

THE NEWS

The Thousand Island Park Hotel, St. Lawrence river, was destroyed by fire. Many of the guests made narrow escapes. Two women servants were injured.—Two Italians were arrested in Philadelphia caught passing counterfeit two dollar silver bills.—The Third West Virginia district Republicans nominated Theophilus Gaines for Congress.—In the Mississippi constitutional convention a resolution was offered providing for female suffrage.—Mrs. Robert Gray, of Fredericks-town, Mo., was arrested, charged with the murder of her husband, in whose stomach arsenic had been found.—Adam Trout was found dead in his wagon, at Paradise, near York, Pa. Heart trouble was the cause.—Uriah E. Blair, a pension agent of Philadelphia, was arrested charged with demanding more than the legal rate for obtaining a pension.—Martin J. Mahoney, a traveling salesman from Portsmouth, Va., fell over a high wall at Lynchburg, Va., and was seriously hurt.—A wall of one of the big street car stables in Philadelphia was blown down and four persons killed and twenty horses, and a number of persons injured.—Mary Jane Morgan was sentenced to the penitentiary for life at Ravenswood, W. Va. It is the first time such a sentence was ever imposed on a woman in that state.—By a terrific explosion in the Dupont powder mills, near Chicago, one man was killed and others injured.—Jerry Cleveland was murdered in Sawyer county, Ky., for his money.—John Henderson, colored, who murdered Gilbert Satterwhite, a farmer, who had discharged him, near Midway, Ky., was lynched.—William Rowlands, of Placerville, Cal., killed his wife, from whom he had separated two months ago, and then committed suicide.—William C. of Webster, W. Va., was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Millard Roder.—James Jameson, a New York banker, committee vice in Central Park.—Mrs. William A. Porter, a farmer's wife, at Mount Holly, N. J., is charged with brutally treating a ten-year-old girl.—The National Single Tax convention will be held in New York in September and five hundred delegates are expected to attend.—Crooked work is supposed to have caused a collision on the Harlem division of the New York Central Railroad.—Pinkerton men are causing trouble at Albany, N. Y., by inflaming the passions of strikers. One of them shot a boy, and was nearly mobbed by the strikers.—In a row among sailors on the steamer Rhodora, lying at New York, one man was struck on the head with a ship's spanner and fatally injured.—By a train robbery on the Missouri Pacific Railroad the Pacific Express Company lost about \$90,000.—Fifty horses were burned to death in the destruction of the Lion Brewery stables, in New York.—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials have discovered that thieves placed the crosses on the track at Oseola Station, near Pittsburg, and wrecked the train.—The Chicago Elevated Railroad Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000,000.—Michael J. Sharkey, a city councilman of Wilmington, Del., was arrested on the charge of challenging Charles W. Edwards, business manager of the Wilmington Evening Journal, to fight a duel.—Fire at Harrisburg, Pa., did \$4,000 worth of damage to the lumber yards of Messrs. Sadler & Patten.—The machine paper mill of the Mussel Paper Company, at Appleton, Wis., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000.—Edward Worswick, of Lawrence, Mass., shot and fatally injured his wife, and then committed suicide.—A buggy containing Mr. Boynton, aged seventy-five years, Mrs. Frank Taylor and her infant son was struck by a railroad train near Rochester, N. Y., and all three instantly killed.—A general strike of cigarmakers was started in Cleveland, Ohio, the men demanding an advance of \$1 per thousand.—After balloting for six days, the Twentieth Ohio district Republicans nominated V. A. Taylor, of Cuyahoga county, for Congress.—Superintendent of Census Porter now estimates the population of the United States to be 64,000,000, an increase of thirty per cent. during the last ten years.

