired to his palace at the request of the government.

The heir to the throne, Muzaffer-ed-Din, is at Teherz. He will leave for the capital as soon as possible.

A possible reason for the crime is that there has been much discontent for some time owing to the dearth of provisions, partly caused by the excessive issue of copper coins.

The shot was fired as the shah was entering the shrine and the wounded ruler was at once conveyed to his carriage and taken with all speed to the palace, where he died two hours later. The murderer was arrested. It is believed that he had accomplices.

STREET CARS TIED UP.

Milwaukee Employes Strike For an Advance in Wages. Street railway employes, at Milwaukee, Wis., inaugurated a strike Monday morning for an advance in wages and recognition of the union, resulting in the tie up of every line in the city. Over 3,000 men are out, including conductors, motormen, electric workers and barn men. There are not more than nine cars running on all lines in the city. The strikers assembled around the barns and power house and hooted men at work.

The American Federation of Labor passed resolutions indorsing the strike, and the affair may result in a general tieup of all interests in which union labor is employed. The strike is looked upon as a serious matter in labor circles and developments are eagerly awaited.

ALABAMA POPULISTS

Held Their Convention and Name a Ticket. The populists of Alabama at their convention in Montgomery nominated Congressman Goodwyn, of the fifth district, for governor; J. A. Bingham of Talladega, for treasurer; W. S. Foreman for auditor; W. M. Wood, of Cullman, for superintendent of education, and A. Harris, of Chambers, for commissioner of agriculture.

The secretary of state and attorney general are left for the republicans to fill up a ticket, which will be done by their committee.

In Russia the principals in a duel partake of breakfast before fighting.

CONVICT GOODS

Made the Subject of a Bill in Congress by Representative Gardner.

Representative Gardner, of New Jersey, from the committee on labor, has submitted to the house a favorable report on the Southwick bill to protect free labor and the industries in which it is employed from the "injurious effects of convict labor" by confining the sale of goods manufactured by convicts to the state in which they are produced.

An amendment was adopted exempting manufactured agricultural products from the restrictions imposed. There is no disputing the fact, the report says, that the question of the employment of 50,000 convicts in the several prisons and penitentiaries in the United States is one of great importance, and that its satisfactory solution requires the exercise of the sound judgment and the wisest counsel on the part of those whose duty it is to legislate on the subject.

"It is not designated by this bill," the report says: "to attempt to interfere in the slightest degree with the right of each state to employ its convicts and to dispose of the products of their labor in any manner, by any system or plan that may appear wisest and best to its citizens. All it seeks to accomplish is to confine the results of the operations of such system, so far as possible, within the state limits and to prevent resulting evils, whether necessary or otherwise, from extending to and injuriously affecting the citizens of those other states which elect to make different disposition of the time and labor of their prisoners."

Some states have in a great measure protected their own enterprise from the unequal competition of their prisoners, and send traveling agents of their penitentiaries into other states to dispose of convict-made goods at prices that utterly defy competition from those who employ free labor. It is evident that this is a wrong which should not be permitted to continue if a remedy can be applied."

The report asserts that nothing less than the enactment of such national legislation as will effectually prohibit the interstate transportation of prison-made goods will be found efficacious. The committee believes that the bill reported will be found such remedy for the wrong complained of as is within the power of congress to apply and is desired alike by all capital and labor.

WAS A BOMB

That Exploded in the Home of General Weyler. Advice from Havana state that a dynamite bomb caused the explosion in Captain General Weyler's palace, and not a gas engine, as reported. The noise was tremendous and caused intense excitement in the palace and vicinity.

The general and his officers rushed about giving orders. Even Weyler himself left the room greatly excited. Only one person was hurt, and he only slightly. The others escaped miraculously.

The whole palace shook from the force of the explosion. Clouds of dust billowed all persons inside, and many windows were broken. The bomb destroyed the partition wall of the principal counting room and broke two safes.

The occurrence is the general topic of conversation. It is believed to have been the work of laborers. The government says anarchists did it, and the police are making a diligent search, but no arrest has been made yet. Strong measures, it is said, will be adopted to prevent a repetition of similar acts.

BUCKET SHOPS WON.

Judge Decides They are as Legal as Boards of Trade. Judge Horton, at Chicago, has decided that bucket shops are as legitimate as the board of trade and quashed the eleven indictments against W. A. Skebel and ten others, charged with being proprietors of or employed in bucket shops.

