Lord Salisbury says Britain must be on the alert if she would keep up with the naval procession.

It is estimated that at the present rate of increase there will be 190,000,-000 people in the United States in fifty years.

One towboat on the Mississippi, in a good stage of water, can take from St. Louis to New Orleans a tow carrying 10,000 tons of grain, a quantity that would require fifty trains of ten cars each.

Interesting experiments have recently been made with the new tents which the German soldiers carry with them. The end in view is to make the tents, or rather their cloth, serve to construct ferryboats for the soldiers baggage.

Monte Carlo, the notorious gambling resort, seems to have prospered this year more than it ever has done. The shares are now worth five times their original value, and plans are being made for increasing operations. There were nine suicides last year on the premises.

The hothouses, vegetable garden grounds and orchard connected with the Stanford estate at Menlo, Cal., have been leased to an enterprising Chinese, Jim Mok Toey Yon, who had charge of them during the Senator's lifetime. He is said to be a connoisseur in flowers and will raise them for the San Francisco market.

A "massage stone" is coming into use in England that is made of unglazed china and provided with a sort of dorsal lump for holding in the hand and has the rubbing surface slightly undulated, not to say ridged. The stone is white and even when used on recently washed skin it soon becomes darkened, showing that it squeezes a good deal of material from the pores.

Key winding watches have been so thoroughly out of date for nearly ten years past that it is now difficult to sell them for a tenth of their original cost, no matter how well made they may be. Watch dealers will allow for them in exchange a little more than the value of the gold or silver in the case, not with the idea of selling the works, but rather to keep them on hand for lending to customers while their own watches are mending.

Vice-President Crocker, of Southern Pacific, has announced that his company does not propose to make any fight against the hordes of tramps who are beating their way westward on freight trains. He has arrived at the conclusion that it is useless to unload the ticketless tourists, because they get aboard trains in sufficient numbers to overpower the trainmen. Therefore Mr. Crocker believes that time can saved and bloodshed averted by allowing the tramps to ride so long as they are peaceable. No proclamation to that effect has been issued from the company headquarters, but it is to be mutually understood that the trainmen are not to molest the "hobos" except in self-defense. It is likely, remarks the Portland Oregonian, that the other lines extending from the Rockies to the Pacific will follow the Southern's example in this respect, if they have not already done

But search was unnecessary. Within a short time Prendergast appeared at the Desplaines street station and gave himself up. In the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, who live across the street, had started for the Harrison residence, as they had heard the shooting. They saw a man running up Ashland avenue, and met the son, Preston, in pursuit. Young Mr. Harrison stopped long enough to inform his neighform the Rockies to the Pacific will follow the Southern's example in this respect, if they have not already done tion to that effect has been issued respect, if they have not already done so in a quiet way.

Says the New York Tribune: "Juvenile blackguardism constitutes the principal theme of discussion in the new annual report of the Howard Prison Association, which contains a good deal of interesting information concerning those organized gangs of young delinquents, which are among the greatest curses of all great cities. The 'toughs' of New York have their counterpart in the 'corner-boys' of Dublin, the 'scuttles' of Manchester. the 'hoodlums' of San Francisco, the 'blood tubs' of Baltimore, and the 'larrikins' of Australia and New Zealand, who in certain cities in New South Wales and of Victoria even succeed in terrorizing the police. Many methods have been suggested for dealing with the problem, the most satisfactory and efficacious of which seems to be that adopted by the Canadians, which is locally described as the 'curfew bell' plan. Driven thereto by the intolerable behavior of the young rowdies, the Canadian police now lock up in jail for the night all disorderly or loating lads found in the streets after the ringing of the bell at nine o'clock. The effect of this stringent regulation is shown to have been highly satisfactory in Canada, but it is doubtful whether it would be possible to carry out any such drastic measures in so large a city as New York, where moreover the juvenile criminals are far more wideawake than their 'pals'

scross the border."

CHICAGO'S MAYOR KILLED

CARTER HARRISON SHOT AT HIS HOME BY A CRANK.

The End of the World's Fair Clouded by an Awful Tragedy-The Victim Aroused From His Sleep to be Slain-The City Terribly Shocked -The Autopsy and Inquest.



CARTER H. HARRISON.

Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, was shot at his home, at No. 231 South Ashland avenue, at ten minutes before 8 o'clock, p. m., and one hour and twelve minutes later he died. The man who did the shooting was arrested and locked up at the Desplaines street police station, where he gave the name of Eugene Patrick Prendergast.

The circumstances in connection with the shooting made it evident that the assassinashooting made it evident that the assassina-tion of the Mayor was premeditated. Mr. Harrison was asleep on a couch in the south parlor of his house when the doorbell was rung, about 7:50. There was no one in the house with him save his son, Preston, and the servants. One of the latter-Mary Hansen-went to the front door in response to the ring. When she opened the door a man standing on the top step asked if Mr. Harrison was at home. She replied that he was, but that he was asleep and could not be seen.
"My business with Mr. Harrison is very

important," said the man, "and I must see him at once.

The women then asked him to wait, while she made inquiry, and leaving the door open she walked down the ball, and entered the parlor in which the Mayor was sleeping. Having awakened him and delivered the sage she passed out of a rear door, and returned to the servants' rooms.

The Mayor immediately got up and started for the front door. He had barely passed out of the parlor into the hall when Prendergast drew a revolver and fired three shots in rapid succession. All three bullets lodged in the Mayor's body. One entered the stomach about eight inches below the heart and a little to the right of that organ. Another entered the left side under the arm and curving upward penetrated the heart. The third struck his left hand near the knuckle of the second finger. The man opened fire so quickly that it is

not believed that any conversation took place between them. The Mayor may bave greeted his calier as he stepped into the hallway, but nothing more. Mr. Harrison did not fall to the floor at once, but staggered back into the parlor and was able to reach a side door that leads into the butler's pantry. Here he turned around and staggered toward the hall door again. But in a moment he fell backward to the floor, where he lay upon his back with his head toward the west. Immediately after firing the fatal shots Prendergast turned and started to leave the premises. Mayor Harrison's private coach-man followed him, and shots were ex-changed between the two men, none of which, however, took effect.

Preston Harrison, the Mayor's son, was airs when the assassination took place. He hurried downstairs upon heari shots, and was soon kneeling by his father's side. The Mayor was still conscious, and his left hand was clutched over the region of his heart, as though he were suffering great

'What's the matter, father?" asked Pres-

Mr. Harrison opened his eyes, and, in a voice that was very weak, replied: "I've been shot, and am going to die, annot live, Preston. Where is Annie?"

But Preston did not wait to look for Miss Howard, who was soon to become his fath-er's wife. He had noticed that the front door was open, and in a moment he was upon the street in search of the assassin. ut search was unnecessary. Within a short

son's head.
"I have been shot and cannot live," said
the Mayor, as he gasped for breath.
"You won't die," said Mr. Chalmers. "You
have been shot in the abdomen."

"No. I have been shot in the heart, and I know I cannot live," was the reply. The murderer, pursued by the coachman, ran along Ashland avenue toward Monroe

street, at a breakneck pace, and in a few moments had reached the Desplaines Street
Police Station. He walked in and approached the sergeant at the desk. He was about to speak, when the foremost of his pursuers rushed breathlessly into the sta-tion. "Lock that man up!" said the coach-man. "He has killed Mayor Harrison." In an instant the sergeant was out from behind his desk, and catching hold of the man's arm, pulled him within the wire inclo-sure, as though to preserve his life from a crowd which was gathering with astonishing

rapidity. Without waiting to register the prisoner, he was quickly taken back ani placed behind the bars. The station was then cleared of the excited people, and the sergeant went for a talk with the prisoner.

"My name is Eugene Patrick Prendergast," he said in response to the first incuiry.

"Do you know that you have killed Mayor

"Do you know that you have killed Mayor Harrison?" said the sergean.
"Yes, and I am glad of it," was the answer.
"He promised to give me the Corporation Counselship and has not kept his word."
"Where do you live?"
"At No. 609 Jane street, with my mother,"

said the prisoner.

This ended the interview. The sergeant at once telephoned the Central station and in a few moments several officers from that dis-trict were at the Desplaines street station. A patrol was called after a few moments and the prisoner was taken to the Central station

Shortly after 11 o'clock the patrol was again brought into requisition for the purpose of conveying the prisoner to the County Jall. The officers were barely seated before the wagon was in motion, and amid the mutterings of the crowd the assassin was hurried off to the North Side, where he was

hurried off to the North Side, where he was lodged in the County Jail for safe keeping.