Mrs. Francesco M. Bacon, of Republic, Mo., who became acquainted with W. O. Bacon through a matrimonial bureau and married him last spring, now seeks a divorce, charging that he tried to get possession of her property.—The steamship *Norlamette* arrived at New York with the statue of Lafayette which France has presented to the United States.—Edward Haake, who took \$4,600 out of his father's safe in St. Louis and left the city, shot and seriously wounded his wife and then committed suicide.—Martin Fiennan, of Prospect, Ohio, was shot in the face and fatally wounded by an Italian scissor-grinder, who narrowly escaped lynching.—The Jefferson Ironworks, at Steubenville, Ohio, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000.—Albert P. Lawrence, S. P. Quinn, Miss Mollie McNamara and Miss Izzi Lee were drowned in Crystal Springs Lake, California.—Samuel Jacobson, of San Francisco, was shot through the breast and fatally hurt.—Charles Cole, colored, while crazy from liquor, nearly killed several men at Racine, Wis.—Eleven houses and stores were burned at Winona, Ill.; loss \$39,000.—Clinton Schneek, who tried to commit suicide five weeks ago, after murdering Louise Brunat, died in the county prison at Morrisstown, Pa.—George Haddon was knocked down and robbed in the center of St. Joseph, Mo., by negroes.—The Central Trust Company, of New York, is reorganizing the sugar trust under a new plan within the scope of the "law."—An early morning blaze in a fourth street apartment house in New York city gave the occupants all they could do to save their lives.—Antonio Coprill, of Hamonton, N. J., was detected in New York importing, under contract, laborers to work on fruit farms.—Henry Hershey, a valet of Howell Osborne, was arrested as he stepped off the steamship *Norlamette* in New York, charged with stealing \$30,000 worth of diamonds from his master, intended as a gift to the Emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

THE WIND'S WORK.

About Forty Lives Lost in and Near Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Houses Blown Down, Trees Uprooted, Wires Torn Off, Railroad and Other Property Destroyed.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the most terrible cyclone that was ever experienced in Pennsylvania struck Wilkesbarre. It came upon the river. From what point it originated is not known. The suddenness of its coming was one of its most awful features. The heavens were as black as night, and the wind blew with most frightful velocity. Whole rows of trees were blown down. Following this, hundreds of houses were uprooted, partially blown over or completely demolished, and, worse than all, the visitation of death was sent upon a number of people. How many were killed is not known. Large districts in several sections of the city are in absolute ruin. The damage will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. Passenger trains and locomotives at the depot were blown over, and a number of persons killed. The telephone and telegraph is down. The devastation is to be compared with nothing in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Everybody is rejoicing that no fires have as yet followed, for the streets are impassable with trees and falling timbers, and the engines could not be drawn through them.

The total death loss so far as ascertained is twelve. Four men are known to have been killed in the Hazard Wire Rope Works. A house on Scott street occupied by miners who had just returned from work, fell in on the inmates were killed. The large stack of the Kyle planing mill fell on a man and two horses and all were killed. A little colored girl was killed by a falling building on South Main street. Two men suffered death by the falling of a portion of a building in a grocery and a third incurred the same fate through the almost complete demolition of S. L. Brown's handsome brick business block, on East Market street. There are undoubtedly fifteen or sixteen other killed. Reports are coming constantly to the effect. Many people have suffered heavy losses. Fully two hundred buildings have been blown down or otherwise damaged. Many of the structures were of large size and great value.

The names of some of those killed, as far as known, are: E. Martin, a baker, killed beneath a falling smoke-stack. His two horses were also killed. John Fritz, a laborer in the spool mill at the Hazard Works; taken from the debris horribly mangled. Burrell Bendemeyer, salesman for Hartley & Co., grocers, instantly killed by falling in of Brown's business block. Samuel Rouse, machinist at Hazard Works, killed by falling timbers. Peter Rittenmeyer was killed in Frederick Jacob's hotel, which was wrecked. When removed his skull was found to be crushed. Joseph Kern, a prominent milkman, was blown from his wagon. He was found two hundred yards away lying on the Lehigh Valley Railroad with his head crushed. Adam Franz, of the firm of Jones & Frantz was struck by flying timbers, died at nine o'clock. George Hamilton, employed for twenty years in Stegmaler's brewery. Mamie Thompson, aged six years, blown against a house and instantly killed. George Hamilton, John Kleinkauf and a Hungarian entered a barn for shelter. The barn's double doors were blown in, killing Hamilton instantly and fatally injuring the other two.

