for demurrer. The suburban traffic on the Pennsylvania road again very heavy. The Judges discuss the action of Jury Commissioner Iiles in refusing judicial investigation of the Billings of the jury wheel. Quay reaches the city and receives everyone. Indignant citizens demand that the Fifth avenue markets be restored.

27—Dr. Teed comes to the city on his way to Economy; he shows what he says is Father Rapp's silk robe. Mrs. Mary Foley, a scrub woman, found dead with a broken neck. The Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad to be improved. Chief Murphy asks for $250,000 for the ensuing year. The investigators almost ready to report on the water supply. The grand jury to decide about tearing down the old court building. Martin Geister beaten and robbed by a negro.

28—Bungling Legislators nullify the amendment to the Brooks law by careless drafting of the act. The meeting of the American Mechanics at Carnegie Hall, leads to an expression of opinion on restricting immigration. Tar and feathers proposed for the principal of the Blairsville school. W. E. Griffith, the old man, has no fears of executions or judgments. The Johnstown Flood Committee almost through its labors.

29—Two small boys on Wylie avenue find a quart of whisky and nearly die from drinking it. Beach liquor dealers and attorneys agitated over the blunder in the Brooks law. Prof. Innes, of Blairsville, not yet arrested; he is now in Chartiers. The Junior Order United American Mechanics fighting to change the name to United Americans. Conger Mechanics wants the Legislature to pass a bill making it a misdemeanor to walk on a railroad track.

30—Bernard Mohan, while having a tooth extracted at the office of dentist W. S. Yates, dies from the effect of gas. Grip claims its first victim in the city. The Legislature's blunder will probably endanger $1,000 license fees. Both the whisky drinking boys will live. The Fifth Avenue Market House will probably be reopened. The Pleasant Valley motormen and conductors back to 12 hours work again.

31—Watch-night services will be held in many churches at midnight. The Westinghouse Company reduce the price of air brakes. Many receptions and balls given in both cities. Willie Miller, a little boy without parents or home, is turned over to the police. A strike begun on the Second avenue electric road. The Coroner's jury exonerate Dr. Yates of the responsibility in Mohan's death. Chief Bigelow files a bill in Common Pleas against the consolidation of the Duquesne and Pittsburg Traction companies.

POLITICAL RESUME.

CHIEF TOPICS OF INTEREST IN THE NATION, STATE AND CITY.

Measures in Congress and the Legislature and Movements of Politicians—Dates of Actions Important to Pittsburg and Allegheny.

In the political world so great is the volume of measures and events that only the most important can be included in our resume, but the decision as to what is most important outside of purely national affairs will be found to be influenced to a considerable degree by the matter of locality.

JANUARY.

1—Contest for the speakership of the Assembly fairly on. Clarkson advocates the force bill. Farmers make public their determination to form a third party. Senator Farwell denies that he received benefit from silver legislation.

2—Allegheny Central Republican Club made nomination of officers. The Senate lays aside the cloture rule.

3—Big combine of country members of Assembly against Brown for Speaker. Opposition to re-election of Senator Cameron spreading. Senator Carlisle replies to criticism of his reciprocity resolution.

4—Increased activity noted in State speakership fight, and Graham becomes seventh candidate.

5—Sensational coup by silver Republicans and Democrats in displacing the elections bill by the Finance Committee's silver bill, with evidence that the former had been dropped forever. Cameron's chances for the Senate grow to a certainty. Thompson, of Warren county, chosen State Speaker. Alliance men claim a majority of both Houses of the Kansas Legislature. Blaine maintains his position in the Bering Sea controversy.

6—Opening of the Pennsylvania Legislature; but little opposition to Cameron evinced. Lord Salisbury engaged in considering Blaine's Bering document. Hard teeling between Republicans in Washington over the silver men's coup. The latter believed that Hoar and others intended to crowd out their bill. Cameron and Quay deny that they were in the secret. Harrison's friends get control of the Indiana State Convention. Foraker asks industrial organizations to meet and formulate a platform. A triangular fight inaugurated in the Minnesota Legislature between Republicans, Democrats and Alliance men, as to officers and rules. Governor Campbell, of Ohio, sends his message to the Legislature; urges home rule for cities, and commends the Australian ballot and the enforcement of primary elections.

7—Donald Cameron secures caucus nomination for Senator by a clean majority on first ballot. Democrats elect officers in the Michigan Legislature. The Legislature is asked to fix the legal day at eight hours for State employes. Representative E. J. Turner, of Kansas, seeks to succeed Ingalls. Two rival claimants to the chair of the Nebraska Legislature sit side by side; the Alliance contesting the election of Republican and Democratic officials.

