A CHARTER was granted yesterday to the

THE Logging Trust of Michigan and Wis

consin have put up prices so high that fac-tories find it pays to buy in the general market lumber already sawed.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the

Standard Oil Company was held in New

York Wednesday morning at which it was decided to increase the capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

SCHEDULES in the assignment of Nowell & Presby, jobbers in woolens in New York,

THE companies not in the new Rubbe

the Boston Rubber Shoe Company and the Goodyear Rubber Glove Company. All

The first cargo of American tin ever

hipped from the West, 20,000 pounds, ar

rived at New York Wednesday on the steam-ship Newport, from Colon. It is from the Temescal mines, in Coutra Costa county,

Ar the suggestion of the Attorney Gen-

eral, the court at Harrisburg has granted an

order, returnable April 11, requiring the

LAWYER EDMOND HUERSTEL began yeste

can capitalists in regard to the transfer by

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

A crisis in the relations between the Santa

TELEGRAPHERS on the St. Louis and San

Francisco Railroad threaten to strike if a discharged operator is not reinstated.

THE directors of the Norfolk and Wester

mon Pleas for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Read

ing Coal and Iron Company, Port Reading

Railroad Company, Lenigh Valley Railroad

and Coal Company, Lenign Valley Railroad and Coal Company, Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. These are all the parties to the Reading combine. They will now have to make answer, but it is not expected that they will do so for some time.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Ar Hectanooga, N. S., Blackader's lumber

NEAR Derry, the sand company's boiler and

AT Bowmanville, Ont., the Upper Canada

Ar Lock Haven, the bark sheds at Kistler

Brothers' tannery, with about 9,000 tons of bark. Loss on bark, estimated \$60,000; in-

In Bradin township, near Huntingdon

Alexander Riley's house and barn with their

contents, including \$388 in greenbacks. Loss, \$2,500, uninsured.

Ar Freeport, Pa., the dryhouse, lumber

ny. Loss, \$6,000; partly insured. An incen

diary caused the fire by means of two dis-tinct explosions. One stick of dynamite, unexploded, was found near the ruins.

NEAR McCook, Neb., many farms hav

been swept by prairie fires. The largest of

the fires started 60 miles south of town and

extended to the Kansas line. Farmers were warned of the approaching danger by mount-ed messengers, and many were able by "back

SHORTLY after 6 o'clock last evening an un-

South Sixth street was found to be on fire.

An alarm was turned in from Box 127, and

the flames were quickly extinguished by the department. The building is one of a row purchased some time ago by the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charlestown Railway, which is now being torn down. It is thought

some boys fired the house. The loss is

A NEBRASKA BLOW.

The Town of Nelson Almost Demolished by

Wind-Homes Swept Off Their Founda-

tions-Miraculous Escapes-The Los

NELSON, NEB., March 31 .- A terrible

cyclone struck Nelson at 6:15 P. M. to-day.

It came from the southwest and could b

seen for at least ten miles before it struck

the town. It was preceded by a terrible

hail storm lasting several minutes. The

storm struck the town with terrible force.

safety. Damages have been estimated at

The First National Bank was unroofed.

In the Opera House block three stores were also unroofed and badly damaged. The

the new school house, completed at the be-

ginning of the year at a cost of \$18,000, was

almost destroyed. The Presbyterian churci

was badly wrecked, and a large number of

was nothing left to show where they stood excepting the cellars and foundations. The

half of one house, that of Henry Pope, was carried nearly an eighth of a mile with the

contents and Mrs. Pope and two children, who escaped uninjured. Miss Mary Bray-man, assistant of the Nelson High School,

and Mrs. John Eaton are the only ones

A FATHER SHOT.

And a Mother Locked Up on Suspicion of

Being an Accomplice.

2120 Grove street, was shot and fatally in-

jured to-night by two men who forced their

way into the house as Mrs. Wyman

and daughter were entering from the back yard. The daugh-

ter gave the alarm, and when the patrol wagon came Mrs. Wyman had left the house,

and was found later with friends having supper across the street. No trace of the

murderers could be found. Owing to Mrs. Wyman's strange conduct, and her relating

the story of the tragedy totally at variance with that of the daughter, she was locked

Saving Anne Hathaway's Cottage.

