

The way to stop the grade-crossing slaughter is to make the railroads pay for killing people.

Over \$1,000,000,000 of the securities of the United States, such as railroad, State, municipal and United States bonds, are held in Europe.

The Atlanta Constitution thinks peppermint must be a profitable crop. It is stated that a Michigan farmer made \$41,000 out of it this year.

The Chicago Times figures it out that all civilized countries are suffering because of a rebound from extravagance, speculation, overproduction and wild dissipation.

The new pastor of the Duryea Presbyterian Mission in Brooklyn, N. Y., has tried, unsuccessfully, the experiment of having young lady ushers in the church in order to get young men to attend.

In the United States 9,000,000 farm hands raise half as much grain as 66,000,000 in Europe. Thus the use of proper machinery makes one farm laborer in this country worth three in Europe.

A physician maintains in the Medical Journal that it is not poverty of diet so much as monotony of diet that exercises an unhealthy influence on the poor. As a matter of fact they eat "stronger" food than the rich, more bread, meat and simple vegetables, but their cooking is rude, and they eat the same things the whole year through. People who are well to do, or who are better cooks, get more variety with fewer things, and always have something to tempt the appetite. Soup can be made to resemble greasy dish water, or it can be made a really savory and nutritious thing, and there are a hundred different ways of serving potatoes. The physician thinks that free cooking schools would be a first rate thing in the tenement districts.

Says D. Brock, in the British Fortnightly Review: "The American people are now the most comfortably housed, the best clothed and the best fed people in the world. This wonderful progress has never been more marked than it is at present. In the field of science there is an active research and investigation, producing results that are a constant surprise. Inventive genius is continually developing new and better methods and appliances by which labor is lightened. There is wonderful activity in all lines of industry, which turns out finer products in greater abundance from the looms, the mills and the factories, and at lower price than ever before. The opportunities for education by schools, colleges and free libraries have been constantly increased. Never before has religious and philanthropic thought been more awakened and generous efforts more freely exerted to relieve the suffering, to provide for the needy and minister to the unfortunate. All of these facts indicate a great advance on right lines to a higher, better and purer civilization than has ever before existed in the world's history."

Experiments that are now being made with the palmetto in Florida point to the growth of a new and profitable industry from the prolific scrub growth of the Florida forests and fields. It has been proved that the leaf of the saw palmetto can be ground into a pulp which makes an excellent article of hollow-ware for domestic and other uses, and the present experiments are expected to prove the adaptability of this material to the making of all kinds of paper. For some time past the peculiar cabbage-like substance in the top of the cabbage palmetto has been used with the tender tops as well, as a fibre in the manufacture of parchment. It is now proposed to obtain cheap paper fibre from the ordinary scrub plant. Some of this pulp has been successfully worked up by a manufacturing concern in Boston into pails, tubs, basins and other hollow-ware. The supply of saw palmetto is practically inexhaustible in Florida. Millions of acres are covered with it, and when cut down to the ground it grows up again two or three times a year. The Florida Times-Union, commenting on its projected use, says that for a plant that grows without cultivation, and in such inexhaustible quantities, the saw palmetto bids fair to have "more money in it than most of the cultivated crops of Florida," and adds: "A fibre made from the leaf can be used profitably by upholsterers wherever curled hair, moss, or excelsior is used; the root can be turned into brushes of almost endless forms and innumerable uses; and the poplar and other wood pulps of commerce are now likely to find a dangerous rival in palmetto pulp."

Nothing yet has happened which can change the belief that the republic is an established institution in France.

Pocahontas did not save the life of John Smith. It has been ascertained that this worthy man was the most able-bodied prevaricator of his century.

Science is causing us to pick up new superstitions for our old ones, observes the Atlanta Constitution. A man is accused of hypnotizing a witness on the stand in a court at Tacoma.

Chicago attracts more vessels by fifty per cent. to its docks than does New York, and its clearances and arrivals are, in the aggregate, a fraction of over sixty per cent. as much as those of half a dozen of the big seaboard ports.