8—Allegheny county Democrats celebrate "Jackson's Day." Ex-President Cleveland and Governor Pattison are banqueted by and speak before the Philadelphia Young Men's Democratic Association. Taggart, of Montgomery, Congressman-elect, who is active in trying to beat Cameron. Indiana Democrats in the Legislature decide contests of election in their own favor.

9—Indiana Republican leaders are notified that Harrison will be a candidate for re-election. Ohio Republicans have been elected Governor of Nebraska, and the Supreme Court to decide. Speaker Reed's probable attitude on the Senate financial bill excites much interest. Blackburn advocates free coinage of silver. Powderly starts a move for a big industrial convention with the purpose of reforming laws in the interest of the labor element.

10—Congressman Scranton secured the location of the internal revenue office for the city having his name, causing its removal from Wilkesbarre.

11—Advocates of free silver claim that they will carry both Houses. The President scores a point of advantage for 1892, in securing control of the Indiana Republican organization.

12—Lawrence county conferees alleged to have been bribed are subjects of habeas corpus proceedings before the Supreme Court of Philadelphia. Three reports on Ohio's ballot box case made to Congress. Foraker being exonerated by Mason, but the other members of the committee condemn him and Halstead. McKinley defends in Congress the committee charged with looking up the alleged silver pool.

13—Blaine decides to send a decisive message to Salisbury breaking off negotiations on the Bering Sea controversy, and the majority of Congressmen, regardless of party, willing to let the Supreme Court lay down the law upon the matter. Senator Sherman make a strong appeal for the maintenance of the single gold standard. The Farmers' Alliance in Kansas hold a caucus, and by its unanimity on all questions blasts the hope of Ingalls, who had looked upon their division as liable to allow his nomination; they have seven members more than necessary to elect a Senator on joint ballot. The Pennsylvania Assembly at work on the speakership.

14—Free coinage triumph in the Senate, the radicals winning by a majority of 32.

15—Farwell loses the Senatorial nomination in Illinois. New Hampshire Republicans nominate Jacob H. Gallinger to succeed Blair in the Senate. Democrats in Congress protest against taking the Bering Sea dispute into the Supreme Court. Lives are sacrificed in the disgraceful fight in Colorado's Legislature, Speaker Hanna getting a bullet in the cheek and two policemen being fatally shot.

16—The Senate was kept in session all night by the friends of the elections bill who talked in its favor and made a final effort to pass it. Kansas Alliance men continue in harmonious relations. Rumored that Quay may resign and go before the Legislature for re-election and vindication.

17—President Harrison endeavors to use his influence against the re-election of Cameron. The Senate adjourns after a 30 hours' session, without any decisive action on the elections bill. Emperor William of Germany declares against bimetallism.

18—New York Democratic leaders conclude an amicable arrangement to elect Governor Hill as Senator.

19—Hill, of New York, nominated for Senator. In North Dakota the fight for Senator so fierce among Republicans as to prevent a caucus.

20—Pattison inaugurated as Governor of Pennsylvania, with Watres as Lieutenant Governor. J. Donald Cameron re-elected Senator on the first ballot. In Illinois all contests of elections are declared off. In Arkansas James K. Jones, Democrat, elected Senator. Mitchell elected in Oregon. Senator Vest re-elected in Missouri. Byum proposes a scheme to offset the election bill. Mills assails Speaker Reed and a riot almost ensues. Governor Pattison's Cabinet confirmed by the Senate consists of William F. Harrity, Secretary of the Commonwealth; W. U. Hensel, Attorney General; Colonel William McClelland, Adjutant General.

21—Senator Vest accuses Senator Cameron of purchasing silver as a speculation. All business blocked in the House. Speaker Reed persists in his rulings. Open obstruction the policy of the Democrats in the Senate and Vice President Morton in a tangle. Tennessee's Legislature passes a resolution to effect that if the force bill is passed the State will make no exhibit at the World's Fair. Kerr re-elected State Chairman. In Canada, Sir John Macdonald preparing to dissolve Parliament and secure a general election, is working reciprocity as his chief campaign card.

22—D. R. Jones, of Allegheny county, resigned from all committees to which he had been appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. Ohio Alliance men, in session at Cleveland, adopt a platform.