When the news of Mayor Harrison's assassination reached the down-town streets immense crowds gathered around the newspaper buildings, reading the builetins posted from time to time with eager interest. The building occupied by the Times, of which Mr. Harrison was proprietor, was the gathering place of the most excited throng, and murmurs against the life of the assassin were heard on every hand.

session at the Turner Hall at 8 o'clock, the house being uncomfortably crowded. Ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby was speaking when the announcement of the Mayor's death was made.

The ex-Governor, Harrison's neighbor, in his native Kentucky, his friend in their adopted State of Illinois, tried to tell the audience, but his condition overcame him. Tears burst from him, and he muttered once

It was then J. V. Farwell, the great mer chant of Chicago, arose, and walking with an effort to the front of the platform, said in tones that had a strange ring in them that those who knew him had never heard before: "An awful deed has been committed. As awful deed has been done. Blood has been shed. Carter Harrison has been assassin-

Little need was there for moving an adjournment. But for fully ten seconds no one stirred. The roar that broke the painful stillness began near the stage and rolled down along the benches. The eyes of those men shone like balls of fire. Soon these 1000 men threatening vengeance,

were clambering unto street cars on Clark street or dashing away toward the West Side

All day long on the day after the tragedy thousands passed by the Harrison residence hundreds of telegrams arrived and thousand of letters, cards and verbal messages were left. A cast of the features of the dead man was taken by a sculptor. The body was taken to the Mayor's former bedroom, where the inquest was held, the murderer be-ing present. The pysicians who made the autopsy say that Carter Harrison would have lived twenty years yet, excepting for unfore-seen accidents of health or violence.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the Mayor's be trothed came to take a last look at the re-mains. Miss Howard's face showed the effect of acute suffering. She had to be sup-ported into the house by Mrs. Heaton Owsy and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Jr. Howard spent all of the afternoon at the house, returning again to the residence of Mrs. Carter H. Harrison in the evening.

Sketch of His Career.

Carter Henry Harrison was born in Fayette Carter Henry Harrison was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, February 25. 1825. The name was conspicuous in Virginia during Colonial period. Carter H. Harrison, the murdered man's great-grandfather, was a brother of Benjamin Harrison, the singer of Declaration of Independence, and father of President William Henry Harrison. Robert Carter Harrison, the grandfather of the ward engaged his attention, aside from his ditical ventures. His political life began 1871, when he was elected County Con-plassioner. In 1872 he was nominated by the Democrats for Congress, and elected by a majority of eight votes. At the time hr was nominated he was traveling with his family in Germany, Austria, the Tyrol and Switzerland. He at once came hometo represent his district, but in 1875 went back, and, after traveling through Northern Eu-rope, ended his trip in Paris. His family went to Germany and he came to Chicago, only to be recalled by the death of his wife. While absent he was re-elected to Congress In 1879 Mr. Harrison's name was first sug

gested for the Mayoralty, and in April fel-lowing he was elected to the office by a ma-jority of over 5000. In 1881 he was reelected y a majority of 8000. In 1883 Mr. Harrisen as re-elected by an increased majority. In the fall of 1884 he became a candidate for Governor of the State of Illinois, but was defeated by Governor Oglesby.
Mayor, settled in Kentucky in 1812. His father and grandfather were graduates of

William and Mary College.

When he was eight years old Carter Harrison's father died, leaving his family in confortable circumstances. When he was fifteen Carter was placed under the tuition of Doctor Lewis Marshall, brother of the Chief Justice and father of the famous Kentuckias orator, Thomas T. Marshall. In 1845 he was graduated from Yale College. He they graduated from Yale College. He then studied law, but did not practise. A short time leisurely spent on his father's farm, six miles from Lexington, was followed by a trip to Europe in 1851, when he visited England, Ireland and Scotland and other parts of Europe, and passed into Egypt, and in company with Bayard Taylor explored Syria and

In the latter year he came to Chicago al estate transactions from that time for-In the spring of 1885 he was re-elected Mayor of Chicago. Again in 1893, notwithstanding the fact that he was generally held responsible for the Democratic defeat of 1891, he received the regular nomination of that party for Mayor after a memorable fight, and was glosted over S. W. Allesten.

and was elected over S. W. Allerton. Chicago was the theme and inspiration of Carter Harrison's last public address. Barely nine hours before he died, with rugged presence, eloquent fire, bright eye, and inspiring voice, fie said in his characteristic vein that he had taken new lease of life, and expected himself to live to see the day when Chicago would be the biggest city in America

and the third city on the face of the globe.

