

THE NEWS.

Articles of incorporation of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$2,592,000, have been filed with the Secretary of State, in Jefferson, Mo. The company will build and operate a railroad from Pattonsburg, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Ia., a distance of 144 miles.—P. C. Jones, a member of one of the largest banking-houses in Honolulu, and Minister of Finance under the late monarchy, left San Francisco for New York to interest Eastern capitalists in refunding the Hawaiian government's indebtedness.—Two persons were killed and two injured in a fire at Pittsburg.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up the Washington and Cincinnati express of the C. & O. Road, near Cottonville, W. Va.—Ex-Street Commissioner Larry Cummings shot his wife and attempted to shoot his daughter at their home in Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Cummings is believed to be fatally wounded.—Thomas White, after a brief quarrel at the Hotel Carson, in Chillicothe, O., with Miss Edith McKeley, his sweetheart, shot her fatally and then killed himself.—A ten-inch gun, representing a group of one hundred guns for the United States Army, was tested at the Bethlehem Iron Company's proving grounds. The test was very satisfactory, and was witnessed by army inspectors and officials of the iron company.

Fire broke out at Whiting, Ind. In spite of the efforts of the town fire company, three lives were lost and two frame structures consumed.—A cave-in at the north end of tunnel No. 4 on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, between Elliston and Glencoe, about eighty-five miles from Louisville, resulted in the death of New Willis, a foreman, and an unknown negro.—The Camden, N. J., grand jury returned thirteen indictments against ex-City Treasurer Michelson, charging embezzlement and malfeasance in office.—The plant of the Naylor Rope and Twine Company at Burlington, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss on building and contents will amount to \$15,000; partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.—In a drunken rage John Weller made an unsuccessful attempt at Chicago to kill his wife. He then shot and killed one stepdaughter and wounded another so seriously that her life is despaired of.—Louis Whitehead, George Johnson and Jim Reddick, who were confined in jail at Bryan, Texas, on a charge of attempting rape, were taken out by a mob and hanged.—At St. Joseph, Mo., the R. Doughlass Crocker Company filed a deed of trust, naming George E. Mischak as trustee. The firm was one of the largest dealers in spectacles, glassware, etc., in the West. Liabilities \$100,000; assets not given.—Russell White was found murdered in Whaleyville, a town on the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad. A short time before his body was found he had come home intoxicated and beat his wife and children.

John W. Hoy, assistant editor of the San Francisco paper, was shot and killed by Mrs. Nina McDougall, who then committed suicide.—The contest between Col. Lamb, chairman of the Virginia Republican State Committee, and Gen. Edgar Allan, chairman of the Richmond City Committee, was amicably settled.—The hotels and boarding-houses of St. Louis have refused to accommodate colored delegates to the National Republican Convention, and the national committee will likely have to hire a hall and fit it up for the comfort of the colored visitors.—Severe storms did considerable damage in Illinois and Michigan.—Eugene Barnett and Joseph Werar were convicted in New York of forging railroad tickets.—Dr. J. H. Dalley, of Birds Station, Ill., was murdered by Sampson T. Mickey.—Thomas H. Swoppe presented a park containing 1,314 acres to Kansas City.—George A. Minor and Dwight Steer, two prisoners at the Connecticut state prison at Wethersfield, escaped from that institution.—Bill Day was executed in Helena, Mont., for the murder of Bill Mack.

A special from Redding, Cal., says Lake City, a mountain village was nearly destroyed by a water spout. No lives were lost as far as known, but the property loss is said to be heavy.—Two freight trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad collided at Stone City. Both engines and several cars were wrecked. The injured are Conductor Andrews, Dick Woodworth, Frank Wesley, Engineer Choeky and John Kirkpatrick.—The defense in the Walling trial in Newport, Ky., introduced a dozen or more depositions from people at Greenfield, Ind., where Walling worked in the glass works, proving his good character while there. Seventeen people were injured in Ottawa, Kan., by the collapse of a portico, from which they were viewing a circus parade.—Herman Keeks was sentenced by Judge Butler, of the United States Court in Philadelphia, to one year's imprisonment and a two hundred dollar fine for smuggling diamonds.—Confederate Memorial Day was celebrated in Staunton, Va.