The German Emperor frequently has a week's retirement from the bustling world, and hides within the depths of the forest of Prockelwitz, where a small cottage is his abode, nestled beneath a splendid oak, with forest around him for miles. There, while the dew is on the forest, he starts forth, gun in hand, with a brace of dogs and a sturdy forester, and at 4 o'clock he is at the best spot for sport. Then his majesty bangs away till 11, when he wends his way homeward to his cot, cats and sleeps awhile, after which he puts his signature to all the documents which require it, and have been duly forwarded to his lonely retreat from Berlin.

The extensive use of wood in making the cheaper grades of paper offers one of the most serious obstacles to forest preservation, according to the New York Post. In the last two or three years the growth of the wood-pulp industry has been enormous, a dozen great mills, each manufacturing fifty to 300 tons of pulp a day, having been built on the Hudson River, to feed principally on the Adirondack forests. The wood chiefly used is spruce, and the especially disastrous effects of the industry on the forests results not only from the extreme demand for the lumber, but from the fact that while the demand is especially for trees of thirty to thirty-five years' growth, the young trees are also cut. In 1881 the capacity of the pulp mills in the United States was about 72,000 tons per annum. The present capacity is 700,000 tons. And in this remarkable growth the industry has been accompanied by these three desirable things: increase in quantity, decrease in price and no diminution in the compensation of labor. The sound of the axe, the barker, and the grinder is heard in twenty-two States. The neighborhood of Niagara and the Adirondacks in New York, the territories of the Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Penobscot Rivers, in Maine, the Fox River valley of Wisconsin, the hills of New Hampshire and Vermont, and the natural-gas belt of Indiana are the greatest pulp-producing regions of the United States. About 3500 cords of wood are required daily to supply the demand of the mills.

The great trouble with American municipal government, says a writer in the Engineering Magazine, is the lack of homogeneity in the great cities. Each city starts out independently and on a better plan than any other, and yet with very little thought of profiting by the experience of older ones. American politicians are apt to plume themselves on the advances they have made in their own departments, and some even go so far as to point with pride at the growth of their particular city. Yet with all our boasted progress the fact remains that the best governed cities, the most ably-developed and thoroughly broadened municipalities are the old cities of the new world, in which the necessity for new growth and complete change from the old have been so wholly recognized as to compel the introduction of a new order of affairs. Nothing of the sort is to be seen in even the most active communities in America. New York cannot annex other districts because local politicians interpose objections which have no foundation save their own selfishness. Boston is hemmed in with so-called rival municipalities that hug their civil privileges and imagine independence with absurd pretensions of might and power. Philadelphia has, in truth, added vastly to her territory and stands quite distinct among seaboard cities in this respect, but she is wanting in the metropolitan spirit and capability of development which alone would make this increase of territory valuable. In the West a different feeling may be noted, and this, as well as their more rapid rate of increase, tends to make our Western cities more prosperous as well as more modern than our Eastern.

ELECTRICITY BUILDING. WONDERS OF ELECTRICAL SCIENCE AT THE FAIR.

The Long-Distance Writing Machine— Electrical Appliances for Cooking and Cloth-Cutting—Hatching Chickens in Electric Incubators— Submarine Telegraphy.

After a person has examined the exhibits of the Electricity Building, he might well bid adieu to sensation of astonishment, writes a Chicago correspondent of the New York Post. He is in a mental attitude which accepts all things as possible. When he has seen real thunderbolts made and launched, facsimile letters and drawings transmitted by electricity, even chickens hatched and cooked by electricity, reality is likely to be his chief characteristic, and nothing afterwards can seem very surprising.

In the west gallery the Gray National Telegraph Company make an exhibit of the last and, one might almost say, greatest electrical machine. Professor Elias Gray has been known to the world many years for his improvements in telegraphy, but his latest invention, the telegraph or long-distance writing machine, quite eclipses his previous efforts. More or less has been heard of this device in the last few years, but it has only recently been perfected for commercial use. It consists of two instruments, a transmitter and receiver, each provided with a roll of paper of convenient size for writing. Both together are about half the size of a typewriter. In writing at the transmitter, an ordinary pencil is used, near the point of which two small cords are fastened at right angles to each other. These connect with the instrument, and, following the movements of the pencil, regulate the current impulses which guide the receiving pen at the distant station. The paper is shifted forward by a little lever, giving an electric impulse which moves in a like manner the paper in the receiver at the other end of the line. The receiving pen is a capillary glass tube supplied with ink and placed at the junction of two aluminum arms. The electrical impulses conducted over the wires move the pen of the receiver simultaneously and in the same direction as the pencil of the sender, and an ink feeding is left which is an exact reproduction in every dot and flourish of the original writing or drawing. The exhibit is arranged like a central station, and any two subscribers might be placed in communication through it in the same way as they now are upon the telephone; one writes what he wishes and keeps or destroys what he has written, the other receives and retains his communication in the handwriting of the sender, and that is the complete yet sole record of the transaction. Accuracy and secrecy are secured; the wires cannot be tapped or the message overheard, no operator is necessary, and any kind of figures from short-hand to Chinese characters may be sent with equal ease. As one sits writing at one table, it seems almost unnecessary to see at an adjacent table a pen with no guiding hand reproducing at the same instant his own fac-