He was addressing the Mayors of cities, assembled in Music Hall in recognition of American Cities day at the Exposition. Those who had heard Mayor Harrison many times remarked that never had he seemed more vicorous in strength or happier in address.

With the lappels of his coat thrown back and with one hand in his pocket he began his speech. He finished his warm welcome

to the visitors in these significant and charcteristic last public words:
"Chicago—that could never conceive what

would not attempt, and has yet found othing that it could not achieve." Recently Mayor Harrison became engaged to Miss Anna B. Howard, of New Orleans, daughter of the founder of the Louisiana State lottery, and had he lived two weeks

longer they would have been married.

She is a beautiful woman, and the acknowledged belie of the Crescent City. Mr. Har-rison met Miss Howard while she was the guest of his son, Preston Harrison, publisher of the Chicago Times. Although there was a great disparity in ages, the two fell deeply

The wedding was to have been one of regal splendor. Mr. Harrison had chartered a train, and incended after his term ran out to take another trip around the world. Her father was said to have left a fortune of \$20,000,000 at his cath. She inherited one-fifth of the certain of the estate.

The Obsequies.

At 9 o'clock a. m., on the day o' the funeral probably 5000 people were still awaiting ad-mission at the eastern portico of the City Hall, where Mayor Harrison's body lay is state. The funeral arrangements, however, necessitated the doors being closed. Preparations for the removal of the body were then

At 9.30 o'clock the doors of the building were again opened and with heads un-eovered and reverently bowed the guard of honor passed down the steps.

Behind them, borne by eight sturdy mem-

bers of the Police and Fire Departments, came the casket. The heads of thousands spectators were barel as the easket was ne down the sidewalk and placed upon

the funeral car.

A signal from Chief Marshai Martin J.

Doyle, and the head of the procession moved.

A platoon of police led the way; then came
the Iowa State Band, rendering a mournful
dirge. The Chief Marshal and his seventytwo assistants were followed by two detachments of the Fifteenth Infantry of the United States troops, commanded respectively by Colonel Crofton and Lieutenant-Colonel

Ovenshine.

Behind the regulars rode Brigadier-General H. A. Wheeler, of the First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard, with his staff; then came Battery E. of the First Artillery; the First, Second and Seventh Regiments, of the National Guard, and the Chicago Zouaves, headed by the pipers of the Boyal Scots.

In this division of the parade alone there were nearly five thousand uniformed men.

The next division was that of the Department of Police and the Fire Department, Next in line, mounted on their richly caparisoned horses, were the Chicago Huzzars,

under command of Captain Brand. acted as escort to the carriages occupied by

the honorary pall-bearers.

Then came the funeral car. It was drawn four horses, and on either side, with slow and stately step, marched the active pall-bearers, representing the Police and Fire

So far the line had been official; now it was the turn of the people. In detachment after detachment for over an hour marched Masons and Odd Fellows, members of Republican, Democratic and labor organizations, representatives of German, Polish, Borman, Irish, French, Capadian, Scandian, hemian, Irish, French-Canadian, Scandinay ian, Italian and British societies,

It was one of the most imposing funeral processions ever witnessed in Chicago, and possibly in the country. Fifty thousand mourners preceded or followed the casket, and a million of people looked on with bowed heads from sidewarks, windows and house tops along the route of ever six miles.

WORLD'S FAIR CLOSED.

The Exercises a Memorial to Chicago's Dead Mayor.

From turret, dome and spire of the White City's palaces hung the emblems of the Nations at mourning on the dying day of the World's Columbian Exposition. The people came and looked towards the sunlit sky of blue, realized that not only Chicago mourned, but the whole world of humanity as repre-

sented at the Exposition.

