

THE NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Oldhouse, a carpenter, and five children were burned to death in Alma, Wis. The courthouse at Wayne, W. Va., was burned; loss, \$50,000. The records were saved. Three green goods men—Charles Herd, E. Grovles Vogle and Frank Smith—were arrested in Chicago. Lieutenant Barrett, of the Royal Navy Reserve, has been appointed to the command of the fleet of the Allen Line. The United Trust Company, of New York, entered suit in Philadelphia, against the United States Cordage Company and its receivers. Wm. Etlinger, of Woodward, Pa., killed himself after a desperate fight with a posse of deputies, who finally forced him from his house by setting it on fire. At New Haven, Ct., application was made for a receiver for the Bernard & Sons Company, of Waterbury, manufacturers of shears. The concern is capitalized at \$30,000. Dr. W. M. L. Coplin, of Vanderbilt University, has been appointed professor of pathology and bacteriology of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Compressed air has been introduced as a power in the Pullman palace car shops. A gas well at Mannington, W. Va., broke loose and caught fire with terrible results. Pat Quinn was burned to death. T. J. McLaughlin fatally burned. Six others were seriously burned.

Jokith Uchida, a Japanese student at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, committed suicide. Work is being hurried on the new warships being built at the Cramps' shipyard. The barge Nile, of New London, was sunk, and Fred White, of Norfolk, was drowned. The schooner Willie Ann was wrecked on the Texas coast, and the entire crew went down. The will of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Groff, containing many bequests for church purposes, was filed in Philadelphia. The Illinois Supreme Court allowed the Chicago Gas Trust to file a petition for mandamus to compel the Secretary of the State to issue a license to incorporate. The writ was made returnable in October, but may be brought up at this term of court. The thirty-third session of the Washington Annual Conference was begun in Charleston, W. Va. Governor MacCorkle made an address. Henry Shepherd, of near Shepherdstown, W. Va., was struck by a freight train and died from the injuries received. Captain Orvin Jenks, of Morgantown, W. Va., slipped and fell, sustaining injuries to his spine, which resulted in his death. H. C. Flood, member of the Virginia state Senate, struck W. M. Flannagan, a fellow member, with a heavy walking stick. Three hundred tons of side armor were shipped by Bethlehem Iron Company to Russia. The official dock trial of the torpedo boat Ericsson was begun at New London, Ct. General William Moffatt Bell, who died in Philadelphia last week, left a fund for the erection of statues to revolutionary heroes in front of the Independence Hall. Tests of the Roentgen rays in the interest of medicine and surgery were made under the direction of the editors of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences. The date of the execution of H. H. Holmes convicted of murdering Benjamin F. Pitelak, has been fixed for May 7. The Northwest Normal School, with an enrollment of 400 students from almost every state in the Union, burned at Stansbury, Mo. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$20,000. The students all escaped, but lost their personal effects. Hayden Compton, aged thirty-five years, was killed by his uncle, James Stevens, at Turkey Foot Church, West Virginia. Andrew Wharton killed his wife in St. Louis. Eastern creditors of the Waldo Park Motor Railway Company of Kansas City have asked that a receiver be appointed for the property. The liabilities amount to about \$75,000, more than half of which amount is represented by the complaining creditors. The Comptroller of the Currency at Washington has authorized the Second National Bank of Uniontown, Pa., to begin business; capital \$50,000. A letter has been received from Clara Barton saying she had received full permission from the Porte to go into Armenia. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad will be reorganized. At Cleveland, Bushrod Kelch, who shot and killed his divorced wife last fall, was convicted of murder in the first degree. McDonald & West, wholesale grocers at Fort Wayne, Ind., assigned; liabilities \$50,000 to \$100,000; assets \$60,000 to \$70,000. The firm's indebtedness in Fort Wayne in paper is heavy. The Virginia legislature adjourned. Mabel Sullivan, aged twenty-eight years, a music teacher, was murdered in Paterson, N. J. The Hyland Candy Factory, a large factory structure in Cincinnati, O., was burned causing a total loss of over \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000. Fire was caused by an explosion of benzine in the hat factory of Siegmund & Mable, in Danbury, Ct. It spread rapidly and did damage amounting to fully \$200,000. One fireman was killed. J. P. Massey, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Waco, Texas, was arrested on the charge of misappropriating funds. The murdered body of Michael Lannon, of Cold Point, Pa., was placed on the car tracks of the Schuylkill Valley Traction Company. Thomas J. Ford, the ex-State House superintendent in Trenton, N. J., was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000. The Central Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago made an assignment. Five men were seriously burned by the explosion of a gasoline tank in the engine department of the Racine Hardware Company's works near Milwaukee, Wis. The gasoline set fire to the buildings and caused a loss of \$150,000. The floods in Maine and New Hampshire partly subsided. Ten to fifteen thousand persons are thrown out of work temporarily by the flood damage to the mills.