In the late of Wight county, Va., Rev. E. B. Trent was acquitted on the charge of setting fire to his church.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the West Virginia Medical Society was held in Wheeling.—An unknown man left a valise filled with dynamite in a Chicago saloon.—One hundred and eighty cans of dynamite exploded near Lilly, Pa., killing one man and severely injuring six others.—Commencement exercises were held at York Collegiate Institute.—The commencement exercises were concluded at Roanoke College, in Salem, Va.—The bondholders' purchasing committee has bought the Jacksonville, Louisville and St. Louis Road for \$250,000.

BUTTER MAKING IN A MINUTE.

A Swedish Process That May Revolutionize the Business.

Butter making in one minute, with great economy and many valuable safeguards from disease as compared with the old-fashioned churning system, is described by United States Consul O'Neill, at Stockholm, in a report to the State Department.

This butter is made by a simple machine, known as the radiator, invented by a Swedish Engineer and described and illustrated by the Consul. It makes the butter directly from sterilized milk. The machine has been in use several months, creating a sensation among dairymen and promises to revolutionize butter-making.

SESSION AT AN END.

Senate and House Adjourned Sine Die.

FEW MEMBERS PRESENT.

An Absence of the Bustle and Disorder That Usually Mark the Closing Day of Congress—Resolutions of Thanks.

The last day of the first session of this Congress was less exciting than the first, and no one who visited the White House would have imagined there were a number of important bills to be signed, and a great deal of work to be accomplished before the two gavels fell at the Capitol adjourning each House until December next. The President was busy, but compared to the closing days of previous sessions, his work was mere play. Usually the White House is thronged on the last day of a session; no matter whether it be a long or short session, but there appeared to be an utter lack of interest in the bills which had not been acted on by the President. This was probably due to the feeling entertained at the Capitol that at this late hour the President would not send in any veto, and that the two appropriation bills, the naval and sundry civil, were certain of approval, as well as some minor measures of little consequence.

It is expected by the President that the gold reserve will be seriously invaded in the next few months, and especially severe will the drain be in the next few weeks, when securities held abroad become due. This always occasions general gold withdrawals. Large sums due on imports to this country are to be paid in gold about the beginning of each fiscal year, so that there will be another excuse for depleting the reserve. At present it is above the hundred-million mark and probably will drop below for two weeks. Late in the autumn there will likely be another slump in the reserve, but it is hoped by the President it will not reach the danger line again before Congress assembles in December.

The Senate began the closing day of the session without any of the confusion and activity usually incident to the departure of Congress. The last obstacle in the way of adjournment was removed when, soon after the session opened, the enrolling clerks brought in the last of the great supply bills—that for the District of Columbia—and it was signed by the Vice-President and soon thereafter dispatched to the White House for the signature of the President. This done, business was suspended until Mr. Sherman secured the passage of a House bill pensioning the widow of Gen. William H. Gibson, of Ohio, at \$50 per month. Then the galleries were cleared for a brief executive session, after which the open session was resumed.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Sherman moved the appointment of two Senators to accompany the committee of the House to wait on the President. The Vice-President named Senators Sherman and Smith.

At 1:20 the Senate took a recess till 3 P. M. When the session was resumed Senator Sherman read a brief report, announcing that, in response to an inquiry, the President had stated he had no further business to communicate to Congress.

Mr. Harris (democrat, of Tennessee) offered resolutions expressing the thanks of the Senate to Mr. Frye, of Maine, president pro tem., for the uniform courtesy and ability with which he had presided over the Senate.