Mayor Sutton issued a proclamation calling on the members of the Ninth Regiment to assemble at the armory to aid in the police work of the city. He also requested all idle workmen to report to him for labor in clearing the debris, the city to pay for the same. Berlin Vandermark was struck by timbers. His head was crushed and his ribs and legs were broken. He cannot recover. Max Brammer, fatally injured by a falling wall; Jesse Houser, legs broken and internally injured by a falling roof; Miss Mary Henwood, seriously hurt; while descending from a carriage was blown fifty feet away; Albert Hoyer, a paper hanger, whose trunk and head injured; Jacob Falk, a butcher, blown from a wagon; arm dislocated; M. Brinkman, injured internally and arm broken; Jacob Bergot, butcher, blown from a wagon; arm dislocated; M. Brinkman, injured internally and arm broken; Jacob Bergot, butcher, ribs broken, head bruised; Ambrose Constine, a liquor dealer, ribs broken and injured internally.

A furious rainstorm set in shortly after the cyclone, and drenched the exposed property which lies in the track of the cyclone. The terrible was the second in the Hazard Wire Rope Works. Dead and dying lay on the floor, and their heart-rending groans and cries filled the air in the room. The cyclone struck the rear of the large brick building. About 200 men were employed in the works. The roof and side walls were crushed in and lay in ruins all about. The bricks and ponderous machinery were scattered all over.

When the storm was imminent the men rushed for the door, but many of them were caught in the rain. As soon as the rain succeeded the awful cyclone, men rushed into the ruins and carried the injured into the portion of the building uninjured, and lay them on the floor. One by one they were dragged out from under the debris. Three or four were taken home, and the beds of matter were made for them on the floor, and physicians were summoned. Tearful women from the vicinity leant their aid.

The scene was an awful one. St. Mary's Catholic Church is a total wreck. The entire roof was blown off, and the workmen and decorators used every endeavor to make their escape when the signs of the storm came. They all got out safely.

The great massive tower in the rear of the church was blown down clear to the base, and fell with tremendous force against the residence of Michael Cogan, on Fell street, smashing it. The inmates were all huddled together in the hall, and escaped injury.

St. Mary's parochial school, a brick building on Canal street, opposite the church, was also wrecked. The steeple and roof were all torn off. The front portion of the edifice was leveled to the street. It is a ruin. Appealing to God when the cyclone was doing its deadly work, interceding for aid, from where aid could come, consolation in the midst of destruction—this was the scene in the Asklew street car, on South Washington street near the Catholic Church when the furious cyclone cut its path.

packing house, \$5,000; Faine's soil house, \$2,000; Dickson Manufacturing Company, \$3,000. In addition to these, hundreds of citizens have suffered losses running from \$500 to \$5,000.

Reports come from Sugar Notch, a mining town three miles from here, that the destruction of property is terrible, and that fifteen persons were killed. At Parsons and Mill Creek, four miles from here, coal breakers in all directions have been more or less damaged, and the number killed will reach ten. Telegraph wires are down in all directions, and communications all shut off.

In Other Sections. SCRANTON, PA.—Trainers of incoming trains report that the village of Summerville, thirty miles from Scranton, was struck by the cyclone about 3:30 and totally annihilated. Engineer William Fischer, in giving an account of his train experience while passing through the cyclone, said the engine was lifted from the track, the cab was blown off, and all the windows in the cars were crushed in by the force of the wind. Two of the train hands were seriously injured. Any definite account of the storm or the damage done by it is difficult to obtain, as all the wires to the west of the city are down.