There have been seventeen cases of the disease. Six resulted fatally, the others are improving. Of the six deaths, five were in one family. The schools in the neighborhood have all been closed.

DIPHTHERIA FROM A CAT.

Six Persons Lost Their Lives and Schools Were Closed by the Disease.

Dr. James A. Stuart, of Baltimore, secretary of the State Board of Health, and Dr. James H. Jamar, of Elkton, secretary of the local board, visited Woodlawn, to investigate the diphtheria epidemic at that place. It is their opinion that the disease originated from a pet cat.

WAR IS THE CRY.

Mob Stones The United States Consulate at Barcelona.

MOVEMENT FOR VIOLENCE.

Police Charge the Mob at Barcelona and Disperse the Rioters—Great Excitement in Madrid—Hatred Against This Country.

The fever of indignation and hate against the United States which seems to have taken possession of the heart of all Spain over the action of the United States Senate in recognizing the Provisional Government of Cuba as belligerents and in calling upon President Cleveland to use his good offices with Spain to secure the independence of Cuba, culminated in violent scenes in Barcelona, and an attack upon the United States Consulate. The trouble did not arise out of the spontaneous formation of the mob which did the violence, but was the outcome of a public meeting which had been influenced by fervid speeches. The public demonstration to protest against the United States Senate's action was organized by men of all shades of political sentiment. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the meeting had assembled and there were fully 15,000 people present, all in a state of high patriotic enthusiasm and ripe for any manifestation of the emotions which possessed them. They were addressed by the orators provided for the occasion, and the purpose of the meeting explained as one of protest against the recognition of the Cuban Government as a belligerent power by the United States Senate. The spirit of the crowd took fire, and they set off for the United States Consulate. The leaders who had originated the meeting seem to have realized the serious consequences that might follow upon a demonstration that took this direction, and they made every effort to dissuade the mob from its purpose. But their utmost efforts were of no avail, and the crowd set off for the United States Consulate. The authorities of the city had, by this time, taken alarm and a force of police was sent to the Consulate. The excited crowd was not intimidated by this show of force from gathering before the Consulate and shouting "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Yankees." These verbal missiles did not long satisfy the aroused passions of the mob, and in a short time stones began flying from the crowd, which broke a number of windows in the United States Consulate. The force of police waited for no further demonstration, but charged the crowd under the orders of their officers and roughly dispersed them, wounding several. So far as learned there were no fatal results. Being driven away from the United States Consulate, the crowd marched off to the newspaper offices. There they listened to more fervid oratory, and got themselves worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and patriotic spirit. The military club in the city was also a centre of excitement, and there were also glowing speeches indulged in to the honor of the army, which were eagerly listened to and greeted with loud cheers. The majority of those who took part in the disorders are found to have been students, and they were most persistent in keeping up the disorders. The police were obliged to charge the crowd again and again before they succeeded in clearing the streets of the rioters. After they were driven from the streets they proceeded to the Governor's palace, intending to present to that functionary their protest against the action of the United States Senate. The persons that took part in the disorderly demonstrations have clearly had the sympathies of the people with them. The onlookers from the neighboring houses cheered them with the greatest enthusiasm. The balconies and windows were filled with ladies waving their handkerchiefs as the students passed through the streets. When they arrived before the United States Consulate they found that a strong body of police had occupied the entrance of the staircase leading to the roof of the Consulate. The riotous students tried to force an entrance, but they were repulsed by mounted gendarmes. A lieutenant of the gendarmes was wounded by a stone thrown from the crowd. The students publicly tore up a number of American flags which they had purchased in the town.

SPAIN'S PROMPT DISAVOWAL.