Startford-on-Avon states that the Shakes-

LONDON, March 31 .- A dispatch from

CHICAGO, March 31 .- Jacob Wyman, of

Many rushed into cellars and stores for

cupfed building standing at the head of

firing" to save their homes

Heavy.

\$100,000

seriously hurt.

surance, \$45,000.

engine house, Loss, \$1,200; fully insured.

nills. Loss, \$35,000, partly insured.

these are rubber shoe companies.

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.

A wilderness of Ribbons, marvelous Nacre effects in faille, double satin, with triple cord effects, superb Moire and Satin Stripe,

No. r Ribbons, all colors, 25

Wide Fancy Ribbons, regular 1

Wide, worth at least 60 cents 30

sisting of pinks and foliage, 25

Hats, actually worth 50c, at 75

Black Jet Aigrettes, new designs and pat-terns, at 20c, 35c and 50c per dozen.

Choice imported Sprays, con-

colored fancy Straw Braid

worth 38c apiece,

price 50c a yard,

a yard,

at only

only

Regular price 25c; Friday price.....

5oc, at

Senator Morgan Wanted His Colleagues to Show Their Colors

ON THE FREE SILVER MATTER.

Presidental Candidates Must Soon Come From Under Cover.

PEOPLE'S PARTY SNUBBED BY CRISP

WASHINGTON, March 31. - Notwithstanding the prevailing rain storm, the new Senator from Texas set the good example to his fellow Senators of being in his seat at the opening of to-day's session. The junior Senator from New York was also present. The general attendance, however, was very

In reply to a direct question proposed to the Committee on Foreign Relations touching a petition presented by Mr. Allen on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal, Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the committee, stated that the work of the Nicaragua Canal was progressing favorably under a private corporation chartered by Congress; that the company was making favorable progress; that Congress had done nothing whatever to aid it: that a bill for that purpose was reported last session, but was not acted on; that that bill was now under consideration by a sub-committee on foreign relations, which was now taking testimony in regard to the present condition and future prospects of the canal, and expected to report as soon as possible. If the committee were hopeful that Congress would respond to its recommendations, its members were much more willing to serve as they were now doing-taking testimony. He hoped, however, before long to make a report to the Senate on the subject. Morgan Stirs Up the Animals,

Mr. Morgan offered a series of resolutions

instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire and report as to the effect of the silver act of 1890 on the price of silver bullion, as to the issue of legal tender notes, etc., and instructing the committee to report promptly on the matter, inasmuch as great anxiety existed among the industrial classes as to the causes of depression of prices and the paralysis of the market.

The resolutions having been read Mr.

The resolutions having been read Mr.

Morgan started a discussion by stating that
it was his purpose to call them up to-morrow and to bring about, if he could, some
discussion of the financial situation of the United States. He wished to ascertain the opinions of Senators in regard to the necessity and propriety of the free coinage of silver. He wished to ascertain whether on either or on both sides of the chamber there were Senators who permitted the shadows of coming heroes and Presidental combatants to come between their duty to the people and their votes on a ques-tion of the highest possible impor-tance. It did not make any material difference whether Mr. Harrison or anybody else was to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, or whether Mr. Cleveland or anybody else was to be the Democratic candidate. Senators should march straight up to their duty and correct the evil he had referred to, as they know how. Free debate was the duty of every Senator. Senators had no right to shrink from the full discussion of the situation, or from a free and manly performance of their duty. So far as he was concerned, whatever effect it might have on any political party, he intended to bring the subject for-ward and to have it discussed and voted

Sherman Talks in a Business Way.