They came in small numbers and they found no evidences of rejoicing over the found no evidences of rejoicing over the crowning achievement of the age; no sounds or sweet music in the court of honor; no merry throngs; no celebration—only a solemn stiliness, an unparalleled tribute to the memory of Chicago's murdered Mayor.

The greatest exposition the world has witnessed died in the same gloom and slience which pervade the home of the afflicted family.

The ceremonies which were planned to close the life of the Exposition in a blaze of glory were stricken away by the order of Director General Davis after he had conferred with leading members of the Local Directory and of the National Commission, Instead of oratory, music and fetes and the fluttering of thousands of banners there was everywhere the evidence of silent regret

At 11 o'clock the committee of twelve, which was chosen to draft the resolutions for which was chosen to draft the resolutions for the occasion, met in President Higginboth-am's office. They were: President Palmer, D. B. Penr, P. A. B. Widener, B. L. Saun-ders, George V. Massey, A. H. Mitchell, of the National Commission; President Hig-ginbotham, Lyman J. Cage, Edwin Walker, F. W. Peck, Robert A. Waller, George B. Davis of the Board of Directors. F. W. Peck, Robert A. Waller Davis, of the Board of Directors.

The resolutions were drawn at some length, expressing the most sympathetic language the general sorrow and shock which the tragic end of the World's Fair's City Chief Magistrate created in the hearts and minds of the National Commissioners, foreign and State representatives, the Board of Lady Managers, the exhibitors, the directors and executive officers of the Exposition, The Rev. John Henry Barrows, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, delivered

the prayer, with which the funeral gather-ing, as it really was, began in Festival Hall. Following came the formal announcement by President Palmer of the Mayor's death, and a statement that all exercises of a festive nature would be omitted.

The resolutions were then presented without any accompanying speech, although many eloquent crators were present. President Palmer then formally an-

nounced that in compliance with the act of Congress the Exposition was officially at an end as a World's Exposition. After the Rev. Dr. Barrows had pronounced the benediction and offered up a short prayer the gathering of mourners quietly The World's Fair was no more,

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

68TH DAY .- The Voorhees repeal bill was Messrs. Cameron, Morgan, Jones, of Nevada, Stewart and others spoke against it.
69тн Day.—Mr. Pugh called up a bill, the

title of which was "An act to provide the time and place of holding the term of the United States Circuit and District Courts in the State of South Dakota," and asked for its immediate consideration. Passed.—The New York and New Jersey Bridge bill was passed without a division.

70TH DAY .- Mr. Hill introduced two posed amendments to the rules. — The Chise Exclusion act was debated at consider

71st Day.—The amended Chinese Expul-sion act was passed.——A resolution for ad-journment was referred to the Appropria-

72p Day.—The House bill in aid of the World's Fair prize winners' exhibition in New York City was, on motion of Mr. Harris, passed. The remainder of the day was spent in executive session and when the hour of turned to open session long enough for that

. The House.

67TH DAY .- Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution expressing the astonishment and sor-row of the House at the news of the violent death of Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the city of Chicago and formerly a member of the House. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.—The House then took up the Bankruptcy bill.

687H DAY.—The Senate joint resolution for the transfer to the State of Illinois of the

the transfer to the State of Illinois of the model battleship Illinois was passed. — Mr. Oates's bill to amend the naturalization laws went back to the calendar,-The Repeal bill was received from the Senate, but Mr. Bland objected to immediate consideration,

69TH DAY.—The opening prayer was made by the prospective Chaplain, the Rev. E. A. Bagby, and the first act of the House after the reading of the journal, was the adoption of a resolution electing him as Chaplain, and he immediately took the oath of office.—
The New York Bridge bill, with the Senate amendments, as passed in the Senate, was laid before the House, and, on motion of Mr. Dunphy, the amendments were non-concurred in and a conference was asked. The Repeal bill was passed by a vote of 193 to 94; efforts at obstruction were made by Messrs. Bryan and Snodgrass, but the bill was pushed through after thirty minutes'

70TH DAY .- There was a deadlock over a resolution authorizing the Ways and Means Committee to sit during the recess, but the matter was finally compromised.—Mr. Fitch's New York Exposition bill was passed.——A resolution for final adjournment was

passed.