"The board of trade does a wholesale business in wheat dealing," said Judge Horton, "and what are called the bucket shops do a retail trade. There is absolutely no difference in their methods of operation and the statute which makes the board of trade business legitimate does the same for the lesser dealers, who conduct the same kind of trade. While I believe personally it is all nothing but gambling, the law allows it and the courts are powerless."

The remaining 240 cases against people who have been indicted for the same offense will be called Monday next and will be thrown out of court in the same way. The grand jury wholly ignored Judge Horton's decision and immediately issued 149 more indictments against proprietors of bucket shops.

ALABAMA POPULISTS Held Their Convention and Name a Ticket. The populists of Alabama at their convention in Montgomery nominated Congressman Goodwyn, of the fifth district, for governor; J. A. Bingham of Talladega, for treasurer; W. S. Foreman for auditor; W. M. Wood, of Cullman, for superintendent of education, and A. Harris, of Chambers, for commissioner of agriculture.

The secretary of state and attorney general are left for the republicans to fill up a ticket, which will be done by their committee.

In Russia the principals in a duel partake of breakfast before fighting.

UNDERTAKERS BUSY

DEATH DEALT BY A GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

A Building Full of People Blown to Atoms in Cincinnati.

At 7:45 o'clock Monday evening a terrific explosion occurred in Adolph Drach's saloon, on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and immediately opposite the Gibson house, Cincinnati. The Gibson house, a five-story brick, was shattered to splinters.

The explosion shook large buildings for squares, while hundreds of windows in the Gibson house were broken and plate glass windows on both sides of Walnut street, the entire length of the square, were shattered.

Scores of pedestrians were knocked from their feet, while there were dozens of run-away teams in the vicinity.

Several electric cars were blown from the track, and not less than twenty lady passengers on different cars fainted away and were carried into the Gibson house and adjoining places. The electric light, telegraph, telephone and trolley wires on the square were torn down and, of course, the explosion was followed immediately by darkness. A general alarm of fire brought the police and fire department to the scene. Flash lights were rigged up across the street and the rays thrown on the ruins. A cloud of smoke enveloped the busiest night district of the city, preventing the firemen and police from working for some time.

The building was occupied on the ground floor by two saloons. Adolph Drach's on the south, Louis Fey's on the north. The upper floors were living rooms. The building was twenty-five feet front and ran back sixty feet. The explosion tore the entire structure from between the adjoining buildings on either side as neatly as it could have been accomplished by workmen. All that is now left is a mass of brick, mortar and torn timber, over which the roof rests in a slanting position.

The explosion of a gas machine caused it. Only a few days ago Fey had a machine placed in a rear room and made his own gas. Death Dealt by the Wholesale. It seems impossible to believe that anyone was in any part of the building at the time it now lies, but stories differ as to the number of men who were in Drach's saloon.

William Caplis, a New York traveling man, left Drach's five minutes before the explosion. At that time he says fully thirty people were in the place. In Fey's saloon there were ten or fifteen more. Both saloons were first-class resorts and patronized by beer drinkers. They were always crowded, especially at the hour when the explosion occurred. That forty people were killed is not considered a wild estimate. Should it exceed that number considerably would surprise none.

On the second floor over Drach's saloon Drach's family lived. Drach himself had been ill and only a few days ago brought his wife and one child in from an suburb to live. Unless they were out at the time, they were certainly killed. Fey lives in a suburb and it is said is at home, although he has not been heard from. Above his saloon were rooms occupied by his employes, and no one in any one of them escaped.

Barre's barber-shop, immediately adjoining Fey's on the north, was badly damaged, and customers were cut on the hands and faces by flying glass.

Theodore Fucner's saloon, immediately adjoining Drach's, on the south, was also badly damaged and numerous customers were cut by glass and injured by the shock.

It Was a Weak Building. The building was but a slight structure and not calculated to stand a heavy strain. It had no independent side walls, the rafters for the different floors being supported by the walls of the buildings on either side. When the crash came these timbers were torn from their moorings and crashed downward. Neither of the side walls, which supported these floors, was materially injured.

The roof was supported by these same walls. It too fell through, covering the mass of dead and injured and drowning secret agencies that will ever remain untold. On the top floor, over the Fey saloon, on the north side were still hanging, after the concussion and crash, pictures of those whose farms lay below in the ruins.

Various estimates are made upon the loss of life, all of them more or less vague, because of the fact that the work of exhuming the bodies is necessarily slow. It is almost certain that at least twenty persons were killed. A fair estimate places the number caught in the falling building at from sixty to seventy-five. At least twenty-five people, and perhaps more, the exact number may never be known, were mangled, crushed, burned and scalded to death.