PLYMOUTH, PA.—Harveysville, a farming village ten miles from here, was wrecked by the tornado. The M. E. Church and the adjoining parsonage were blown down. Nearly all the houses in the village and on the adjacent farms were uprooted and rendered uninhabitable. The crops in the fields were ruined. Elijah Fahringer, a well-to-do farmer, was killed, and several others were injured.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Mrs. John Zueher and two children were thrown from a buggy by a runaway, at Lima, Ohio, and killed.

Simon Washburn, of Plattsburg, N. Y., a veteran of the late war, was cut in pieces in his mill, by being caught in the shafting while grinding an axe.

William Spitzer, aged 30 years, was burned to death, at Eden, near Westminster, Maryland, in a fire which destroyed a store and dwelling at that place.

Captain Henry D. Perry, a farmer and fisherman, of Agawan, Massachusetts, went to the Connecticut river for water, and, backing his team into the river, was drowned.

The breastwork of a blast furnace in the Illinois Steel and Iron Company's mills, at Joliet, Illinois, blew out. The molten metal burned two men, one of whom died soon after.

Henry E. Waldo, of Minneapolis, and Miss Gussie Hoffman, of Kansas City, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, from which they were fishing, on American Lake, Tacoma, Washington.

An outbreak of small-pox is said to have occurred at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and several towns in the State have quarantined against Hattiesburg. Four cases of sickness have been reported.

An epidemic of diphtheria, of the most malignant type, is reported from Chicago, in that portion of the town of Lake known as "the New City." The section is said to be in bad sanitary condition.

A collision between an east-bound freight and a locomotive and caboose occurred on the New York Central Railroad, near Pittsford, New York. Both engines were killed, and one fireman fatally injured.

A boiler in Clark & Sizer's saw mill, at Elliston, Montana, exploded, wrecking the buildings, killing G. S. Keegan, fatally injuring James Smith and George Melbell, and wounding others more or less seriously.

A freight collision occurred on the Auburn road, near Fisher's Station, New York, owing to the carelessness of an operator. Engineer Darcy and Fireman Lightner were buried beneath the wreck, and Fred Harris a brakeman, was also killed.

A boy rowing in the harbor at Portland, Oregon, picked up a can of gas in which was a message purporting to be written by the first mate of the British bark *Edmont*, June 23, 1890. The vessel was said to be sinking and the crew of 13 men starving.

A severe wind, rain and electrical storm passed over portions of northern Wisconsin, doing great damage. The Lake Shore Railway, between Three Lakes were destroyed by lightning, and the Wisconsin Central was badly washed out at Prentice, 10 miles from Ashland.

An explosion occurred in the Kendall Manufacturing Co.'s soap factory, at Providence, Rhode Island, and flames and acid were blown about in all directions, and many persons were killed. Michael Carroll and John McElroy were fatally burned, and a number of others were injured more or less seriously. The explosion, it is thought, was caused by escaping gas.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The House passed the Senate bill granting leaves of absence to per diem employees and the custom service.

A bill was passed by the House fixing the wages of printers, bookbinders and pressmen in the Government Printing Office, and making 60 cents per 1000 ems the pay for all piece work on the Congressional Record.

The Marine Hospital Bureau is informed that there is a case of yellow fever on the Spanish bark *Castillo* from Cienfuegos, now detained at the Chandelour Quarantine Station, Miami.

Senator Plumb offered a resolution, which was laid over, to have the Committee on Rules make such orders as will wholly stop the sale and drinking of liquors in the Senate end of the Capitol.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that notaries public appointed under the administration customs act are authorized to take declarations of importers for use at ports other than those at which they were appointed.

President Harrison is being urged to send an unofficial agent abroad to sound European powers as to their position in regard to the re-monetization of silver.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Two Boys Killed and an Exciting Scene in a Depot.

The east-bound North Shore limited train on the Michigan Central Road was badly wrecked at Augusta, Mich. The report says the limited struck a protruding car of a freight train which had been side-tracked. The engine then jumped the track and crashed into the depot, completely wrecking the building and, it is rumored, two boys who were inside.