Expressed Deep Regret at the Action of the Barcelona Mob.

Official dispatches from Madrid and Barcelona to the Department of State, while showing a bitter feeling among the Spaniards, indicate that the press reports of the disturbances were somewhat exaggerated. There was no trouble in Madrid beyond a few rowdies shouting in the streets. In Barcelona a party of students, becoming excited by the speeches delivered at a meeting of citizens called to protest against the action of the United States Senate in passing the Cuban resolutions, marched down the street on which the consulate stands, and threw stones at it. No material damage was done. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs called upon Minister Taylor at the United States Legation at Madrid, made the most ample apology, and offered any reparation that was desired. Secretary of State Olney was officially advised of the outbreak in the following telegram from United States Minister Hannis Taylor, at Madrid: Minister of State has called to express deep regret that mob has insulted Barcelona consulates—breaking windows—and offered complete reparation. He informed me that government on its own motion had taken every precaution to guard legation and my residence. I have asked no reparation. Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, was

ARMY MASSACRED.

At Least Five Thousand Italians Were Killed.

THE MINISTRY DENOUNCED.

Anger of the Populace—Demonstrations Against the War in Africa Made in All Parts of the Empire.

A cable dispatch from Rome says the kingdom of Italy is in a condition of excitement, grief and anger beyond description. Words cannot adequately portray the situation, for every despatch received from Massowah adds to the gravity of the disaster to the Italian army at Adowa, Abyssinia. When the first news of General Baratieri's defeat reached Rome report had it that only 500 men were killed; then, the numbers ran up to 3,000 killed, with 60 pieces of artillery captured, and the latest dispatches place the number of Italians killed at the battle of Adowa, and in the long, harassing retreat which followed, at 5,000, and it is believed that not even these figures tell of the full extent of the disaster. In these reports no mention is made of the wounded, and there is good reason, based on stories of recent Italian defeats by the Abyssinians, that those who fell wounded during the retreat of over 50 miles met a more horrible fate than those who were killed on the spot. The garrison at Rome was kept under arms and mounted patrols traversed the principal streets. A number of disturbances which have called for police interference have occurred. The indications are that the people are assuming a most threatening attitude, not only in Rome, but throughout Italy. Demonstrations against the Crispi Ministry, and even against the crown, are reported from a number of towns in the provinces, in spite of the fact that the authorities are straining every nerve to suppress all alarming news. It is said that the government was aware of the full extent of the defeat inflicted upon the Italians, but it was judged to be dangerous to allow the startling information to reach the public suddenly, and so first the report of the defeat was permitted to leak out, then the war office officials allowed it to be "rumored" that 500 men were killed; after this came the report that 3,000 soldiers had fallen, and now it is "admitted" that 5,000 Italian troops were slain "in addition to severe loss among the native troops" serving under the flag of Italy. Under these circumstances, it is not astonishing that the wildest kind of rumors are in circulation, and that in some of the clubs the number of killed and wounded is placed at 20,000. Exaggerated as these figures may turn out to be they show the state of the public mind in Rome.

REBELLIOUS OFFICERS ALL NIGHT AND FINALLY KILLED HIMSELF.

William Etlinger, charged with assault on Benjamin Bonner, his father-in-law, barricaded himself in his house in Woodward, a village in the extreme eastern section of Centre county, Pa., and resisted all night the officers of the law who came to arrest him. A fusillade of bullets was kept up and one of the officers was killed. Finally the house was set on fire. As it was about to fall in ruins Etlinger stepped out and shot himself, falling dead.

William Etlinger had long been known as a man who would hesitate at nothing. Last fall he was arrested for an assault on his father-in-law, Benjamin Bonner, whom he nearly scalped with a billet of cord wood. He was brought to jail, but soon secured bondsmen. When the case was called for trial, Etlinger was not to be found. He had fled to a cave in the mountain fastnesses which hem in the village.

Constable John Barner learned that the fugitive had surreptitiously slipped down to his home. He took Deputies Motz and Hosterman with him to make the arrest. They reached the little shanty to find Etlinger with his wife and three-year-old daughter and two-year-old son barricaded in the second story. They went up stairs and broke in a panel of the door. Barner had crawled half way through the aperture when a shot rang from Etlinger's gun, and the constable fell dead with a bullet in his head. His deputies fled in terror.