similar writing. This invention is in many points much superior to either telephone or telegraph, and it is quite sure to exercise considerably upon their domain. Negotiations might be conducted between parties in widely separated places and contracts signed and exchanged without their coming together, or minute instructions be given to bankers or brokers without any room for misunderstanding or dispute.

In the north gallery another recent and clever application of electricity is shown by its use in cooking. Electrical ovens, models of convenience and neatness, are exhibited. They are made of wood, lined with asbestos to prevent radiation of heat, and are lighted inside by an incandescent lamp. The temperature of the oven is indicated by a thermometer, and a large mica-colored door shows the progress of the cooking within. Wires offering resistance to the passage of the electric current, and thus producing the heat, are disposed in the oven, and switches placed at different points enable one to apply the current as desired. If a turkey is roasting more rapidly one is griled with another, instead of taking it out and turning it about, a second switch is closed and the temperature is raised as required. All sorts of utensils are provided with attachments through which a current may be passed; coffee is boiled and steaks are griled with electricity; fatrons have small silk-covered copper wires fastened at the back so that a high and even heat is maintained at the bottom, while the top, made of a non-heat-conducting substance, remains quite cool. In fact, conditions seem so changed that the kitchen becomes almost a parlor and cooking a pastime. In this display there are also registers from which rooms may be electrically heated.

In the south gallery chickens are hatched in electric incubators, and the records of other processes, or even of the maternal hen, are completely broken. Wires are led through compartments where, by means of switches and thermostats, an absolutely uniform temperature is maintained throughout the period of incubation. The time is lowered from twenty-one to nineteen days, and almost every egg produces a lusty chick.

Another contrivance is for an electric cloth-cutting machine. This is for use in large clothing manufacturers' shops, and it is said to save one-half of the labor while giving better results than are obtained by any other method. It does its work with the greatest ease and precision, and costs for motive power less than 25 per cent.

An electric footbath is the next novelty. One sits in a comfortable chair, and puts a knick in the slot, when at once one brush cleans the boots and another gives them a radiant shine.

In one of the cases the advance of telegraphy is shown by contrasting a Morse receiver of 1837 with the original Morse machine of 1843. Near this exhibit is an interesting witness to the broken cables of 1863 which was successfully recovered.

By another electrical machine the speed and direction of a ship are indicated. This instrument is connected with the compass in such a manner as not to interfere with its movements, and at the same time to show a continuous chart for each direction of the distance traversed and any variation that may have taken place in the course.

In submarine telegraphy the Commercial Cable Company make a very instructive and interesting display. After the several failures of 1857, 1858 and 1859, the attempt to connect Europe and America by cable, success was achieved in 1866. Since that year electrical communication has remained unbroken between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, and submarine telegraphs have multiplied, until now the different lines of the globe have an aggregate length of 123,000 miles. The Atlantic Ocean alone is at present spanned by ten cables in more or less continuous use. The Commercial Cable Company's system is composed of two main cables from Cape Canso on the northeast coast of Nova Scotia to Waterville on the southwest coast of Ireland. From the latter port the cable is laid to Bristol, with aerial lines to the chief cities of England, Wales and Scotland, and another to Havre with an underground line to Paris. At the American end a double-cable runs from Cape Canso to Rockport, Mass., with aerial lines to Boston and New York, and a second cable running direct from Canso to New York. The efficacy of the last line was well demonstrated during the blizzard of 1888, when it was the only one open from New York to the outer world, and messages to Boston and other places were transmitted by way of London. The total length of cables operated by this company is 635 nautical miles. It is at this exhibit here the whole process of transmitting messages between Europe and America is shown. An artificial cable with all the properties of the real Atlantic cable is employed; signals sent through it and received by the recording instrument are of the same shape and occupy the same time in sending from one side of the pavilion to the other as from one side of the Atlantic to the other.