BANDITS STOP A TRAIN.

They Rifle the Safe and get away With a Fortune.

Robbery in Missouri—The Train Stopped in Robbers' Cut, the Scene of Jesse James' Exploits.

The Kansas City limited express, No. 3, from St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, fell into the bandits' hands the other morning. The train was crowded with passengers, and the safe of the express company was stuffed with money consigned, much of it, to Western banks. The train left Tipton, Mo., at about 3 A. M. Two mysterious figures were seen by the engineer lurking around the forward end of the train, but no particular attention was paid to them. Just after leaving Tipton the fireman turned toward the tender to fire up the engine and looked squarely into the muzzle of two revolvers in the hands of two masked men, who were lying on their faces on top of the coal. They were doubtless the two mysterious men who were noticed at Tipton. They had evidently boarded the forward platform at the "blind" mail car at that place and were crawling over the tender toward the engine. One of the bandits covered the fireman with his revolver while the other took care of the engineer. They were told to hold up their hands. Their hands went up.

"Now, you run this train to Otterville water-tank," ordered the leader, "and stop there. If you attempt to stop at any other place or give a signal of alarm, you'll be dead men," and the robbers placed their weapons close to the heads of their victims. The engineer and fireman were at the bandits' mercy, and they could only obey. The Otterville water-tank stands in Robbers' Cut, just out of Otterville. It was there that the noted outlaw, the "James" boys, committed one of their most daring robberies, and the younger brothers perpetrated one of their boldest crimes. "Robbers' Cut" is at the bottom of a steep grade, and when the train approached it the engineer had great difficulty in attempting to bring the engine to a standstill.

The two robbers pressed the muzzle of his revolver against the engineer's temple, and just as the historical spot was reached the train stopped.

"You come with me," the leader addressed Frank Dreyer, the engineer, "and you attend to the fireman," he said to his companion. The engineer was commanded to go to the express car and tell the messenger to open the door.

He did so, under the threat of death if he should fail. When he reached the express car he found that the two robbers had five confederates stationed at convenient places about the car, all heavily armed, and their faces concealed behind masks. He walked to the door of the express car, and "covered" by the revolvers of three of the robbers, called to the express messenger, Sam Avery, to open the door. Avery, suspecting no danger, pushed back the door. As he did so, the leader of the robbers and one confederate pushed their revolvers in and ordered the messenger to hold up his hands.

The order was promptly obeyed and three of the robbers jumped into the car. They proceeded immediately to the safe, which was locked. Avery was commanded to open it, and at the point of a revolver did so. One of the robbers unlocked a gunny sack, and into it were placed the entire contents of the safe. The robbers then made a cursory examination of the car to see if they had overlooked anything, and finding nothing more of value, backed out of the car, their revolvers always pointed at the messenger. In the meantime the conductor, alarmed at the unusual stoppage of the train, went forward to see what was the trouble. He got only as far as the rear end of the express car, when he was halted by one of the robbers, who told him to go back and collect tickets.

"We'll take care of this end of the train," the robber added.

The conductor hurried back to the first passenger coach, and excitedly informed the messenger of what was going on, and advised him to hide their valuables. Money, watches, jewelry and everything valuable was shoved into boot tops, into the cracks of the cushioned seats and anywhere to get it out of sight. The conductor had just warned the passengers of the second car when the train started on the journey again.

The robbers had finished their work and escaped.

The engineer pulled the train into Otterville, a half mile distant, where a part of the crew were left to arouse the sheriff and organize a posse to pursue the robbers. At Sedalia, seven miles from the scene of the robbery, the news was telegraphed to headquarters at St. Louis, and all the available detective force of the road was sent to "Robbers' Cut."

The exact amount of money and valuables stolen cannot be learned. The agent of the express company will say absolutely nothing about the occurrence, except to give the story of the robbery. The newspaper men got a hold of Avery for a short time, and from his interview and other sources it was surmised that the money in the safe aggregated about \$75,000, mostly paper money, and that the other valuable property amounted to about \$15,000. There is no suspicion as to who the robbers are.