23—A broker testifies that he purchased silver for Senator Cameron before he voted for free coinage, and the Senator summoned to appear before the investigating committee shows that he made only $1,500 on an investment of $100,000. Judge Acheson appointed to the Circuit Court of the Third district. Missouri says she will vote no World's Fair money while the force bill is pending. In Kansas Legislature thirteen Alliance men vote with the Republicans.

24—Both parties in the South Dakota Legislature make charges of bribery. Ohio Democratic Legislators will refuse aid to World's Fair if the election bill is passed. Governor Pattison decides to get rid of all Republican office holders. Two Ingalls men unseated in the Kansas Legislature.

26—Cameron opposes the election bill and testifies in the silver pool scandal. Democrats set aside the closure rule, with his aid and that of Western Republicans. State Legislators express surprise at Cameron's action, and an attempt made to introduce a resolution of censure and a request to resign.

27—Ingalls supplanted with W. A. Peffer by the Alliance men in the Kansas Legislature. Radical Republicans in the Pennsylvania delegation demand that Cameron resign. Members of the State Assembly give vent to wrath and say that Cameron, whom they made Senator a week before, had violated his promises. Cameron burned in effigy at Woods' Run, as a novel and effective expression of party feeling. A dozen or more measures to amend the Brooks liquor law ready to be introduced in the Assembly.

28—Silence was preserved on silver in the Senate until Cameron was elected, in order to get his votes. Indications increase among Pennsylvania Representatives. Knights of Labor urge upon the Legislature certain changes in the ballot reform law.

29—Mild rebuke administered to Cameron by the Republicans in the Legislature by a strict party vote. Congress decides to hold no extra session.

30—The resolution censuring Cameron was refused even a reading in the lower branch of the Assembly. The State Road Commission finishes its labors in a conservative bill, embodying a general road law, and made a call on Governor Pattison to secure his co-operation toward its passage.

31—Cleveland and Hill compliment each other by toasts at a New York Banquet and become friends.

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14—Cleveland's anti-free silver utterance favorably commented upon in England. Venezuela ready for reciprocity treaty. Members of Texas Legislature favor Hill for President. Colonel J. H. O'Neil, of Allentown, appointed Keeper of the Arsenal at Harrisburg. Representative Taggart urges the appointment of Magnin as United States Marshal of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. The American Club adopts resolutions condemning Cameron for his free coinage vote.

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27—The Burdick oil bill still alive and struggling, and the Standard receives a black eye in the Assembly proceedings. After a hard fight, the shipping bill is abandoned in the National House for a postal subsidy measure. Senator Blair nominated by the President as Minister to China.

28—Speaker Reed clears the House floor of lobbyists. Boodle charges in the Indiana Legislature. Senator Quay said to be broken down in health. Senator Voorhees pronounces Cleveland's silver views wrong. Representative Wherry talks about ballot reform.

MARCH.

1—Congress working hard to get through its business without calling an extra session. Only a few of the 1,900 bills introduced are passed. Amount of appropriations $70,000,000 greater than the total of the preceding Congress. Total direct tax to be returned to the States is $18,000,000. In the Assembly many important bills are pending. Three candidates for the California Senatorship made vacant by Hearst's death.

2—Asserted that Speaker Reed doomed the shipping bill to defeat, because of desire to rule out reciprocity. Postal subsidy substitute passes the Senate. Peffer will sit with the Republicans, but not always vote as he sits. The Burdick oil bill refused a place on the calendar of the House. The Pittsburg wharf matter in the Assembly. Leeds, of Philadelphia, appointed United States Marshal of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

3—Even the British Chamber of Commerce admits the force of the Blaine reciprocity idea, and the fear is expressed that more nations will declare for protection. Vermont tries for the first time the Australian ballot.

4—Closing of Congress. Speaker Reed secures a resolution of thanks by a strict party vote. Appropriations amount to a round billion. In the House 14,033 bills were introduced; in the Senate 5,129, a large excess over those of the Fiftieth Congress. Bills that became laws were 1,186.

5—The Brooks law amendment passed by a large majority. Governor Hill, of New York, a second time refuses to honor a requisition from Connecticut, and tells why he does not recognize Buckley as Governor.

6—Representative Dingley thinks the late Congress will go down in history as a business institution. Negative report made on Scanor's anti-discrimination bill. Leaders of the Republicans are banqueted by the Federal Club, of New York. The Indian frauds, its Indian cousins, were the defeat of the force bill.

7—A queer mix in the Kansas Legislature. Judge J. H. Beatty appointed United States District Judge in Idaho.