Mr. Sherman said that if the silver question was to be projected upon the Senate, pending the present condition of the pubpending the present condition of the pub-lic business, it should be done on some busi-ness proposition—on some distinct subject matter, on some idea that had been consid-ered and discussed by the people of the United States—not on complex and abstruse resolutions involving every variety and of fact and every the whole range of financial legislation. He hoped, therefore, that the Senator from Alabama would put in the form of a bill some proposition which he desired the Senate to act upon-something that would give relief to the people of the United States. In that way the Senate would have some thing to pass upon, and that would be much better than engaging in the business of a debating school at this period of the session. Mr. Morgan wanted to know what the great Finance Committee of the Senate had

to recommend as to the silver act of 1890, which was attacked by some gentleman on his side of the chamber and by some probably on the other side.

Morgan's Object in a Few Words

In the course of his further remarks an allusion by Mr. Morgan to the effect of silver legislation on Democratic aspirants fo Presidential nomination drew from Mr Teller the suggestion "and on some on our side." Mr. Morgan replied:

I will not accuse the Senator from Ohio on that point, because he has made up his mind to die without being President—much to the regret of the people of the United States. When the Senator from Nevada, Mr. Ste-wart calls up his motion next Monday, to wart, calls up his motion next Monday, to take his silver bill from the calendar, the Senator from Obio will not allow him to atter a word on the subject. The rules forntter a word on the subject. The rules forbid it. We have got to vote "aye"
or "no" in dumb silence. No
Senator will be able to give the
rensons for his votes; but he will be able to
give any reason he pleases elsewhere and
before the people. Therefore, I do not propose to furnish any cover for these gentlemen. I want the people of my State, at all
events, to have the right to know the votes
on the subject of Senators who aspire to the
Presidency. I want it to be known whether
they are in mayor of the free colnage of silver or whether they are against it on its may beast that we have got bonds upon them as strong as ropes of steel to hold them to their party allegiances, but these ands will be cobwebs when we undertake bonds will be cobwebs when we undertake to bind them down on what they believe to be their Constitutional rights. They are not going to be held down. Gentlemen are reckoning entirely outside of the horoscope of possibilities when they imagine that the people of the United States can be deceived any longer by their dougling the question. And so I have brought forward these resolutions for that purpose.

A Chance to Come Out From Cover.

He asked that the resolutions should go over till to-morrow. He asked it in the that some Senators who felt as he did would come to his support and sustain him in it; so that while, under the rules, they could not express their views on Mr. Stewarts's motion next Monday (to take up his silver bill), they would have an opportunity to do so on his resolutions, and to extract from other Senators their opinions on the

subject.

The resolutions were accordingly laid on the table, and shortly afterward two of the Republican Senators who are recognized as foremost among the advocates of silver legislation-Messrs. Teller and Wolcott-were to be seen in eager conference with Mr. Morgan, as if to assure him that he would not be without support when his resolutions

came up for discussion.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and the vote was taken without further discussion on the House provision for the assignment of army officers to the duties of Indian agents. The amendment recom-mended by the Committee on Appropriations to strike out the provision was de-feated, yeas 29, nays 34, so that the provis-ior remains incorporated in the bill. The

following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Mesers. Allison, Call, Carey, Colquitt, Cutlom, Dawes, Dolph. Dubois, Gorman, Hansbrough, Higgins, Hiscock, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Morgan, Paddock, Palmer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Plattockbridge, Teller, Warren and Wilson—29. Nays—Mesers. Barbour, Berry, Butler, Cameron, Carlisle, Chandler, Cockreil, Coke, Daniel, Fanlkner, Gallinger, George, Gibson (La.), Gibson (Md.), Gordon, Gray, Harris, Hawiey, Hill, Kyle, McMillin, McPherson, Mills, Peffer, Proctor, Pugh, Sawyer, Sher-

man, Vance, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Wash-burn and White-34. Without further action on the bill the

PEOPLE'S PARTY SNUBBED.

Speaker Crisp Ignores Farmers' Allie Men Who Try to Get the Floor-Mr. Watson's Threats in Connection With His Anti-Pinkerton Movement.