FIGHT WITH A WILD CAT.

An Express Messenger's Lively Experience in a Car.

George A. Taylor, express messenger on the Alton, had a frightful experience on his run from Kansas City to St. Louis. Among the packages entrusted to his care was a box containing two wild cats. One of them got out of the box and sprang at Taylor. He was unarmed, the train going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour and the doors to the car were locked. The messenger picked up a piece of tarpaulin which he held in front of him, and when the brute sprang at him its claws became fastened in the canvas. Taylor kicked the brute loose, but it returned to the attack again. At last he threw the canvas around the cat, and thus imprisoned he got hold of a coupling pin and knocked it into insensibility.

HE WAS KILLED.

A Man attempts to Open a Can of Powder With a File.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate Sessions.

18TH DAY.—In the Senate the consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed, the pending question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Frye to the Harlem River. Mr. Hawley moved to lay this amendment on the table, and this motion, after a long discussion, was adopted without division, the effect of it being that the whole subject will be within the control of the conference committee. Various other amendments to the river and harbor bill were offered and discussed. The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to, and the bill was passed. A conference was asked, and Messrs. Frye, Dolph and Ransom were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 4:55 adjourned.

19TH DAY.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill. The amendments appropriating an aggregate of the French spoliation claims were opposed by Mr. Plumb. The amendments were defended and advocated by Messrs. Hale, Blair and Morgan, and were agreed to. The bill was reported back to the Senate, and all the amendments agreed to by the committee of the whole were agreed to in bulk. The bill was then passed. The tariff bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Plumb's amendment reducing the duty on tin-plate from 2-10 cents to 1 cent, and providing for a bounty of 1 cent a pound on tin-plate produced in the United States. Messrs. Plumb, Blair, Sherman, Aldrich and Carlisle took part in the debate. Without coming to a vote on Mr. Plumb's amendment the bill was laid aside.

20TH DAY.—The resolution offered by Mr. Plumb instructing the Committee on Rules to issue orders that will prevent the sale or drinking of spirituous, vinous or mallicuous in the Senate wing of the Capitol was taken up, but as Mr. Plumb was absent the resolution went over. The tariff bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Plumb's amendment reducing the duty on tin-plate from 2-10 cents to 1 cent, and allowing a bounty of 1 cent a pound on American tin-plate. The amendment went over till to-morrow and the next paragraph of the bill was read. The discussion upon the various paragraphs ran on in the usual manner. Mr. Cullom made an address upon the general subject of the tariff, arguing for the protective system. The Senate then adjourned.

21ST DAY.—Mr. Quay's resolution fixing the time for voting on the tariff bill and designating the other legislative business to be taken up at this session was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Hoar made a lengthy speech in favor of his amendment to include telegraphic bills in the business to be disposed of. The resolution went over. The tariff bill was then taken up as the unfinished business of the day. Mr. Aldrich was asked to let the tariff bill be laid aside temporarily, but he declined doing so, and the Senate proceeded with its consideration. When the bill was laid aside only one page had been disposed of. The House amendments to the agricultural college bill and the bill of inspection bill were laid before the Senate and were concurred in. The Senate then adjourned.

22ND DAY.—The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Plumb to prevent the sale of spirituous, vinous and mallicuous in the Senate wing of the Capitol was laid before the Senate; the pending question being on Mr. Blair's amendment to add the words "and drinking" and on Mr. Butler's amendment directing a daily search for liquor of committee rooms and other apartments. Mr. Blair, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Butler and Mr. Hoar took part in the debate on the subject, and finally the matter went over till to-morrow. The tariff bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. McPherson's amendment to the paragraph which refers to table knives, forks, spoons, and other articles, and imposing compound duties on them, according to value classification. The amendment is to substitute for these duties a uniform rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Coke and Mr. Faulkner both made speeches against the bill as a whole. The remainder of the session was consumed in debating amendments, and nothing unusual occurred.