Visitors are permitted to send souvenir dispatches through this artificial cable, and by watching their course through the apparatus and reception, obtain a correct idea of the whole operation. Many people suppose that cablegrams are received by means of flashes of light, but it seems that this system is practically abandoned. The messages are recorded on a paper ribbon with a fine glass siphon no thicker than a hair; the ribbon moves at the rate of about forty inches per minute and the siphon leaves an ink trail clear and legible to the operator, but to the ordinary spectator it resembles the outline of a mountain chain in which there are two peaks alike. With these recorders a speed of 250 to 300 letters per minute may be maintained. Automatic senders are also used. The message is transcribed upon paper ribbon by means of indentations, then the ribbon is run through the automatic sender, by this means light, speed and uniformity are attained. Some of the instruments for detecting breaks and injuries to the cable are extremely interesting. For example, a machine has been devised for registering the amount of resistance the current meets with in passing through the cable. This resistance is divided into units called ohms, and the number of ohms per nautical mile for any given cable is readily deduced from the total resistance and total mileage. If the insula-

tion of the cable is torn off by dragging anchors, contact with the bottom, or the like, the current at the place ceases to have resistance, and by dividing the resistance which remains by the number of ohms per mile the exact place of injury is known. Some instances of extraordinary speed in cabling are recorded. One case is mentioned in which instructions were sent to London brokers, the business done, and answer received, all within six minutes. In another case a message was sent to London and an answer obtained in forty-five seconds. This, as may be conjectured, is the fastest time on record.

In all quarters of the Electricity Building are new and astonishing uses to which the cable fluid is put, sometimes when only the slightest force is desired, at others when a mighty and irresistible power is applied. There are splendid exhibits showing the application of electricity to mining.

Leaving this building, one watches the electric trains glide along the intramural road, or the electric launches dart silent and smokeless about the beautiful lagoons; turning citywards, he sees Chicago covered by the lowering impenetrable pall of smoke belched from myriad chimneys, and wonders what the equivalent of light and heat will be generated at the big coal fields and waterfalls when cleanliness and quiet shall prevail.

SOVIET MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The most novel musical programme yet given at the Fair attracted a large audience to Festival Hall. Wagnerian music, Irish jig dances by pipers and the rude tom-tom beating by Oriental tribes followed in rapid succession until the audience was dazed. The most popular of the popular selections arranged by the special committee to increase the attendance at the Exposition.

The first number on the programme was "Tannhauser," by the Royal Infantry Band of the German Village. This was followed by Irish melodies by singers from Lady Aberdeen's Irish village. Then there was "Godling" by the Swiss mountain trio. Fifteen Japanese musicians beat trawongs and played on coolings and trumpets. The songs and dances of the Baboonyans proved an attractive feature, being followed by characteristic songs and dances by the Indian chieftains and squaws of the Plaisance. The grand concluding feature was a medicine song and scalp dance by Chief Crazy Horse.

PERIA AT THE FAIR.

The Imperial Persian section in the Agricultural Building has been opened to the public by the Commissioners without ceremony. The subjects of the Shah have brought together a magnificent display of Persian tapestries, rugs, carpets, art wares in brass and other metals, silver and gold, weapons, jeweled and chased and inlaid with blades of finely tempered steel. The walls of the beautiful pavilion are completely covered inside and outside with rugs from the looms of the Shah's dominions.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Many iron mills in and near Pittsburgh, Pa., have resumed operations.

Mass. Suits, charged with the murder of her son, was acquitted at Trenton, N. J.

JENNIE WARREN and Minnie Epland, aged twelve, of New Haven, Conn., were drowned in the Quinepiac River while bathing. They had waded out beyond their depth.

ORDERS were issued to shut down the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock, Penn., because of lack of orders.

WILLIAM Goss, while confined in the Martinsburg (Pa.) jail for drunkenness, set fire to the cell in which he was confined and was burned to death. The lockup was entirely destroyed.