WASHINGTON, March 31.-The People's party Representatives made an attempt in the House to-day to call up the anti-Pinkerton resolution, introduced several months ago by Mr. Watson, of Georgia, but which has never been reported by the Committee on Judiciary. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary under the rules, and since that time Representative Watson has appeared before that committee several times in advocacy of it, but thus far has been unable to secure any report from the

committee. Immediately after the meeting of the House this morning Mr. Watson asked unanimous consent to introduce, and sent to the Clerk's desk a resolution calling upon the Judiciary Committee to report the Pinkerton resolution to the House without delay. Other matters being in order just at that time, the Speaker did not recognize Mr. Watson, and he was compelled to await the transaction of some preliminary busi-ness. After that he again demanded recog-nition, this time being encouraged by nition, this time being encouraged by Messra Burrows, Dalzell and other leaders of the Republican side, who rejoice in stir ring up all possible strife between the People's party Representatives and the Democatic majority. Again the Speaker failed to recognize Mr. Watson, as Representative McMillin just at this time de-manded the regular order on the consideration of the tariff bill. Immediately there were loud cries from the Republican side of "Give this side a chance in your unanimous consent," several Democrats having been before recognized to call up minor bills for consideration and passage.

People's Party Men Turned Down.

The Speaker turned to the Republican side, and Representative Simpson, of Kansas, who had in the meantime taken the resolution—in order, possibly, to facilitate its consideration—demanded recognition; but, instead of recognizing the Farmers' Alliance member, the Speaker recognized Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, who called up some unim-portant Senate bill for consideration. Im-mediately after this the regular order was demanded, and the People's party was unable to get its grievance before the House to-day. Representative Watson, speaking

day. Representative Watson, speaking later, said:

It is our intention to call the public attention and the attention of the House to this matter from day to day until we force that Committee on Judiciary which has been smothering our anti-Pinkerton resolution to report it. It is in the hands of Mr. Oates, of Alabama, who is the Chairman of the sub-committee to which it was referred. At that gentleman's request, I have appeared before his committee several times to urge its adoption. He has stated that he is opposed to the resolution, and while we concede any committee of this House the right to smother any matter referred to it by the House of Representatives. They must make a report, either favorable or unfavorable to this biil, and we propose that if it is smothered the people of the country shall know that the Democratic majority of the Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives is responsible for its suppression. The abuses of the Pinkertons and the standing army which they practically maintain in the of straikes are a menace to the liberties The abuses of the Pinkertons and the standing army which they practically maintain in time of strikes, are a monace to the liberties of the country, and the people are with us in our fight against them. If this Congress waits to propose a remedy or even to inquire into the subject of abuse, the people will know where to place the responsibility.

Merely a Little Pantomime. Immediately after this little episode, which was really a pantomimic exhibition, the record not showing that Messrs. Watson and Simpson either got formal recognition or attempted to get recognition, the House resolved itself into the committee of whole

for the consideration of the tariff bill. The most significant event in the tariff discussion to-day was the presence on the floor of ex-Representative McKinley, now Governor of Ohio, the author of the law against which all the Democratic speeches are directed. He was warmly greeted by naid close attention for a time to the speech f Representative Wheeler, of Alaba support of the free wool bill. The first speaker o-day was Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, wh spoke in opposition to the measure. other speakers of the day were Messrs. Johnson, of Ohio; Stockdale, of Mississippi, Kyle, of Mississippi; Norton, of Missouri; Hermann, of Oregon, and Youmans and stout, of Michigan.

The debate to-day was without incident, It floated in a calm, unimpassioned stream. There was not an obstacle to disturb the onward course of eloquence. Merrily the stream rippled over the pebbles of discus sion without meeting a rock which would break it into eddies and ripples. The committee having arisen, the Hous took a recess, until 8 P. M.

THE M. E. UNIVERSITY.