71sr Day.—The House joint resolution authorizing a rebate of haif the duties imposed upon such foreign exhibits in the Columbian Exposition as may be sold, and a rebate of all the duties on such imported exhibits as may be donated to or purchased by the Columbian Museum of Chicago was sent to conference.—A resolution was passed, after considerable excitement, to pay employes during the recess, but it was amended by the Senate, and the hour of adjournment arrived before further action could be taken.

THERE is a cabbage-field on the bank of the There is a cabbage-need on the bank of the river a little above Salem, Oregon, which high water has overflowed, leaving the tops of the plants a little above the surface. The owner says that an immens; school of earp have taken advantage of the opportunity to fatten off his cabbage, and that his garden is fairly alive with them.

Madame Cannor, the wife of the President of the French Republic, is a grandmother, but looks as young as a girl of twenty. Her hair is still without a streak of gray and there is not a wrinkle in her face. She is said to be the lest preserved and best dressed woman in France.

THE EXTRA SESSION ENDS

THE CLOSING SCENES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Adjournment Came Very Quietly in the Senate-The House Ended Its Session Amid Lively Filibustering -A Resume of the Work Done by Both Bodies.

The extraordinary session of the Fiftythird Congress, after continuing a few days less than three menths, adjourned without day in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The end was calmly and quietly reached in the Senate, with no spectators present, The doors had been closed upon the Senators, who were in exedutive session for an hour or two before Vice-President Stevenson's gavel fell, and they passed from this state of secreey into final adjournment with only a moment's intermission, a moment too brief to be availed of by the public, who had been driven from the gaileries. The usual resolution of thanks to the Vice-President and to the President of the Senate pro term Mr. the President of the Senate pro tem (Mr. Harris), for the able, dignified, courteous and impartial manner in which they had each discharged the duties of the Chair, were offered by Mr. Hoar and agreed to. Mr Harris expressed his "profound gratitude" for the honor done him. Then the Vice-President rose and said: "Senators: My appreciation of the resolution, personal to my-self, kindly adopted by the Senate, cannot be measured by words. To your courtesy and forbearance I am indebted for whatever measure of success has attended my administration of this great office. The record of the first session of the Fiftythird Congress is made up. Henceforth it belongs to the domain of history. Earnestly wishing to each of you a safe and pleasant journey to your home and constituents, I now, in pursuance of the concurrent resolu-tion of the two Houses, declare the Senate

adjourned without day."

There was a slim attendance on the floor of the House, but the members who were present showed great interest in the proceedings and were seeking every opportunity to get recognition and forward the passage of sundry bills of local importance. Mr. Rich ardson introduced a joint resolution pro viding for the employment of Senate and House clerks and employes during the interval between the sessions. The entir day was spent in filloustering against the measure. When the adjournment took place the House was in the process of voting by tellers in order to discover whether orum was present or not. But before the rote was announced the hour of three came around, the gavel fell, and the Speaker an-nounced that the House stood adjourned sine die

Now that the extraordinary session has ended, it is interesting to recall what it has accomplished. The session began on Mon-day, August 7. The President's proclama-tion calling attention to the distrust and apprehension concerning the financial condition of the country, and stating that he had called Congress together to the end that the peo-ple might be relieved from the impending danger and distress through legislation wa read on August 7 and on August 8 the President's message, urging the prompt repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Silver act, was received and read.

The House spent the first three days of the session in organizing and discussing the contested election case of Belknap against Richardson. On Friday, August 11, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, presented his bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. Debate on the subject was limited to fourteen days. On Monday, August 25, the bill was passed by a vote of 230 to 108. The same day the bill was sent to the Senate

The same day the bill was sent to the same and referred to the Finance Committee.

The next day, August 29, Senator Voorhees, from the Finance Committee, reported to the Senate a substitute for the House bill.

The next day the substitute was taken up and Senator Sherman, of Ohio, opened the discussion with a speech in favor of it. Wednesday, November 1, Ali Saints' day. the Senate substitute for the House bil passed both Houses of Congress and became law by the President's signature.