SUPERINTENDENT BARNOR and other old Old Colony Railroad officials were sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction for rioting at Abington, Mass.

The police broke up two anarchist meetings in New York City, at one of which, in a synagogue, incendiary speeches were made. The industrious unemployed were generally orderly and measures for their relief were pushed forward.

STATE BANK SUPERINTENDENT PRESTON's statement of the affairs of the suspended Madison Square Bank, of New York City, shows that the capital stock is impaired by \$371,312.03, and that the loss to stockholders amounts to \$554,312.03.

A LARGE meeting in favor of silver and against the repeal of the "Sherman act" was held in Cooper Union, New York City.

South and West.

A CABIN five miles north of Charleston, Mo., was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by an old colored woman and several small children. The old woman was a paralytic, and was burned to a crisp. An eight-year-old child was so badly burned that she died three hours later, and one child, ten years old, was believed to have burned to death.

E. M. DONALDSON, of Marion, Kan., is missing. He was President of the Union Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, which failed, and of the First National Bank of Marion, which was closed by a special examiner. Donaldson has fled the country and is probably in Mexico, a defaulter to the amount of at least \$600,000.

EXCESSIVE rains have injured the corn and cotton crops of Mississippi.

The Mayor of Brunswick, Ga., advised people to leave that city on account of the presence of yellow fever.

The boiler in J. W. Willett's saw mill in Bushnell Township, Michigan, blew up. W. N. Eckhart was instantly killed and two other men fatally injured. The mill was wrecked.

Two dead men were found beneath the carcass of a butchered yearling near Baskinville, in the Choctaw Nation. It is thought they were shot by ranchmen who had caught them stealing cattle.

WESTERN NEW YORK, Delaware and West Virginia celebrated at the World's Fair.

GOVERNOR BOIES was renominated by the Democratic State Convention of Iowa, at Des Moines; the convention adopted a compromise silver plank.

There is a falling off in the cotton crop in Texas, and owing to the financial stringency the banks are unable to advance planters money to move the product.

At a railroad crossing between Lexington, Ohio, and West Alexandria, Mrs. William Happer and her daughter, aged seventeen, were struck by a train and instantly killed. A little girl aged three was seriously injured.

Washington.

W. J. POLLOCK, the Superintendent of free delivery in the Postoffice Department, has resigned, and A. W. Maehen, the Assistant Superintendent, has been appointed to the vacancy.

ORDERS have been issued by the Treasury Department to all Sub-Treasurers to pay out gold over the counter, the same as other classes of money. The effect of this is to practically place the gold reserve among the available Treasury cash assets.

THE Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, Minister and Special Commissioner to Hawaii, arrived in Washington and went to the State Department. After a brief rest he went to the State Department, and, by previous appointment, had an interview with Secretary Gresham. Mr. Blount was quite reticent, and referred all who inquired to Secretary Gresham.

DOCTOR CHAMBERLAIN, Counselor of State in the Duchy of Saxo-Altenburg, while descending the Scharwenstein river in Tyrol slipped into the crevasse of a glacier and disappeared. Rescue was impossible.

THE President sent to the Senate the appointment of Joshua E. Dodge, of Wisconsin, to be Assistant Attorney-General, vice William A. Maury, resigned.

THE President has approved the joint resolution making immediately available the appropriation for the payment of money to Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

SECRETARY SMITH has approved the lease of 5000 acres of asphalt lands in the Uintah Indian Reservation to the American Asphalt Company.

The official copy of the decision made by the Berlin Sea Board of Arbitration has been received at the State Department from the Hon. John W. Foster, agent of the United States at Paris.

Foreign.

There was anti-French rioting in Italy; the French Embassy in Rome was attacked. The diplomatic world of Europe is anxiously watching the developments of the trouble between France and Italy which are growing out of the Algeas-Mortes riots.

CHOLERA in St. Petersburg is epidemic. There is no emigration from St. Petersburg. The Russian authorities do not allow emigrants to pass out that way.

In the French elections the Republicans have gained sixty-three seats; there will be re-elections in 153 districts. The monarchial party has melted away. The socialists have made substantial gains, but a sufficient number of liberals and opportunists have been returned to make a moderate Government possible.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

10TH DAY.—Mr. Teller offered a substitute for the bill to increase National bank circulation. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the silver bullion purchased in July, 1888, with prices, and as to the silver bullion offered for sale in the month, with the prices asked.