More Offices Chosen and Promises of Rich Gifts Made to Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31 .- An mportant meeting of the trustees of the American M. E. University was held today at the Arlington Hotel, and was largely attended. Hon. Matthew G. Emery presided. The following were elected additional trustees: Bishop Charles H. Fowler. of San Francisco; Hon. Hiram Price, and Gen. Shenkle, Washington; Mrs. Matthew Simpson, Mr. Charles Scott and Mr. George W. Hill, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. James M. King, New York; Mr. Job H. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.; Mr D. B. Wesson, Springfield, Mass., and Mr. George P. Hu-kill, Oil City. Hon. John E. Andrus, New York, was elected President of the Board of Trustees; Rev. Dr. C. Buoy, Philadelphia, a member of the Executive Committee, and Dr. W. W. Smith, President of the Randolph-Macon College, the Vice Chancello

of the University. In response to the interest expressed by many distinguished women in the university project the board took action looking to the organization by women of the country of a "Woman's fund." Mrs. John A. Logan, who is one of the trustees, was requested to inaugurate this movement and onsented to do so. Several large subscriptions for the endowment and building fund and many encouraging promises of future gifts were reported.

ROBBED AN OFFICER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Bold Afternoon Highway Robbery in the

Streets of Philadelphia, PHILADELPHIA, March 31 .- Footpade who have been plying their vocation without regard to the feelings of the police force, have reached the point in audacity of assaulting the household of an officer of the police department itself. Complaint was to-day laid before Police Superintendent Linden that footpads had violently robbed Miss Blanche Burling as she was leaving the residence of Police Sergeant Andrews, companied by Mrs. Andrews, at 2:30 'clock Wednesday afternoon.

As Mrs. Andrews and Miss Burling came down the steps, they casually observed three young men of ages varying, perhaps from 18 to 21, standing on the corner. As the ladies reached the pavement they suddenly felt themselves set upon by the young men who had been grouped on the corner. Two of them seized Miss Burling violently, pushing her up against an iron railing. On of them held her wrists while another with one hand bent her body over the sharp spikes and with the other wrenched her purse from her. The third man seemed to be a watch, and kept an eye up and down the sun-lighted street, while the two ladies vainly cried for police. Then the thieves rushed np Spruce street and escaped. The affair happened on Spruce street, above Eleventh.

THE BUSINESS WORLD. Quaker City Grocers Find a Weapon

> Against the Sugar Trust. A BILL TO REDUCE THE TARIFF.

Bradstreet's Report Shows a Fine Falling Off in Disasters.

FIRES, FAILURES AND RAILWAY NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.-Since the Sugar Trust absorbed the refineries of Harrison, Frazier & Co., E. C. Knight & Co. and Spreckels, thus acquiring control of all the refineries in the country, the wholesale grocers, sugar brokers and other classes of business men have been contemplating steps to arrest the threatened monopoly. Efforts have been made looking to the building of an independent refinery on the property of William J. McCahan & Co., molasses boilers, on the Delaware river, near Spreckels' refinery, but the projectors have not met with much success.

They have, therefore, sought relief in the preparation of a bill for the repeal of the duty of 1/2 cent per pound on refined grades of sugars, which they claim serves only the purpose of allowing the trust to control absolutely the entire refining trade of this country. The draft of the bill, it is understood, has already been prepared by Samuel Gastine Thompson, an eminent lawver of this city, and friend of ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Thompson has recently been dining with Mr. Cleveland, at Lakewood, and this has given rise to the impression that the bill has been favored by Mr. Cleveland, and the bill has bee land, with the idea of forcing the Republi can party into an attitude of defending onopoly if they resist the charge of the

Since the combination acquired control of the three refineries named, the price of re-fined sugars in this city was advanced onehalf cent per pound. At the same time raw sugars have declined from the fact that there is but one buyer, the trust. The bill will be sent to Washington to-morrow. Mr. Thompson declined to say who would offer it, but it is believed that it will be either it, but it is believed the McMillin or Springer.

POOR METHODS OF FARMING.