Of the 1135 other bills and thirty-six joint resolutions introduced in the Senate, only about a dozen passed. They include bills making appropriations for a hall of records and the Senate folding room; to aid the midwinter exposition in California and relative to homestead entries in Oklahoms and to homestead entries in Oklahoma, and joint resolution granting to the State of Illi nois the brick battleship built in connection with the World's Fair for the use of its naval This last became law by the action militia. of the House.
In the House 4291 bills and eighty joint

resolutions were introduced. Committees reported on about 150 of them and about fifty were passed. Among the more important measures which were acted upon by the House were the following

For the relief of purchasers of timber and

stone lands; for the protection of persons furnishing labor and material for public works; amending the timber culture laws; flxing the time for holding United States courts in Idaho and Wyoming (became a law;) for the better control and to promote the safety of National banks; relative to the safety of National banks; resative to the disqualification of registers and receivers of public land offices; disqualifying Jus-tices, Judges and United States Commis-sioners from sitting as such in cases in which they are interested; providing rev-enue cutters for the great lakes. San Fran-cisco harbor and the New England coast; increasing the number of army officers to be detailed to colleges; requiring railroads op erating on territory over which right of way has been granted to establish stations at town sites established by the Interior Department : extending the time for completing partment; extending the time for completing the eleventh census (became law); amending the law relative to the fees of United States district attorneys, marshals, commissioners and clerks of courts; the public printing bill; repealing the section of the statutes requiring proof of loyalty in pension cases; adding the Secretary of Agriculture to the list of eligibles for the Presidency in case of the death of the President; regarding the disposition of art-President; regarding the disposition of articles imported for exhibition at the World's Fair; allowing the settlement of the property of the Mormon Church held by a receiver; for reporting, marking and removing derelicts and other menaces to navigation in the North Atlantic Ocean (became a law) and fixing the qualifications to vote and hold of fice in the Cherokee Outlet.

A BRAVE QUARTER-BACK.

A Football Player Saves the Life of a Deaf Man.

As William B. Tucker, a hardware merchant of Elizabeth, N. J., was returning from a football match he became bewildered on the Jefferson avenue crossing of the Jersey Central when he saw two trains from oppo-site directions rushing down upon him. He is deaf and did not perceive their soproach until almost too late for retreat.

Edward Knapp, the Elizabeth Club's quarter-back, saw Mr. Tucker's peril. He leaped forward, grabbed the old man around the waist, threw him down between the two tracks and lay on top of him to hold him there until the trains passed.

Oxy, the best of certain kinds of grapes are being gathered on the Stanford vineyard at Vina, Cal., as there is no market for poor grapes. In a portion of the vineyard devoted to the California or mission grapes, and other like qualities, the sheep of the ranch are new running. It is considered better that the grapes should be eaten from the vines than that they should rot on them.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

SAMUEL C. COOK, a wealthy mine owner, killed himself at the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn.

JOHN E. FOALES and Thomas Howard, members of the Board of Freeholders in Pat-erson, N. J., in 1892-93, were found guilty of the charge of conspiracy in connection with the award of plans for the new court house there.

THE epidemic of cranks continued una-The epidemic of cranks continued una-bated in New York City for several days af-ter the assassination of Carter Harrison, they appeared in various places, coe de-manding \$100,000 from Superintendent

PRESIDENT PETROTO'S New Brazilian navy is being raised at New York. Five more boats—those of the United States and Brazili Steamship Company—have passed under the control of his agents. The United States has surrendered all claims to the submarine gunboat Destroyer and her sale to the Brazilians been completed.

Charles R. Flint & Co., of New York, have bought the two thousand ton steamship Britannia, now in Boston, for the Brazilian Government,

October was a busy month at the Phila-delphia (Penn.) Mint. All the presses were kept running to their fullest capacity and many of the employes worked overtime. The output for the month was 6,344,140 pieces, valued at \$8,029,990.

SIXTI-THERE men who have returned to New York from the phosphate mines on the island of Navassa tell a story of crueity and

A. Blaisdell, Jr., & Co., cotton and wool dealers, of Chicopee, Mass., have failed.

South and West.

PRENDERGAST, the murderer of Carter Harrison, had threatened President Cleveland and Governor Altgeld. He has been formally indicted for murder.

Twenty men were killed and devoured by wolves at Shensi, Washington, a few days ago. Wild animals overrun that district.