A similar resolution of thanks to Vice-President Stevenson for his dignified and impartial service as presiding officer was offered by Mr. Allison. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A few moments before the hour set for adjournment the Vice-President rapped the Senate to order and said: "Senators, I am deeply touched by the resolutions personal to myself adopted by the Senate. It has been my earnest endeavor impartially to execute the rules prescribed for the guidance of this body. For the aid you have so generously given me in the discharge of the duties that pertain to this office, as well as for the courtesy uniformly shown me, I am profoundly grateful. And now, wishing you a safe return to home and constituents, it only remains for me to declare the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned without day."

The gavel descended with a smack at the last word and the session was over.

House of Representatives.

There was not more than fifty members on the floor of the House when it met at 11 o'clock for the final session of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The reading of the journal consumed half an hour.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar committee from the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn, and ascertain if he had any further communication to make. The speaker appointed Mr. Dingley, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. Turner, on behalf of the minority, offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the ability, efficiency and strict impartiality with which he has discharged the arduous responsible duties of his office during the present session of Congress."

The presentation of the resolution was greeted with a round of applause.

Mr. Wheeler (Democrat, of Alabama) enjoyed the distinction of passing the last bill, which was one to pension Sarah M. Spyker, the widow of an captain in an Alabama volunteer company which took part in one of the Indian wars.

At 4 o'clock the Speaker arose. "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives," said he, "before announcing those words which close the session I desire to offer to the

House my grateful recognition of its kindness. The thanks of the House of Representatives is always a high honor, but is especially so at the end of a session where the Speaker has been forced to say "no" more times, perhaps than in the history of any other Congress.

"While thanking you for your kindness to me, I must congratulate the House on the conduct of the public business. Ordinarily a majority of two and a half to one—a majority of 150—means disorganization, faction and discord. In this House a hundred and fifty men of both parties have behaved with the steadiness of veterans, and if our connections with the other branches of the government, with different ideas, has prevented us from serving the country as we might have done, we at least have behaved with dignity, fairness and credit.

"With the kindest personal wishes to you all, I again return thanks. By virtue of the concurrent resolution of both branches, I declare this House adjourned without day."

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

144th DAY.—The House gave its final approval to conference reports on the naval and the Indian bills. The Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill and the electric lighting and sectarian charities items in the District of Columbia bill are all that stand between Congress and the final adjournment. Most of the day in the House was devoted to the consideration of the Aldrich-Underwood contested election case from the ninth Alabama district. Mr. Aldrich was given the seat. Fifty republicans voted with the democrats against this action.

145th DAY.—An enormous amount of business was transacted by the House. There was a great clamor for recognition, and fifty-three bills and joint resolutions were passed, the most important of which was probably the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the Trans-Venezuelan Exposition at Omaha. Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, endeavored to induce the House to stand out against the Senate public building items in the sundry civil bill, but without avail. The conference report on the District of Columbia bill was adopted, and the Senate resolution for final adjournment was passed. The House held a brief session at night to enable the Speaker to sign the enrolled bills.

146th DAY.—Vice-President Stevenson brought the session of the Senate to a final close at 4 o'clock after a brief adjournment, expressing his thanks to Senators for their courtesies to him throughout the session. The Senate convened at 11 o'clock, but no business was transacted beyond the formalities preceding an adjournment. The last bill to be passed was one urged by Mr. Sherman pensioning the widow of Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, a prominent Ohio officer. Resolutions of thanks were unanimously adopted to Vice-President Stevenson and President pro tem. Frye for their impartial rulings in the chair.

SENATE.

144th DAY.—The Senate agreed to final conference reports on the naval and Indian appropriation bills, leaving only the sundry civil and District of Columbia conference reports outstanding. The resolution for an inquiry into the circumstances of the award of the statue of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman occasioned an animated debate, but was finally defeated. The bill to amend the law respecting punishment for contempt of court was discussed, but a final vote was not reached.

145th DAY.—The Senate has disposed of the bill of the appropriation bills and has fixed 4 P. M. to-morrow as the time for final adjournment. The bill to amend the law regarding the amount of salary of the members of the House was discussed, but a final vote was not reached.