Farmers Who Leave Wheat Out in Stack

and Shock Will Lose It. JAMESTOWN, N. DAK., March 31.—The farm ers of North Dakota are just beginning to realize the extent of damage done their grain, in stack as well as in shock, the past winter. It has been reported that grain in shock would be in better condition for threshing this spring than stacked grain, but the approach of spring, with its usual warm rains, has settled the question. Grain in the shock is wet and swelled, and the warm rains we are having will certainly cause it to sprout, making it unfit for any-thing except, perhaps, for feed. It is safe to say that all grain left in the shock through the winter and up to the present time is unfit for market, if not utterly worthless. unfit for market, if not utterly worthless. Grain, even in sack through the winter, is seriously damaged. While the straw seemed to be dry, the grain was damp and soft, and a good share of it was musty. The hard winds through the winter drove the snow so far in the stack as to affect the whole stack when the snow meited. The driving snow-storm, followed by mild weather, has been repeated several times this winter, hence the result mentioned. That there will be millions of bushels of grain unfit for market this Spring in the Northwest cannot be questioned.

SIGNATURES SAID TO BE GENUINE.

Huntingdon May Have Gotten in a Deep

Hole by Signing Blank Paper. WHEELING, March \$1.-[Special.]-The attachments filed here on Paige, Carey & Co.'s effects will probably aggregate \$55,000 up to this evening. William Lathron, cashier of this evening. William Lathron, cassing the firm, and its sole representative here the firm, and its sole representative here knows all the notes indorsed by Huntingdon are genuine. Lathrop has negotiated over \$40,000 of this paper in Wheeling banks, \$2,100 \$40,000 of this paper in Wheeling banks, \$2,100 of it the week before the flurry. He says when Mr. Huntingdon sailed he gave Colonel Paige, of Painesville, his indorsement of blank bank notes, to use them as necessity required, and that it is this paper the signature to which is questioned at Cleveland. He says the charge of forgery originated in a misunderstanding, and all will be cleared up as soon as Mr. Huntingdon can be seen.

Wheeling bankers who hold the paper refuse to talk except to say they have every confidence that it is good and the signature of Mr. Huntingdon is genuine. of Mr. Huntingdon is genuine.

BIG DECREASES IN FAILURES.

Bradstreet's Quarterly Record of Busine

Reverses in the United States. New York, March 31.—Bradstreet's report failures for the quarter ending March 31 shows these totals for the United States: lecrease in the number, being 3,207, as against 3,401 in the same quarter of last year. The assets are \$17,754,944, as against \$22,861,883 in 1891, while the liabilities are \$35,361,749, as arainst \$44,348,783 in 1891.

The Western States had 769, against 738 in 1891, with liabilities of \$7,644.227, against \$13,822.867 in 1891, and assets \$4,127,661, against \$13,822.867 in 1891, and assets \$4,127,661, against \$7,771.788 in 1891. The Northwestern States had 287, against 393 failures in 1891; assets \$1,493,464, against \$32,103,483, and liabilities \$1,524,643, against \$3,401,502 in 1891. The Pacific States had 245, against 310 failures in 1891; assets \$614.048, against \$1,053,092, and liabilities \$1,529,400, against \$1,781,922 in 1891. The Territories had 51, against 28 failures in 1891; assets \$634,590, against \$67,350, and liabilities gainst \$44,348,783 in 1891.

assets \$664,590, against \$67,350, and liabilities \$867,113, against \$156,475 in 1891. A TAXATION DECISION.

Bankers and Insurance Men of Memphi Win a Big Victory.

MEMPHIS, March 31 .- Judge Hammond, o the United States Court, this morning tried a case of much interest to banks and insurance companies. The suit was brought by the taxing district of Memphis against several banks and insurance companies of be made to pay full taxes on all their prop oe made to pay full taxes on all their prop-erty, while the charters of these companies provide each that the company shall pay to the State an annual tax of one-half of 1 per cent on its capital stock, which shall be in lieu of all other taxes.

About \$400,000 was involved, and the case, which was brought in the Federal Court, had been transferred to the United States had been transferred to the United States

had been transferred to the United States Court because a question of Federal law was involved. Judge Hammond sustains the banks and insurance companies throughout. It is understood the causes will be taken to the court of last resort.

AN ACTION FOR TWO MILLIONS.