8—Blaine announces to a friend that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency. Leaders of the Alliance favor a new party. A battle of taxes looms up as the great coming event in the Legislature. The lack of a party leader is felt in the lower House of the Assembly.

9—In the Lower House of the Assembly a partisan resolution, endorsing Speaker Reed's rulings was offered with the idea of drawing the lines, and was passed by 51 to 53.

10—Republicans of both branches of the Legislature get together to redeem party pledges. Dunlap prevents a filibuster taken on Flinn's wharf bill. President Harrison paving the way for smooth travel in Indiana. Lord Salisbury's latest dispatch to Secretary Blaine says he's willing to try arbitration in the Bering Sea matter, but wants the question of damages left out of the decision.

11—Flinn's wharf bill goes through the Senate by a unanimous vote, Senator Dunlap withdrawing his opposition. Republicans are all pulling together in the House for legislative reforms represented in the Baker bill. General John M. Palmer elected United States Senator by the Illinois Legislature on the 154th ballot.

12—Cincinnati's boodle Board of Public Works, put out of power by the Governor, is reinstated by a Supreme Court decision. In the State Assembly party lines are drawn in a fight on the road bill.

13—Blaine is announced for Harrison by Senator Hale. Ex-Senator Ingalls denounced by a naval officer for his treatment of the question of building a new navy. Ex-Minister John W. Foster gone to Spain to help along the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. A school book fight is raging in the lower House of the Assembly over the bill for compulsory education.

14—The ballot bill the chief concoction in the Assembly during the week, to be followed by the tax bill.

15—Watterson is tired of talking about the letter he wrote to Governor Hill. English capital being formed to counteract the effect of the McKinley tariff on tin plate. Representative Holman says the last Congress was the worst on record. Ingalls says Republicans must accept silver or be beaten by a coalition of the West and south. A great fight in prospect for the Chicago Secretaryship.

17—McKinley to be the nominee for the Ohio Governorship. Taggart's tax bill is advocated by Master of the State Grange Rhone.

18—Farmers are in full control in the Lower House of the Assembly, and having dropped the income feature are slowly and surely forcing a new tax system.

19—Both branches of the Legislature resolve to probe the state orphan asylums. Representative Duvis favors bituminous coal operators, and withdraws his bill providing for a tax on the tonnage mined.

20—Senator Bates scores the *Legislative Record*. In the House Lafferty, of Westmoreland, introduced a bill to prevent the solicitation of money from political candidates.

21—Governor Buckley locked out of his office in Hartford. Free silver Republicans decide upon Blaine as the candidate.

22—Senator Cockrell denounces the late Congress. A third party born in Massachusetts.

23—Mr. Wherry is still fighting the State Board of Charities.

24—The passage of Taggart's bill to tax railroad and other corporations is a farmer's victory in the Assembly; nine votes against it from Allegheny county. Maine adopts the Australian ballot.

25—The Legislature takes a vacation of ten days. No change to be made in the Brooks law. Hon. Jerry Simpson visits Boston.

26—Prohibitionists to put a full State ticket in the field.

27—The Governor will probably veto the flood bridge bill, otherwise millions of dollars will be turned loose.

30—No settlement of the Connecticut embroglio is yet reached.

30—Major Rathbone accepts the fourth assistant postmaster generalship.

31—Revision of mining laws is considered in Harrisburg by the commissions appointed by the Legislature for that purpose. They resolve to hold meetings in Pittsburg.

APRIL.

1—Large vote at State election in Rhode Island, but no definite results determined.

2—Governor Hill refuses so speak at Jerry Simpton's free trade meeting in New York.

3—Chicago's Mayoralty canvass the bitterest in its history. Compulsory education is the uppermost subject before the Illinois Legislature.

4—David Hunter appointed Superintendent of the Allegheny Board of Lighting.

5—Edwin S. Stuart, Philadelphia's new Mayor, ambitious to be President of the National League of Republican clubs. Republican clubs in New York State are for Harrison. Members of Assembly returning to Harrisburg. Democrats will not try to make free silver a party measure.

6—President Harrison refuses to receive the Canadian reciprocity envoys, his proposed Western tour being the excuse. Chauncey Black at the State capital looking up the prospects of a Constitutional Convention. In the Ohio municipal elections, Cleveland is Republican, Columbus Democratic and Cincinnati close. In Michigan Democrats elect the Supreme Justice. Senator Edmunds says the Alliance movement cannot succeed.