146th DAY.—The final session of the House was devoid of public interest. A number of the members secured the passage of small bills. To General Wheeler, of Alabama, belongs the distinction of securing the passage of the last bill. There was an attempt by Mr. Bailey and Mr. Maguire to precipitate a political discussion, but the republicans declined the gauge of combat thrown down to them. Mr. Turner, (democrat, of Georgia), who was the floor leader of the minority during the absence of Mr. Crisp, offered a resolution of thanks to the Speaker, which was adopted.

DROWNED CHILD AND SELF.

The Horrible Crime of an Insane Woman in Chicago.

Miss Hanna Kock, of Chicago, while temporarily insane, drowned one of her children, attempted to take the life of another in the same way and then drowned herself. Mrs. Kock lives at 1014 West Thirteenth street. About dusk she took the two children, a little girl named Emma, 2 years of age, and her son, Charles, a boy of 9 years, and went for a walk. Coming out of a part of the south branch of the Chicago River known as Mud Lake, she took a child fairly in each hand and walked deliberately out into the stream.

The children at first regarded their wetting with childish glee, but the mother deliberately soused little Emma under the water and held her there. Charles began to scream and struggle as the insane woman tried to do the same with him. He succeeded in getting loose from her and ran to the shore shouting for help. Before anybody could reach the scene Mrs. Kock had also disappeared under the muddy water. The bodies were soon recovered, but life was extinct in each. Mrs. Kock was the wife of a bricklayer. She has been subject to fits of mental aberration, and is supposed to have been in one of these when she committed the deed.

SELLING HUMAN EARS.

Great Alarm in Crete, and Fears of Massacres, as in Armenia.

The London Times has a despatch from Crete, Island of Crete, which says that great alarm continues among the Christians there. They assert that only the presence of foreign warships has saved them from a general massacre. The principal source of fear to them are the Turkish soldiers, who are the same as those who gained notoriety at Zoltona at the time of the Armenian massacre. They are selling watches and jewelry, which they openly state they took from Armenians. It is asserted also that human ears with ear-rings in them are being sold.

"There is every probability," says the "Times" correspondent, "that in the event of disturbances, the soldiers would join the Mohammedan mob. The insurgent chiefs at Askyphe declare that the Turks lost 200 men at Yamos and the Christians 33 men."

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Review of Achievements During the First Session.

GOOD MEASURES DEFEATED.

Important Minor Bills Passed—Filled Cheese Heavily Taxed—Activity in Foreign Affairs Committee Began With the Venezuelan Scare.

Foremost among the inevitable and regular acts of Congress are the annual appropriation bills for the support of the government. These preparation has constituted a large part of the work of the session, and five of them are yet hanging between the House and the Senate, with some of their details unsettled.

For this reason it is impossible to give the exact totals of the bills on the grand total of appropriations made by this Congress, which aggregate about half a billion dollars, but the disbursements authorized during the session will be discussed hereafter by the chairman, Cannon, of the appropriation committee, and ex-Chairman Sawyer from the points of view of their respective parties.

Tariff or financial legislation of any general character was abandoned for all practical purposes when the disagreements between the House and Senate were demonstrated by the fate of the two bills prepared by the House ways and means committee. Other lines of business were also tabooed by the House because of the alleged lack of revenue.

One of the most bitterly contested fights which have occurred has cropped out from the provisions of the Indian and District of Columbia bill for government aid to church schools, a feature which still holds both bills in conference. Incidental to the legislative, executive and judicial bill was an entire revision of the salaries of United States district attorneys, marshals and commissioners, with the stipulation that the terms of office of all commissioners expire on June 30, 1897.

The agricultural bill conferred upon the President authority to suspend the prohibition against importation of meat, cattle, domestic animals and hides on the certificate of the Secretary of Agriculture that countries or parts of countries are free from contagious or infectious diseases of animals, and authorized the president to take steps to secure the abrogation of the regulations by Great Britain prohibiting the importation of rattle from the United States into that country alive.