HOUSE SESSIONS.

19TH DAY.—After some preliminary business in the House the vote was recurred on the Nat. McKay bill, and the bill was passed. The Speaker counting a quorum. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution for the immediate consideration of the anti-lottery bill, the previous question being ordered as ordered at 4:40 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, put on record his opposition to a rule which fixed a time for the previous question on the bill. He was in favor of the measure, but he thought that the House (and not the committee on rules) should determine the duration of the debate. The resolution was adopted, and in conformity with its provisions the anti-lottery bill was taken up. The remainder of the session was spent in discussing this measure.

20TH DAY.—The House took up the Mississippi contested election case of Charles Morgan. The majority report finds in favor of Morgan, the sitting member. An unsuccessful attempt was made to recommit the bill, and then the majority report was agreed to without division. Mr. Pitt, of Illinois, from the committee on foreign affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass Senate joint resolution providing that nothing in the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill shall be construed to interrupt the publication of the reports of the International American Conference. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution was agreed to. The House then adjourned.

21ST DAY.—Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution setting apart to-day, Wednesday, Thursday Saturday and Tuesday and Wednesday of next week for the consideration of bills reported from the committee on agriculture. A long debate ensued, but finally the resolution was adopted, and the House accordingly proceeded to the consideration of the Senate agricultural college bill. After a long debate the bill was passed. It appropriates out of money arising from the sale of public lands to each state and territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts, the sum of \$5,000 for the year ending on June 30, 1890, and an annual increase of such appropriation thereafter for 10 years by an additional sum of \$1,000 over the preceding year; and the annual sum to be paid thereafter shall be \$25,000. The House then adjourned.

22ND DAY.—It was after noon before a quorum was obtained in the House, and the whole morning was spent by the members who were present in firing sarcastical remarks at the Speaker, who was not behind-hand in replying to them. A quorum was finally obtained, and the business of the morning hour was resumed. A few minor matters having been disposed of the House proceeded, under the special order, to the consideration of the Senate bill providing for the inspection of meats for exports. After some debate this bill was passed, and the bill defining lard was taken up. The House adjourned, however, without reaching a vote on this measure.

23RD DAY.—The morning hour was passed by the House in discussing the bill for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law. The morning hour having expired, the

House proceeded under the special order to the consideration of the bill defining "lard." A long debate followed, and it was still in progress at 5 o'clock, when a recess was taken.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

EDWARD BELLAMY is mentioned as a possible Mayor of Chicopee, Mass.

MADAME ALEXANDRA ELYNE has been elected Mayor of Knizeff, Russia.

JUDGE LAMAR recently visited his flat home in Georgia, and slept in the room where he was born.

MISS HOLLINGWORTH PRICE, an American, is engaged to Prince DeArdeck, grandson of the Prince of Hesse.

COUNT CASA DE LA MIRANDA, the husband of Christine Nilson, has been appointed an Under Secretary of State in the new Spanish Ministry.

EMPEROR FREDERICK, while in London, visited a number of large houses in order to get some fresh ideas for baths to fit up in his own home.

DR. ALLEN MCCLANE HAMILTON thinks death sentences should be carried out with carbonic acid gas, the same as used in soda water fountains.

RIDER HAGGARD is said to look like the Emperor of Germany. He has the blue eyes and light brown hair and the general physical appearance of the Kaiser.

SARAH ALTHEA TERRY thinks she will join the dress-reform movement. There is a widespread impression that she ought to join some kind of a reform movement.

LIEUTENANT MANLIO GARIBALDI, the youngest son of the great liberator, is soon to be married to Miss Mantegazza, daughter of the celebrated author of that name.

MRS. LELAND STANFORD recently paid \$85 for fifty menu cards for one of her swell dinners. The map of the United States was stamped in silver on the back of the cards.