The news spread quickly and the whole town turned out. Men gathered up all the fire arms they could find and ran for the Etlinger house, but shots from the man and his wife within warned them not to go too close.

During the afternoon he shot Frank Guiswhite, who was sick in his house next door, one bullet shot taking effect in the head, the other in the shoulder and a little later fired from an upstairs window into the home of Mrs. Robert Miller, just across the street. The ball just missed the old lady and lodged in the window sill over which she was leaning.

A perfect fusillade was kept up between the guard that was constantly being augmented as the news spread throughout the valley and fully five hundred shots had been fired before dark.

About dark Mrs. Etlinger was seen to approach a window and light a fuse attached to a dynamite bomb which she intended to hurl into the crowd, when some one fired at the flash, and she threw up her hands and fell backward.

The sheriff and his posse of sixteen men arrived on the scene by special train from Bellefonte at 8 15, but were unable to accomplish anything. All night long an interchange of shots was kept up. Early the next morning the sheriff wired the commissioners in Bellefonte for an additional posse of twenty-five, but was authorized to deputize men from the crowd. Several raids were made on the house; but the besiegers were repulsed by the flying bullets.

Eventually it was determined to burn him out. The torch was applied and the crowd, in breathless excitement, watched the creeping flames and waited the denouement. They did not have long to wait, for the woman with her two children were soon forced to flee to escape death in the flames, but Etlinger lingered behind. It was thought he intended to die in the house, but just when the building was about to collapse he appeared at the cellar door and straightway the officers called on him to surrender. He did not answer, but, with a determination begotten by despair, he put a pistol to his head and blew out his brains. The body of the constable was then recovered from the burning building.

CABLE SPARKS.

The Chinese government has an offer of a loan from French financiers. The Italian ministry announced its resignation, which was accepted by the King. Dr. Buhl, who was vice-president of the German Reichstag in 1893, died at Deidesheim.

A demonstration in favor of permanent arbitration between Great Britain and the United States was held in London. By a fire in a coal mine in Prussian Silesia one hundred men were imprisoned. Over twenty bodies have been recovered. Martial law has been declared in the portions of Nicaragua now in revolt. A decisive battle with the insurgents is expected in a few days.

The congregation of Oxford University has rejected, by a vote of 215 to 240, a resolution to allow women to take the degree of bachelor of arts. So far seventy-one bodies have been recovered from the burning mine in Prussian Silesia and it is thought many more are still underground. Later news from Africa indicates that the loss of life was not as heavy as was at first feared, many stragglers having succeeded in reaching camp.

The conference of Australian financiers declared in favor of the need for colonial federation as essential to any complete scheme of Australian defense. Mrs. Bunyon, widow of the late United States ambassador to Germany, and her daughters had a farewell luncheon with the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the project for a new submarine telegraph line between France, the United States and the Antilles. President Faure unveiled a monument to celebrate the anniversary of the annexation of Nice to France. There was a brilliant ceremony, followed by a banquet.