On the sundry civil bill the most important legislation is to make effective the Carey land act (which ceded arid lands to the public land states for reclamation), by authorizing the states to give liens on the land to cover the expenses of reclamation.

The most noteworthy legislation pertaining to the navy is contained in the appropriation bill. The House provided for 15 new torpedo boats and four battleships, but the Senate reduced the number of battleships to two, and a conference is pending over that difference.

Of tariff and financial legislation this Congress, as was said, has accomplished none. The two bills framed by the House ways and means committee and bearing the name of their author, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, one a bill for the issue of a short term popular loan and of certificates of indebtedness, the other to increase the rates of tariff schedules in wool, manufactures of wool and other articles, were killed in the Senate by the determination to substitute therefor silver-currency measures.

The policy of reciprocity was thoroughly investigated by a sub-committee, at the instigation of Messrs. Tawney, of Minnesota, and Hopkins, of Illinois, but it was thought inadvisable to attempt legislation on that single feature of the tariff system so long as a general revision was out of the question.

The debate over Cuban affairs resulted in the adoption of a concurrent resolution expressing the sympathy of this government with the insurgents; calling upon the President to accord them belligerent rights, and to offer the friendly offices of the United States to Spain to bring the war to an end. Resolutions were adopted by both branches of Congress denouncing the massacres of Armenians in Turkey, and calling upon the signatory powers to the Berlin treaty to protect the Armenian Christians. Seventy-five thousand dollars were appropriated for carrying out the stipulations of the Berlin Sea seal fisheries treaty with Great Britain.

Another resolution passed was to defray the expenses of negotiating a convention to locate the boundary line between Alaska and British America.

One incident of the excitement which attended the crisis of the Venezuelan boundary dispute was the quick adoption by both the Senate and House of Senator Hill's proposition to repeal the law forbidding ex-Confederates who relinquished commissions in the United States army or navy to be again appointed to the service.

The dairy interests of the country prevailed upon Congress to enact the most important measure for their protection since the oleomargarine law, the "filled cheese" bill, which regulates the manufacture and sale of adulterated cheese and imposes heavy penalties for deceptions.

Some of the most important bills prepared by the committee were not given a hearing in either house or passed but one house, and will be on the calendar for consideration during the short session if their supporters are able to secure time for them. Among the most important of these are: The Lodge-DeCall bill for an educational test of immigrants, with the Corlies amendment to prevent the invasion of Canadian day laborers; the Phillips industrial commission bill, the Curtis bill to lessen the number of crimes for which the death penalty can be imposed by United States courts, the bankruptcy bill and the Pickler pension bill, all of which were passed by the House.

A second important measure was that which extended for five years from the 2d of March last, the limit within which the United States may bring suits to annual pat-

ents to lands heretofore granted under railroad grants, but confirmed the titles to all such lands held by bona fide purchasers.

Another important law enacted late in the session was that for the relief of the settlers on the Northern Pacific indemnity lands.

OUTLOOK FOR COTTON CROP.

The Average for the Country is Reported as 97.2.

The consolidated return of cotton crop reports to the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture for June shows the State percentages of acreage as compared with last year to be as follows:—

Virginia, 107; North Carolina, 117; South Carolina, 111; Georgia, 113; Alabama, 112; Mississippi, 114; Louisiana, 109; Texas, 116; Arkansas, 130; Tennessee, 128; Indian Territory, 161; Missouri, 163; Oklahoma, 194.

The general average is 116.2, being 1.3 per cent. increase over the May statement. The average condition of the crop for June 1 was—

Virginia, 91; North Carolina, 99; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 95; Florida, 85; Alabama, 103; Mississippi, 104; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 92; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 118; Missouri, 92. General average, 97.2.

In the Atlantic States, in spite of the dry weather in early Spring, the crop is a little earlier than usual. Poor stands, on account of drought, are reported from counties in North Carolina and South Carolina, and from seven counties in Georgia, but the plants are in fine condition as respects both cultivation and growth throughout this region. In Florida the crop is late and stands are poor on account of the excessive drought.

From Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Indian Territory the reports are unusually encouraging; the crop is not only early, but stands are good, and outlook promising for a full crop. In a few localities, however, there are complaints of damage by cut-worms and lice.

In Texas the conditions have been less favorable than in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The cold and damp weather at seeding time not only makes the crop backward, but has resulted in infesting many fields in a large area in the southwestern part of the State with all manner of insects that damage the plant.

A considerable improvement, however, has been made within the past month. First plantings seem to be doing much better than later ones. In many of the heavy-producing counties the stands are good and indicate a close approximation to a full crop.

BOLD ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

Three desperadoes Held Up the Cashier of a Crowded Store.

The gang of desperadoes which has been the terror of the West Side of Chicago for the last two months, committed another bold robbery, holding up a store full of people at 9 o'clock in the evening, and escaping with \$500 in cash.

The store was Klein's general merchandise establishment, at the corner of Fourteenth and Halsted streets. It does a large business, and is generally crowded on Saturday nights. When three young men entered the place about 9 o'clock, no particular attention was paid to them.

Two of them made their way to the desk of the cashier, and each one of them produced two revolvers, which they pointed at the cashier's face. The cashier is a young lady. They demanded all the money she had. She refused to pass out the money and while one threatened to kill her if she screamed and kept his revolver leveled at the girl's head, the other ran behind the desk, grabbed all the money he could lay his hands on, pushed it into a bag, and they started for the door.

Many people who had witnessed the robbery made a motion as though to stop them, but they kept the crowd back by threatening them with the revolvers, and as they neared the door the third man turned in an alarm of fire, and in the confusion all of the men escaped.

The robbery was committed in the presence of fully 200 people, and on a crowded and brilliantly-lighted street.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Mrs. Annie Homan, Mamie and John C. Homan were burned to death at Whiting, Ind., in a fire which destroyed a saloon and two residences.

Three men were killed and one was severely injured at Norton's cement works, near Kingston, N. Y., by the premature explosion of a blast.

Sophia Kellner, eight years old, shot and killed her brother John, six years old, at their home in Greenpoint, N. Y., while playing with an old rifle.

By an explosion of dynamite on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Cambria county, Pa., one railroad laborer was killed and six others were fatally injured.

The home of Mrs. Elizabeth Bessler, aged 70, east of Leepport, Berks county, Pa., was burned. Mrs. Bessler is missing, and it is supposed she perished in the flames.

Three buildings in Brooklyn, owned by Howard & McDermott, leather manufacturers, were burned; loss, \$150,000. Five hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

During a circus parade at Ottawa, Kan., a balcony crowded with people gave way, precipitating 50 or 60 people 30 feet in the crowd sidewalk. Over 20 were injured, several probably fatally.

While two men were whitewashing the top of an elevator shaft in Bethlehem, Pa., the scaffold upon which they stood collapsed and one man was instantly killed, the other was fatally injured.

M. J. Atkinson, of Clear Lake; Vernon Galt, of Albert Lee, Minn.; and Roy C. Soser, of Northwood, were drowned at Nora Springs, Ia. They were all pupils of the Nora Springs Seminary.

A visitor to the Saengerfest from Cincinnati was probably fatally injured in a trolley car collision at Pittsburg. Four other passengers were slightly injured and a workman who was in the car that was struck was seriously injured.

James Pruet and another man were playing cards in a box car at Amity, Ind. Their wives discovered them and locked them in the car. Pruet fired a revolver through the side of the car, thinking the locking-in was the work of men. The bullet struck his wife, inflicting a probable fatal injury.

A TORNADO'S FURY.

Wyeth City, Ala., Utterly Wiped Out.

TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED.

A Score or More Suffered Broken Limbs—Whole Families Made Homeless By the Storm's Fury—Farm Property Heavily Damaged.