7—Representative Jones secures a change in the State conspiracy law. Three of Mr. Flinn's street bills are passed, the curative bill being amended in some particulars. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, resigns after a service of a quarter of a century. Republican Mayor thought to be elected in Chicago. The Citizens' Alliance and the women figure in the Kansas municipal elections. McKinley sees bright prospects from the result in Ohio.

8—The payment of Governor Beaver's big loan from W. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia a question on which party lines are drawn in the Assembly, Democrats desiring a delay and inquiry. Secretary Tracy's speech at a Boston dinner was a boom for Harrison.

9—Flinn accepts some suggestions upon the Curative messages. Secretary Proctor denies that he will be a candidate for the Vermont Senatorship.

10—Quay, according to Democratic Chairman Kerr, is the power retarding the progress of State legislation. Congressman Crisp says he has always been a tariff reformer. Harrison thought to be making political capital among colored men. State Senator Sutton, of Ohio, resigns because shown scant courtesy.

11—Kentucky's new Constitution may not be accepted by the people.

12—Not one-quarter of the measures before the Assembly can be passed in time, and labor interests have a very poor chance. A struggle for spoils between Governor Pattison and the Senate. Congressman McMillen, of Tennessee, thinks voters are drifting toward the Democratic party.

18—A bill introduced in the Legislature to make sectarian schools unsectarian and place them under the management of the State. A political fight will delay the adjournment of Ohio's Legislature until May 10. The fight over Pattison's nomination evolves much heat. The special committee appointed to investigate the charitable and correctional institutions of the State makes a scathing report. The Democratic Club, of New York, gives a dinner in honor of Jefferson's birthday. George Booth and E. J. Martin are re-elected City Clerks.

14—The Baker ballot reform bill passes the House, but may have a hard time in the Senate. The President and party on their Southern tour reach points in Virginia and Tennessee. President McGrath, of the Farmers' Alliance, warns Southern members to drop the Democracy.

15—Liquor day in the Legislature. The new wholesale license bill causes a lively session. Congressman Springer passing through Pittsburg talks bravely for Cleveland's chances.

16—The Southern Alliance will not participate in the Third party convention. First white Republican meeting ever held in South Carolina convenes at Charleston, is the outgrowth of the Alliance wave. Senator Robinson gives his reasons for desiring a Constitutional convention, but the scheme does not meet with very general approval. The Senate reports favorably on the smoke suppressing bill.

17—Ex-Chairman Cooper opposes the Constitutional Convention scheme. An exciting debate takes place in the House of Assembly over an attempt to kill the anti-discrimination bill. The Ohio Alliance indorse the St. Louis platform.

18—W. L. Scott engineering a movement to send a solid Cleveland delegation from Pennsylvania to the next convention. President Harrison given an enthusiastic reception in Texas. Again rumored that Quay will resign the Chairmanship of the National Committee. Pittsburg Republicans leave for Cincinnati to attend the Club Convention.

19—The ministry of the Congo is expected to be the Republican Club Convention's opening in Cincinnati. Rumors of Quay's resignation are denied.

20—Defeat of the Baker ballot bill decided on at the Quay conference in Philadelphia. A reaction sets in in favor of the road bill. President Harrison in a speech to Texans at San Antonio hints that a sub-division of the State is not necessary at present. The Pittsburg delegation to the Republican League of Clubs receives a great send-off. Discembarking from the Congo at Cincinnati.

21—At the league convention in Cincinnati Foraker makes an enthusiastic Blaine speech and McKinley praises Harrison, while most of the delegates shout for the former. Senator Quay recognizes that the ballot reform question must be met. Senator Chandler declares for Harrison. Liveliest debate of the session in the lower House over the recalled Brooks bill. President Harrison meets Mexicans on the Texas frontier. Ex-President Cleveland says that he wrote his famous silver letter because the question needed settling.

22—Bishop McGovern and Father McTigh argue before the assembly for State recognition of Catholic schools. Employers liability bill killed. Clarkson elected President of the Republican League of Clubs.

23—A uniform taxation amendment to Ohio's Constitution is proposed. The new organization of Republican clubs is against Harrison. Pittsburg's street bills finally passed through the House. The Legislature has no use for civil service reform and votes down a bill introduced at the request of the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia. The President visits Lower California.

24—Senate finally gets the anti-discrimination bill on the calendar.

25—Much speculation as to who will be the nominees of the Republican State Convention. The Ohio Legislature passes a law shutting off insurance combines. Senator Brown's resolution forces him to accept a place on the Texas Railway Commission. Enthusiastic reception of the President in California.