During the course of a debate on the sugar bill in the Reichstag Herr Steudly urged a direct tax on sugar and energetic action against the United States, which, he claimed did not give fair treatment to German sugar. Scenes of wild excitement were witnessed throughout Italy as news of the terrible defeat of the army in Africa became known. It is now admitted that 5,000 Italians were slain, with an unconfirmed report places the loss at double this number.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Miss Jennie Salisbury, aged 19 years, who resides on Meyler avenue, had a close call to death at the Delaware & Hudson Station at Green Ridge. She was crossing the railroad track behind a train pulling out of the station when another train came rushing in. Miss Salisbury was struck by the pilot of the engine and thrown high in the air, landing on the station platform. She has several ugly gashes about the head, but will recover. Fire broke out in the pressing room of the Enterprise Hosiery Mill, at Royersford, destroying the plant. Only the brick walls of the large three-story structure now remain. Large quantities of yarn and Spring goods ready for shipment were stored in the basement and could not be saved. For a time it looked as though the new hosiery mill of E. Emmers & Co., together with the lumber and coal yards would be burned, but the Royersford and Spring City firemen worked nobly in the bitter cold and within an hour had the flames under control. There is an insurance of \$4000 on the mill and \$35,000 on stock and contents, but it is thought this will not cover the loss by several thousand dollars. An unknown man, evidently a foreigner, appeared at the Morea Colliery office, Ashland, and applied for work. Upon being informed by the outside foreman that he could not be accommodated he went to the inside foreman, but received the same reply. He seemed very much disappointed at the result of his efforts to secure employment and walked slowly away. Half an hour later he was found at the mouth of the shaft peering into the dark abyss below. He seemed nervous and excited and two of the employees at the head of the shaft walked toward him. As they drew near he deliberately jumped down the shaft, at the bottom of which his dead and terribly mangled body was found twenty minutes later. The family of Francis Walker had a narrow escape from death at their home in Chester. A coal oil lamp which had been left burning all night exploded about 2 o'clock and set fire to the house. When Mr. and Mrs. Walker discovered the fire the hallway was ablaze, and their escape was cut off. They were rescued from a window after an exciting time. The house, which belonged to George Walker, and was located at Sixth and Lamokin streets, was totally destroyed. The barlette for the new battleship Iowa, just completed at the Homestead Steel Works, has been shipped to Philadelphia, nine specially constructed cars being required for its transportation. It consists of nine plates, 16 1/2 inches thick, 6 feet high, weighing 29,000 pounds. Annie Harris, a girl of 15 years of age, who was employed in one of the South Side silk mills, was instantly killed "while" returning from work. Miss Harris was passing over the steel works crossing of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, when she was run down and killed. She resided with her parents on Back Road, West Side. Mrs. Magdalena Loeb, widow of Isaac Loeb, who is 82 years of age, fell down a flight of stairs at the home of her son, in Lebanon, and sustained fractures of both arms and serious injuries internally and about the head. She will die. Search in the ruins of the barn of George K. Herr, in Pequea Township, which was destroyed by fire, developed the presence of human bones. The supposition is that they are the remains of a tramp who was spending the night in the stable. It is probable that the victim was the cause of the fire. The coroner made an investigation, but nothing could be added looking to the identification of the body. A theory advanced by some is that the corpse was that of the insane man who escaped from the county asylum, of whom nothing has been heard. George Karitsky a Hungarian suffering with delirium tremens had a narrow escape from cremation at Shenandoah. Karitsky was arrested early in the evening and locked up in the station house. About 1 o'clock in the morning the building was discovered to be on fire and the fire department had all they could do to save it from destruction. Karitsky and another prisoner who was confined in an adjoining cell were rescued but were almost suffocated when they were taken out. An examination revealed the fact that Karitsky had started the fire. The building was damaged to the extent of \$500. Arrangements are being made in Harrisburg to start "the free potato patch" scheme of Mayor Finckle, of Detroit. The matter will no doubt be carried on under the auspices of the Harrisburg Benevolent Society. Already a number of owners of unoccupied ground in the city stand ready to loan it for cultivation purposes for the benefit of the poor. Levi N. Knauer, a foreman in the construction department of the Cotford & Saylor, Philadelphia Bridge Works, at Pottstown, was instantly killed by the bursting of a revolving emery wheel while at work. The wheel was a new one and had just been put in operation. He ceased was about 45 years of age and was a foreman in the employ of the company for twenty years. The large bank barn of George K. Herr, in Pequea Township, was destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of grain and hay, farm implements and adjoining buildings. Nineteen fat cattle also perished in the flames. Loss, \$5,000; partly insured. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Civil Service Law. Two radical amendments to the civil service laws were favorably acted upon by the House committee on reform in the civil service and will be reported to the House. They make it a penal offense for officials to refuse to carry into effect the law commanding that a preference be given to war veterans in making appointments or to remove or dismiss employes because of their political affiliations. Bond Companies Barred From the Mails. Under Attorney-General Harmon's decision, sustaining the former action of the Post-office Department, Postmaster-General Wilson is pushing the fight against the bond investment companies operating lottery schemes. Telegraphic instructions have been sent since by him to secure the arrest of a number of officials of these concerns operating in the Southwest. The mails also will be barred against the officers of the company.

AGAIN ATTACKED.

Students Show Hostility to the United States.

MOB VIOLENCE DISPLAYED.

Stones Were Thrown and Windows Broken by the Crowd—Probable Effect of the Outbreak Upon the Cuban Resolutions in Congress.