The small manufacturing town of Wyeth, City, Ala., in the suburbs of Guntersville, in Northern Alabama, was mowed down like grass—houses, fences, trees and everything in sight—by a tornado of wind and rain which struck the place about noon Tuesday. Thirteen houses were raised to the ground many barns and outbuildings swept away by the resistless fury of the storm, while trees were uprooted, with fences and other obstructions, lifted into the air and set down hundreds of yards away.

Perhaps eighty people resided in the track of the storm, but by a miracle only two were killed outright, and these were struck by lightning. The dead are Edward Long and a woman unidentified, both white.

A score or more suffered broken and dislocated limbs, and many narrow escapes are reported. In the destruction of farm property stock suffered severely, and dead cattle and horses strewed the route of the storm.

Whole families were made homeless and some in destitute circumstances, everything being scattered to the four winds. The victims are for the most part laboring people.

Doctors, lawyers, preachers and the whole of Guntersville's male population were soon organized into a relief corps. The citizens met in the Court House and started a subscription to aid the distress of the poorer victims. The town of Guntersville, with its 1500 inhabitants, is turned into a hospital.

Only meagre reports have been obtainable of the destruction of the tornado after it passed Wyeth City, but its fury seemed to have been largely expended within a few miles of that town.

The storm gave full warning of its approach, which accounts for the small loss of life. Wyeth is situated on the Tennessee River, most of whose towns have been practically immune from destructive storms.

Farmers in the storm lost their standing crops, everything that peeped above the ground being cut as by a sickle. No such destructive storm is remembered in Northern Alabama. The devastated county is in the heart of a magnificent agricultural section. The open country is strewn for miles with every conceivable form of property, household goods, etc.

SEVERE STORM IN TENNESSEE WORKS BURN.

Storm in Cooke county, Tenn., destroyed several hundred acres of woodland, a large amount of fencing, several barns and the residence of Mike Hoover, whose family escaped by being absent from home. The wheat crop was damaged to the extent of \$10,000.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REPLY.

His Answer to the Bond Issue, Which Was Made on June 1, Published.

Secretary Carlisle's reply to the sub-committee, charged with the investigation of the sale of United States bonds during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 has just been made public.

The statement is dated June 1. Reviewing the conditions which led to the bond issues the secretary says:

"Largely on account of apprehensions in this country and abroad as to the ability of the government to continue the current redemption of its notes in gold coin and maintain the parity of the two metals, the exports of gold during the fiscal year 1893 reached the unprecedented amount of \$108,681,844, nearly all of which was withdrawn from the public treasury by the presentation of notes for redemption.

During the three months next preceding the seventh day of March, 1893, when I assumed control of this department, the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury amounted to \$33,563,093, and during the eight months next succeeding that date the withdrawals amounted to \$50,197,218, while the exports amounted to \$39,959,528.

"These withdrawals and shipments began on a large scale in June, 1892, and continued with short periods of intermission until the close of the fiscal year 1893. On December 31, 1892 the free gold in the Treasury amounted to \$121,166,662.25, and on the 28th of February it had fallen to \$108,284,218.21. The reserve fund would have fallen below \$100,000,000 before March 1, 1893, if my predecessor in office had not effected arrangements in January and February by which the sum of about \$8,250,000 in gold was produced from certain bankers in New York in exchange for United States bonds and otherwise."

"The secretary's paper is very voluminous. It reviews the entire history of the gold withdrawals, and the bond issues, and bristles with statistical figures that would be of little interest excepting to financiers or political economists, and concludes as follows: "In relation to that part of resolution which directs the committee to investigate and report 'what effect the bond sales had on the credit and business of the people of the United States.' I have the honor to say that, in my opinion, the sales were necessary for the preservation of the credit of the government and the security of the business interests of the people, and that they, in fact, accomplished these results. It is not possible to state in this communication all the facts upon which this opinion is based, but it may be said in general, that the effect of each sale was to restore confidence for the time being, at least, in the power and purpose of the government to maintain its own credit, to preserve the parity of our coins and the value of our currency, and to check the return of our securities in large amounts from other countries for sale in the markets here."