A Later Account.

A special of Tuesday from Cincinnati states that there is but little doubt now that the number of fatalities resulting from the explosion in Drach's saloon will reach twenty. Seven are now dead, ten are known to be missing, and of the injured Mrs. Drach is lingering between life and death.

The greatest horrors of the affair, it is feared, are yet to come.

The building inspector, after a close inspection of the rear wall of the building, which was left standing, and of the walls of the building on either side of the ruins, has pronounced them

all dangerous and the authorities ordered the firemen and police to leave the wreck.

The rescue work will not be resumed until the walls are propped up and made absolutely safe. So far as ascertained the casualties are:

Dead—Rollis A. Davis, of the Columbia Carriage Company, Hamilton, O.; Adolphus Drach, proprietor of the saloon; Felicitas Drach, his five-year-old daughter; O. S. Wells, 46 Harrison street; Ella Singleton, of Zanesville, domestic for Drach; Mamie Kennedy, domestic in Fry's family; John McCarthy, clerk, 512 Channing street. Injured—Willard E. Cook, clerk water works department, broken arm; Drach, aged three, compound compressed fracture of right arm and lacerated scalp; Olga Drach, Adolph's widow, contusion of head and legs; H. E. Hunwick, bookkeeper, 15 East 7th street, right shoulder dislocated; Peter Burns, horse dealer, Ganaway, severe contusions of body. Chas. Spilley, teamster, 175 East Pearl street, contusion of head and arm. Sidney W. Johnson, bar-keeper, Fifth and Culbertson street, scalp lacerated. Barbara Huddelmann, domestic for Louis Fry, eyes injured. Joseph Spriggs, porter, 19 Harrison street, face and arms burned. J. B. Ward, race horse owner, Toledo, left knee lacerated.

Missing—Lightfoot, and an unknown man, Fenwilton, said to have entered Drach's saloon; William Lauth, barkeeper for Drach; Barbara Steinkamp, Louis Fisdick, John McGarvey, C. F. Andres, president of the Anderson-Mears Wall Paper Company; John Beers, James Grant, of Newport; William Carr, a brick-layer.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest Bearing Debt Increases—Cash in the Treasury Decreases. The debt statement issued at Washington Friday afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during April of \$5,915,416.62.

The interest-bearing debt increased \$513,671, while the cash in the treasury decreased \$1,551,087.62. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business April 30th were: Interest-bearing debt, \$442,312,140; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,651,790; debt bearing no interest, \$374,414,400. Total \$1,218,378,330.

The certified amount of treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were \$560,594,253, a decrease of \$2,315,000. The total cash in the treasury was \$868,799,556. The gold reserve was \$100,000,000. Net cash balances, \$170,090,660. In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of \$3,439,250, the total at the close being \$128,416,450. Of silver there was an increase of \$1,655,372. Of the surplus there was in national bank depositors \$26,698,590, against \$27,010,993 at the end of the preceding month.

QUEEN OF SPAIN

May Outline the Policy Toward Cuba in Her Coming Speech. The queen of Spain's speech to be delivered at the opening of the Spanish cortes at Madrid on Monday, May 11th, is expected to outline definitely the Cuban policy of the government. It is awaited with considerable interest as Washington, especially as informal assurances are believed to have been given to the administration that Cuba is to be tendered almost as great a measure of autonomy in purely domestic affairs as the dominion of Canada now enjoys in its relations with Great Britain. The reform measures for the civil government of Cuba, promulgated by the royal decree of March 15, 1895, which were not promptly put into operation because, as it is claimed, the present revolution prevented the necessary local elections being held to provide the officials named in the decree, are expected to be enforced without further delay, now that elections for the cortes have ostensibly been held throughout Cuba in the past month.

BLECKLEY FOR THE SENATE.

He Gives a Free Show and Announces Himself. Ex-Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley, of Georgia, has announced his candidacy for the United States senate. The announcement was made at the Grand opera house, Atlanta, and was received with applause. It was a small audience, but it was appreciative.

The announcement appeared to be the secret of a free lecture which the former chief justice of Georgia had announced in the daily papers and by posters personally distributed. He stated early in his address that he had renounced the theater, had contracted for the advertising and had made all the arrangements himself, and would personally bear all the expenses. This he said was to gratify a life-long ambition which he had felt to run a complete show himself.

The lecture was advertised as a mystery, and it proved to be one, until the announced statement of his candidacy came.

MONEY FOR UNCLE SAM.

Carlisle Instructs Depository Banks to Send in \$3,000,000. Secretary Carlisle has called