H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, Sued by Cleveland Business Man,

CLEVELAND, March 31.—The litigation of E. I. McGillin against H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, changed to-day into a suit of huge proportions. Mr. McGillin dropped a previous case to-day and sued for \$2,093,000 garnisheeing the insurance due the E. M. McGillin Dry Goods Company, in which the New York firm is heavily interested, for the fire which recently destroyed their large

store in this city.

The litigation grows out of the transaction by which in 1885 E. M. McGillin sold his big drygoods store in Cleveiand to the McGillin Drygoods Company, in which H. B. Claffin & Co. are heavy stockholders, and entered with the firm into the cattle-raising business in Southern Nebraska under the name of the Harlem Cattle Company. The cattle venture did not prove successful. store in this city.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

THE Sheriff has sold out part of the effects of the Standard Ice Company, New York. THE Sheriff has taken charge of the cigar manufactory of Jacob Hirsch, New York. probably close down, owing to the low price of silver. A NUMBER of Colorado silver mines will

ABOUT 2,000 colored union marine firemen and rousinbouts went on strike on the St. Louis levee yesterday.

THE old Spottsylvania House and the new Central Hotel at Uniontown were sold yester-day by C. A. Rush to H. L. Rankin for \$77,500. Stary union cigar makers employed by the | transport the cottage to Chicago.

three leading Wheeling factories have POLITICAL PENSIONS. struck against the handling of non-union goods.

SAMUEL M. MEISER, of Osnaburg, O., has assigned. Assets, \$5,000 or more; liabilities unknown, but estimated to be considerably in excess of the assets, General Raum Admits That He Gives Republicans Preference

High Explosive Company, of Bradford: capital stock, \$150,000. Andrew F. Denniston, of Pittsburg, is one of the stockholders. WHEN HE HAS OFFICES VACANT.

Not Quite the Only Admission Made by the Commissioner

DURING A DAY'S WORK ON THE RACK

WASHINGTON, March 31 .- At the beinning of the Pension Office investigation show liabilities, \$383,415; nominal assets, \$861,230, and actual assets, \$53,117. There are \$72,104 of contingent liabilities. o-day Mr. Enloe asked of Commissioner Raum a question he had been putting to the Commissioner for several meetings past, namely, where Mr. Lineaweaver, of Commissioner Raum's confidential clerks, is, and where he had been. The Commissioner responded to-day that Mr. Lineaweaver had returned to Washington.

Mr. Payson, General Raum's counsel, said it had been by his advice the Commissioner had declined to disclose Mr. Linea weaver's movements, as publicity might defeat the purpose of the trip, which was perfeetly justifiable, and also had no connec tion with the investigation so far as it had gone. The matter was passed over for the

Stock Raisers' Live Stock Insurance Com-pany to appear and show cause why its busi-ness should not be closed. It is alleged that its assets are not sufficient for carrying on the business of the company. The Commissioner admitted that an exam iner named Sprosser was brought to W. shday his examination of a number of Ameriington to observe the movements of a ma named Fleming who, the Commissioner thought, was engaged in intrigue against him. Witness regarded it as proper to em-ploy Sprosser in this work, and have the Count Ferdinand de Lesseps to the Univer-sul Interoceanic Panama Canal Company of 68,524 shares of the Panama Railway Company's stock at \$268 25 a share, when the value of each share, it is alleged, was not more than \$100. Government pay his expenses. The Com-missioner denied having given directions to examiners not to press testimony too close.

Mr. Enloe asked if a man in ex-Representive Cannon's district, in Illinois, had not been dismissed because of the character of testimony he brought in.

Fe Railroad and the telegraphers is feared in a day or two. A Clerk Politically Disagreeable. Commissioner Raum replied that it was believed that the man had been influenced by political motives in conducting the case.