MRS. CAROLAN, of San Francisco, is described as a "sunny-haired girl with a Dresden shepherdess complexion." She is immensely rich and extremely charitable.

GENERAL EZETA, who has turned things topsy-turvy in Central America, has just reached his 27th year—the age at which Napoleon assumed command of the army of Italy.

PRINCE GEORGE'S full name is George Frederick Ernest Albert. He is the second son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and is just 25 years old. He resembles his father in looks and manners.

LADY WILDE's name has been placed on the civil pension list. Her poetry is mainly Irish poetry. She was one of the best-known writers for the *Dublin Nation* during the "Young Ireland" movement in 1853.

M. STAMBOULOFF, the Premier and practical ruler of Bulgaria, is about 46 years old. He is short and rather stout, and with his round face, black mustache, and small gray eyes somewhat resembles the Chinese.

REPRESENTATIVE MCCREARY, of Kentucky, who is serving his third term in Congress, is 6 feet 10 inches high, has a round and partially bald head. His eye is piercing and he has the "bulging brow" that denotes intellect.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has a very lucrative law practice, and is continually obliged to decline business that is brought to him. It is alleged that the Senator is not a good-looking man, and that he may be good for a decade more of Senatorial life.

QUEEN VICTORIA pays great attention to the floral wreath which she sends out. Inquiry is made as to what were the favorite flowers of the deceased person, and, if it is possible, they are obtained. All the royal wreaths are made at the gardens at Frogmore.

JULES SIMON, the French statesman and philanthropist, owes a deal of his freshness, at the age of 77, to a ministering angel in the person of his wife. After being first-rate as a professor, lecturer, parliamentary orator, and writer of singularly attractive though somewhat "red" newspaper articles, he has become a journalist. In this capacity his working power exceeds that of any young man on the Paris press. His function of Perpetual Secretary to the Academy obliges him to get through much of correspondence and manuscript "reading," and to speak of other business. At the Senate he is no idle member.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The strike at the works of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, at Trenton, is still unsettled.

The trouble at the Reading Rolling Mills is at an end, and operations were resumed with nearly all the old employees at work. The firm did not sign the Amalgamated scale, but pay the same wages.

The strike of the axle workers at Wilkesbarre, Penna., which has extended over the past five months, has been settled. Mutual concessions were made and the old employees will be reinstated.

STRIKING freight conductors and brakemen on the Erie and Western Railroad, at Lima, Ohio, prevented the movement of trains by pulling out the coupling pins. Police dispersed the strikers.

The cotton duck factory of the Druid Mills Manufacturing Company, at Baltimore, which has been idle for the past two or three weeks, is again running on full time, with between 600 and 800 employees.

DISPATCH from Pittsburg says that nearly all the first class houses in the West have resumed operations after the usual summer shutdown of six weeks, and that the prospects of a busy season were bright.

The demand for nine hours made by the Pittsburg machinists went into effect a few days ago. In nearly all cases the demands were granted, but about 500 men went out. It is thought the trouble will be settled amicably.

The motor men of the electric street railroad of Dayton, Ohio, struck because of a reduction of wages from \$1.50 to \$1.35 a day. They left the cars at the end of the line, far from the power-house, and refused to allow them to be started.

DISPATCHES from Clioquet, Michigan, indicate that serious trouble may grow out of the strike of the 150 mill hands there. The Sheriff has called on the Governor for the aid of State troops, and a company from Duluth was sent. A number of arrests were made but no further serious trouble is feared.

All but 11 of the employing machinists at Pittsburg, the latter number including the Westinghouse interests, have granted the demand of the men for nine hours' work without reduction of wages. Of 4,500 men employed by the Westinghouse Company, 2,500 are out and the firm refuse to make any concession.

The Bakers' Union of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut, held a special convention in New York to consider the question of boycotting Flatman yeast. It was agreed that none of the members represented would use the yeast until the firm has settled with the New York union.

On account of the