MAYOR HARRISON'S body was taken to the City Hall, Chicago, and lay in state there, being viewed by immense crowds. Eight Police Captains and eight Fire Marshals acted WHILE Emile Van Hoff, a prominent citi-

izen of Darrowville, Ascension Parish, La., was on his way home in a hack he was fired on from ambush and instantly killed. The driver was also shot and dangerouly wounded. COLUMBIAN GUARDS, Ferris Wheel Company employes and visitors engaged in free fights in the Midway Plaisance, Chicago.

Noronious Abe Redmond, one of the most desperate men in Virginia, came to his death in Charlotte County at the hands of a mob. He maltreated a colored man and the people thought it was time he died.

CHRIS SHORLING, at Toledo, Ohio, shot and killed Miss Gertie Sharp, his sixteen-year-old sweetheart. He then shot himself. THE Minnesota Executive Pine Land In-

vestigating Committee charges that the State has been robbed of millions of feet of

The Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Road has been sold to the Louisville and Nashville by C. P. Huntington.

Washington.

THE annual report of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, Brigadier-General Thomas L. Casey, has been made public. THE President has nominated Edwin P.

Uhl, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of State, vice Josiah Quincy, resigned; James Roosevelt Roosevelt, of New York, to be Secretary of the Embassy of the United States at London, England, vice Henry White resigned.

THE House Democratic caucus, on the third ballot, selected the Rev. E. B. Bagley, of Virginia, pastor of the Ninth Street Christian Church, Washington, to fill the office of chapiain, made vacant by the recent death of the Bev. Mr. Haddoway. There were six

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL'S estimate of the needs of the postal service for the year 1895 are \$90,399.485, as against \$84,004,314 for the year of 1894.

THOMAS HOLCOWN, Pifth Auditor of the Treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year the consular expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$90,000, which was \$50,000 larger excess of expenditures over receipts than last

THE Treasury official statement of the comparative receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that for the first four months of the current fiscal year the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by \$24,-000,000, or at the rate of \$72,000,000 a year. SECRETARY HERBERT has appointed a board to inquire into alleged defects in the new war

THE President has approved the act providing for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for the New England coast; the joint resolution for the reporting, mark-ing and removal of derelicts, and an act amendatory of the timber culture repeal

THE President has nominated Samuel E. Nichols, of New York, to be Pension Agent at Buffalo, N. Y.; John C. Byxbee, of Con-necticut, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Connecticut. Consuls— M. I. Davis, of Arkansas, at Merida, Mexico, C. H. Jacobi, of Wisconsin, at Reichenberg, Bohemia: Leon Jostremski, of Louisiana, at Callao, Peru: F. W. Roberts, of Maine, at

Foreign.

SIR JOHN ABBOTT, ex-Premier of Canada, The steamship Nordstjernan ran into and sank a yacht near Hernosand, capital of the island of Herne. Ten persons on the yacht were drowned.

EMILIE ZILLMAN, a murderess, was executed by beheading in Berlin. This is the first woman who has suffered a capital sentence in the German capital since 1846.

The principal mosque of Damascus has been burned to the ground, causing a loss of \$2,500,000.

THE Matabeles have been defeated with heavy loss by the British forces in South Africa, and Buluwayo, their capital, has been the eastward record from New York to Brow-head, Ireland, by one hour and twenty min-

THE British Parliament opened and business began by the moving of the second reading of the Parish Councils bill.

Colonal Divarres, ex-Minister of War, dropped deada: Beigrade, Servia, upon hearing that the King had promoted him to the rank of general. Apoplexy was the cause of M. Veliminoviron, formerly Servian Minister of Justice, has been murdered at his residence in Belgrade. His body was found beheaded and horribly mutilated in his bed-

POTTER PALMER'S GIFT.

He Presents \$200,000 With Which to Erect a Women's Memorial.

Potter Palmer, husband of Mrs. Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, has given \$200,000 to build a Women's Memorial building on the lake front, Chicago. This gift was announced by his wife in the Women's Building at the closing exercis.

Mr. Palmer at first intended to endow five museum which is to stand as 5 memento of the Pair, but Mrs. Palmer has worked all along to secare a lasting memorial for the women of the country, and has succeeded in her efforts.