Mr. Morrill spoke in favor of repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act.

11TH DAY.—Mr. Peffer introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee, for the reduction of the salaries of all Government officers and employees above \$1000.—Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee, then at 12:25, took the floor, and addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill reported by him discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion. The debate was continued by Mr. Dubois in opposition to the bill and by Mr. Tamm, who argued in support of the bill.

12TH DAY.—Mr. Pasco gave notice of a substitute for Mr. Vest's bill for silver coinage at the ratio of 20 to 1.—The resolution offered by Mr. Peffer inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the conduct of National banks in refusing to pay promptly in currency the checks of their depositors was taken up, and a motion to refer it to the Committee on Finance was made by Mr. Hoar. Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee, favored the reference of the resolution. Mr. Hill opposed the reference, and insisted on the adoption of the resolution directly by the Senate.

Mr. Gorman argued in favor of the reference of the resolution. Mr. Hill undertook to draft some modifications of the resolution, but before he had completed them the morning hour expired and the resolution went over without action.—The Lee Mantle case from Montana went over without action.

13TH DAY.—The Vice-President announced the appointment of the Commission on the Commemoration of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Laying of the Cornerstone of the Capitol as follows: Messrs. Voorhees, Sherman, Ransom, Chandler, White, Squire and Martin; Messrs. Peffer and Allen spoke on the financial question.

14TH DAY.—The debate on the Voorhees Repeal bill was resumed. Mr. Hill, of New York, being the principal speaker. Other speeches were made by Messrs. Vest, Vance and McPherson.—The consideration of the Cherokee Outlet bill was resumed. The amendment requiring the Trustees to be bona fide residents of Oklahoma Territory was rejected, sixteen to twenty-nine, and the joint resolution was passed just as it came from the House.

The House.

12TH DAY.—The committee were announced by Speaker Crisp.—The silver debate was then opened by Mr. Powers in favor of repeal. Mr. Hooker spoke against the repeal, believing that no relief would come to the country from the repeal.—Mr. Cooper (Democrat, Indiana) spoke in opposition to the free coinage of silver. Mr. Alexander (Democrat, North Carolina) advocated free silver coinage and spoke for a larger currency. Mr. Sperry (Democrat, Connecticut) opposed free coinage and advocated the Wilson bill. Mr. Cox (Democrat, Tennessee) argued against the pending bill. Other speeches were made by Messrs. Seale, McLauren, McDonald, Bartlett and Stockdale.

13TH DAY.—The House passed the bill to aid of the California Midwinter Exposition.—Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to permit the exchange of United States bonds for Treasury notes.—The general debate on the silver question was continued by Messrs. Mallory, Bynum, Hepliner, Brinkner, Hopkins, Lane, Newlands, Jones, Ellis, McKaig, Cooper, DeForest, Arnold, Williams and Tracy.

14TH DAY.—The House met at 10 o'clock, but its proceedings were not opened with prayer, the Chaplain not having been advised of the change of the hour of meeting.

The general debate on the Wilson Repeal bill was continued. Stone, of Pennsylvania, was the first speaker, and he was followed by Ryan, of Portchester, N. Y. Then Covert, of Long Island City, made a strong speech, and the fourth speaker was Abiel P. Fitch, of New York. The other members of the day were Hatch, Missouri; Dalton, Kentucky; Turner, Iowa; Coffey, Wyoming; Dearmond, Missouri; Dalton and Maguire, California.

15TH DAY.—The five-minute debate on the Wilson bill began with a speech by Mr. Wright, who spoke in repeal as in the interest of binoculars. The debate was continued with five-minute speeches by Messrs. Digley, Van Voorhis, Pence, Wilson, Russell, Johnson, Cranford, Gardner, Bynum. At the evening session the speakers were Messrs. Swanson, Maddox, Grady, Ken and Murray against the Wilson bill and in favor of free coinage, and Milliken in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act.

16TH DAY.—Day and night sessions were devoted to the silver debate. Messrs. Burrows, Springer, Sikes, Payne, speaking during the day. At night Messrs. Bynum and Pierce spoke.—Mr. Simpson asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five members to investigate the allegation that certain banks were not paying their checks, and to inquire into the conduct of Secretary Carlisle and Comptroller Eckels in the premises. The Speaker ruled that the resolution was not in order.