The disorders which were prevalent in Spain when the news was first received of the action of the United States Senate on the Cuban question broke out afresh at Valencia and there were renewed demonstrations of hostility to the United States. The mob made its way to the United States consulate, which was stoned and the windows of which were smashed by the infuriated populace. The university has been closed under orders from the government, as it was feared the students' meetings would be a hot-bed for breeding disorders. But this measure proved unavailing and the police were kept busy dispersing students' gatherings. The mob gathered before the building before the police were aware of what was occurring, and stones began to fly from the crowd with the result that windows were broken. The crowd were cheered on by sympathizers in the streets and from the neighboring houses. The police lost no time in charging the rioters and the mob was speedily dispersed, the missiles being flung almost while those who threw them were taking flight. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The late hour at which the reports of disorders in Valencia were received made it impossible to learn whether any official information had been received in regard to the trouble. The attack will no doubt create renewed indignation in congressional circles and may have the effect of hastening action on the Cuban resolutions when the conference report is taken up in the Senate. In this, as in the case of the attacks on the consulate at Barcelona, the Spanish government, it is quite likely, will promptly express to the United States its regrets for the occurrence and make a complete disavowal of it. PRINCETON, N. J.—The undergraduates of Princeton burned in effigy the King of Spain in a demonstration in which several hundred took part. The flag of Spain was dragged through the main street and later was torn to pieces in the centre of the campus. MADRID.—Numerous groups of students, armed with cudgels, took part in a "patriotic meeting" in Buenavista Park. A strong force of police, mounted and on foot, dispersed them. The police are guarding the university, the veterinary college and the medical college.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.—The House spent the entire day in debating the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee systems in the cases of United States district attorneys and marshals. SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.—The House spent the entire day fixing the salaries of United States district judges. The amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system. The law at present fixes the maximum salary from fees at \$6,000. In only one case was the recommendation of the judiciary committee departed from, the western district of Pennsylvania, where the salary recommended was increased from \$3,500 to \$4,000. SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.—The House wrangled for four hours over the salaries of United States marshals and the other features of the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States attorneys and marshals. Interest in the debate was completely overshadowed by a sensational personal attack made upon President Cleveland by Mr. Hartman, of Montana, who felt himself personally aggrieved by Mr. Cleveland's interferences at the Presbyterian Home Mission meeting in New York, and who termed Mr. Cleveland's remarks "an unfounded slander" and a "gross impropriety," and insinuated that his purpose was to create a sentiment against the admission of the Territories because they differed with him on the money question.

SENATE.

SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.—The Senate gave most of the day to the agricultural appropriation bill and passed the measure, carrying \$3,262,000, without material amendment. Another bill passed during the day changes the limitations of fourth-class mail matter so as to free the postal service from bulky articles heretofore sent free by the government departments. SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.—The Senate took up the contest over the seat claimed by Henry A. Dupont, of Delaware. The question turns on the right of William T. Watson to vote. He had been duly elected a State Senator, and was thereafter chosen Speaker of the Senate. On the death of Governor Marvel the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Watson, succeeded as Governor, and thereby, it is claimed, forfeited his right as State Senator and to vote for a United States Senator. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, chairman of the committee on privileges and elects opened the argument in behalf of Dupont. SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.—At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's elaborate argument in the Senate on the Dupont case Mr. Sherman presented the report of the conference on the Cuban resolutions and asked for immediate action. Representative Hitt and Adams, two of the House conferees, were present at the time, as it was expected that the report would be adopted, but Mr. Hale, of Maine, suggested that it was undesirable to crowd through a resolution of this magnitude at a late hour and with an empty Senate. Mr. Chandler, who has before been heard on Cuba, declared himself not only in favor of recognizing Cuba, but of maintaining the independence of Cuba, even if it resulted in war with Spain. Mr. Hawley expressed sympathy with the public feeling against Spain, yet he feared it would involve in war not only with Spain, but other European countries. Mr. Sherman concluded to let the subject go over.

THE PRESIDENT'S PURCHASE.

He Buys a Duck Ground on the Potomac Below Washington. President Cleveland, it is said, has practically closed negotiations for the purchase of a duck shooting ground on the Potomac river, in Stafford county, Va., about forty miles from Washington. The place is owned by New Yorkers, has a wa or frontage of about a mile, and is fitted up with blinds. It is said many improvements will be made.