27—A liquor row is again the principal feature in Assembly proceedings, this time arising over an attempt to repeal the local prohibitory acts. A quarrel already on for the chairmanship of the next State Senate. Jesse M. Baker, of Delaware county, is a candidate for the Republican State Chairmanship. President Harrison received the Chinese Envoys at San Francisco.

28—Governor Pattison signs the bill to reimburse W. H. Kemble of Philadelphia for the $400,000 loan in the interest of the Johnstown sufferers. The Road Bill passed the House after a lively fight. Railroads objects to the Taggart bill. Hon. Henry W. Blair will not be received as Minister of the United States by China's Emperor.

29—The Ballot Reform Bill slated to go through Assembly after a little of practical debate has been made to the effect that the American Tariff League holds a big banquet in New York. Blair, rejected by China, is now slated for Japan. General Foster returns from Spain with a reciprocity treaty which may be affirmed.

30—Northside politicians busily at work trying to secure nominations for the municipal election.

MAY.

1—President Harrison explains his commercial policy at Santa Cruz, Cal.

3—Senator Quay and Chris Magee form a combine in Philadelphia to control State and national politics. President Harrison becoming more popular with politicians and voters.

5—The anti-discrimination bill again before the Legislature.

6—The anti-discrimination bill again killed in the Legislature, and this time interred for good.

7—The Legislature mangle and deform the Baker reform bill until it would not be known by its author. The constitutional convention bill amended to please Senator George Hardy Smith.

8—Colonel Mapes, Chairman of the Independent Republican Committee, accuses Senator Quay of killing the Baker bill.

9—Blaine and Cleveland lead their parties in the race for President. C. L. Magee will support the regular ticket this fall.

10—President Harrison addresses an audience in a Colorado Opera House.

11—Jerry Simpson thinks the third party movement far in the future. Pullman pays for Harrison's tripover the country.

12—Governors Pattison and Beaver in a fight over the Taggart tax bill in committee. Senator Herring asks for the confirmation of Governor Pattison's appointments.

13—Mayor Gourley protests to Governor Pattison in Harrisburg against the method of appointing heads of departments in Pittsburg. Colonel Tom Cooper believes the Baker bill will pass.

14—War declared between the Mayor and heads of departments. Senator Flinn speaks of Mayor Gourley's knowledge at Harrisburg.

15—Governor Pattison and President Harrison met at Harrisburg. The long tour ended.

16—Assistant Secretary Bussy under fire for allowing young Quay to resign with pay, because of his family. President Roosevelt, of the Civil Service Commission, attacks Clarkson.

17—The Legislature breaks its promises and many reform bills slashed and mutilated beyond measure.

18—Governor Pattison signs the street bills. The new political party formed in Cincinnati. Senate to adjourn May 28.

19—The solid South declares against a third party. Taggart's pet tax bill placed in a coffin by the Senate. A new wholesale liquor license bill passed by the Senate.

20—The People's party fairly launched at Cincinnati. Charges of bribery preferred against the Legislature in connection with the insurance bill.

21—Senator Brown on the rack for writing a defamatory letter of his colleagues.

22—Officials say that the attack of the Civil Service Commission for appointing young Rauman clerk is unjust. Governor Pattison takes a hand in the Bardsley matter and demands to know the truth.

23—The certificate of indebtedness bill not to go to Governor Pattison. Old soldiers boom Captain Morrison for State Treasurer.

24—Mayor Gourley will use all legitimate means of killing the Barrier bill, which he calls a "deep scheme."

25—Boyer bill contained a snake to corporations, which was just discovered in time. The Senate votes 5 instead of 6 mills tax. C. L. Magee replies to the recent denunciation of Mayor Gourley.

26—Liquor licenses in cities of the first and second-class raised to $1,000 at the last moment by the Legislature. Governor Pattison appoints three judges of Allegheny county, J. M. Kennedy, W. D. Porter and S. A. McClung. Judge Kennedy alone is a Democrat.

27—Baker succeeds in having the ballot bill amended in conference. The Governor's veto nearly passed over by the Legislature. The question of Governor Pattison's right to appoint Judges except in the case of vacancies questioned.

28—After a stormy session the Legislature adjourns. All of the measures to regulate and curb corporations fail. A number of bills still in the possession of Governor Pattison who may veto many of them. Waller will remain State Superintendent of Instruction, the Senate rejecting Dr. Snyder, and Robert Watchorn is Factory Inspector.

29—Governor