LATER NEWS.

A CASE of apparent poisoning from eating crabs, resulting in four deaths, was discovered in Jersey City, N. J., the victims being Mrs. Annie Lewis, Caroline Collins, Augustus Hasselocher and John Morse, colored.

EVIDENCES of extensive frauds in the Bureau of Weighers and Gaugers, New York City, were discovered by the Custom House Commission.

The known dead of the great storm on the second day after, numbered nearly fifty persons and the missing were fully that number also. Each ship coming to port is either disabled or has thrilling stories to tell of the storm.

All the inhabitants of Brunswick, Ga., except about 5000, are reported to have left the city from fear of yellow fever.

At San Francisco, Cal., the jury in the case of the actor, M. B. Curtis, "Sam" of Posen, for the murder of Policeman Grant, returned a verdict of acquittal.

SENATOR HILL, of New York, argued in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law and declared he was in favor of free coinage of silver at a smaller ratio than sixteen to one.

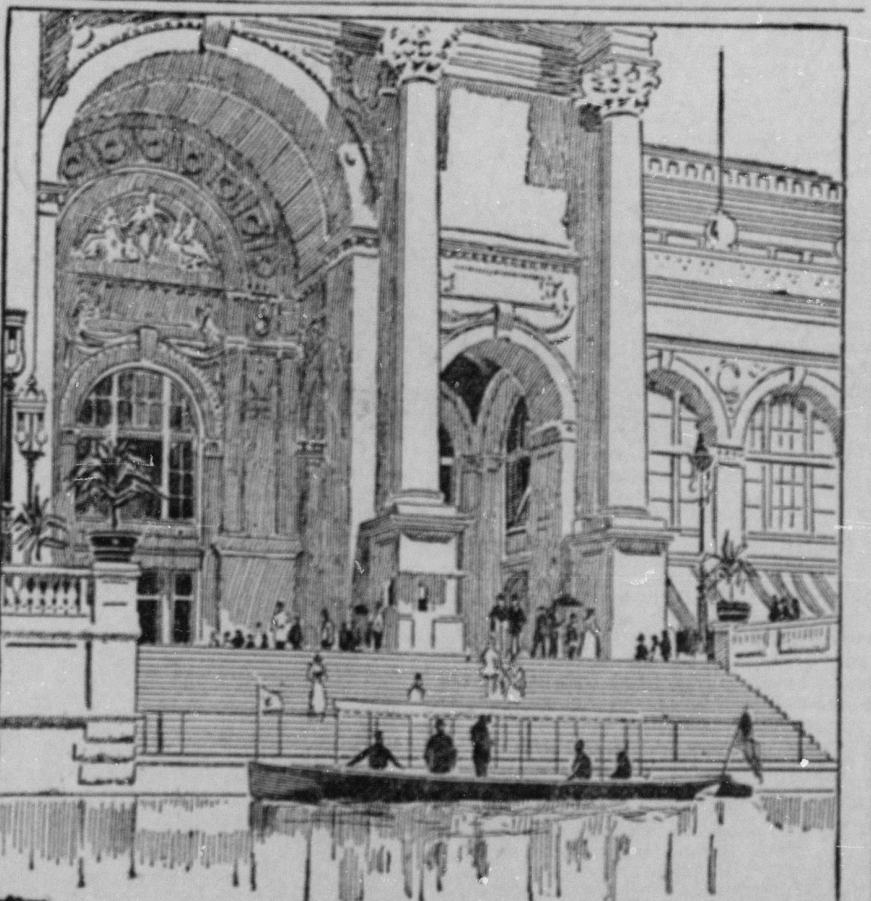
MR. CEMERSON, of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has organized his committee. J. C. Bauner, who served with Secretary Herbert while Chairman of the committee, was appointed Clerk.

THERE was continued fighting between strikers and troops in Naples, Italy.

Tax report stage of the Home Rule bill was closed in the British House of Commons, eighteen amendments proposed by John Morley were carried by thirty-eight majority.

A FATAL case of Asiatic cholera is reported at Hull, England; deaths occur daily in Antwerp.

The extensive casing in of the river banks above and below New Orleans threatens serious danger to that city in the future.



PORTAL OF THE LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.