Mr. Cannon also had said he was politically Railroad declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 29. lisagreeable. The inquiry soon took a decidedly politi-cal cast when Mr. Enloe asked it the bureau RATES on immigrant business from Cans dian seaports to the Northwest have at last been settled. The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk roads have agreed to restore immigrants to the former basis. was not used for political purposes. The Commissioner replied that he never wrote a etter to a medical board or to examiner E. OLMSTRAD yesterday entered an appear requesting the performance of any politi ance in the Dauphin County Court of Com

> Mr. Enloe-If you found examiners were using their places to aid the Democrati-party, what would you do?

> Mr. Raum (decidedly)—Call them in.
> The Commissioner added: "When I came o make a reduction in examiners, I gave preference to Republicans, because this is a Republican administration. When I have a discretion to exercise in the appointment and assignment of men, I prefer men of my party. I am not using the office as a ma-chine to do any political set. You the chine to do any political act. You (to Enloe) are here because you are a Democrat. I am in my position because I am a

> Mr. Enloe—In the administration of the pension laws you think it perfectly proper? Republicans Given the Preference.

Furniture Factory. Loss, \$30,000: partly in Mr. Raum-No, sir; I have always made t an absolutely inflexible rule that politics AT Parkersburg, Calvin Caball's and Hen hall never enter into the administration of son Brothers' stores. Loss, \$4,000, partly inas Republicans in administration of the law AT St. Cloud, West Orange, N. J., the Rock but when it comes to assigning men to duty in the field I make it a point to know their Spring Hotel. Loss on building, \$50,000; on furniture, \$1,500; insured. politics. Take Medical Boards—you can't NEAR Manor, tramps fired the barn of Fitz Rinkelmeyer, and one cow, several pigs, hay, grain and feed were burned. Loss un-known. opinions, and I give Republicans prefer

To Mr. Enloe he denied that more ap pointments were made in doubtful districts ust before elections than at other times. Mr. Enloe—Don't you grant more pen-sions in districts where votes are most needed than in districts where there is not Mr. Raum-I don't.

Mr. Enloe—Don't your office adjudicate claims more rapidly in close Congressional districts than where there is a decided ma-AT Havre, France, 171 bales of cotton on a wharf. Part of the cotton was discharged from the British steamer Teutonia, which arrived at Havre March 16. jority one way or the other?

Mr. Raum-It does not. Now, it just happened for a number of years that in the State of Indiana more pensions were al-lowed than in any other State. Mr. Enloe-Did it "just happen" or was it not design?

How Some Things Just Happen. Mr. Raum-You must ask General Black

I don't think it was design. I think it just happened. I know General Black was very much exercised over it, and made a cl and searching investigation as to how it occurred. Illinois and Ohio each had probably 75,000 more soldiers than Indiana, and yet got fewer pensions per week. I accounted for it by the fact that Indiana was a close Sta and everyone there is "blowing" and "strik since the meeting of this Congress, members of Congress from Indiana have sent in almost twice as many calls for statutes as the Senators and members of Illinois. You must ask them—all but two are Democrats
—whether it is politics. The office has no
control over that. If I knew anyone in the flice undertook to discriminate the soldiers in one district and those in another I would instantly take steps to have him dismissed.

Mr. Enloe wanted to know how it was in States where there was no doubt about the Democratic majority it was so exceedingly difficult to get even a call answered, to say

Too Many Calls to Have Answered. The Commissioner's response was that in the present state of business it was exceed ingly difficult to get any calls answered b cause of the great number made. They had averaged about a thousand a day this Congress. It took about three days a week to answer them, and the effect of making it a practice to reply to each was to stimulate the Congressional calls for statutes until Union block was unroofed and the south end torn out. A hotel was unroofed, and they had run up to 2,000 a day. It was so before last election. Not more than 25 per cent of the calls could be answered without stopping the business of deciding claims, so he had directed work to proceed or was badly wrecked, and a large number of residences completely destroyed, among which were those of Miss Mary Brayman, Dr. J. P. Buffington, J. M. Gammil, John Eaton, Henry Pope, H. H. Williams, D. I. McHenry, W. I. Templeton, T. W. Coole, Robert Greenwood, Thomas Nicholas. There was nothing left to show where they steed applications. Had he not stopped the prac-tice he would probably have issued 75,000 less pension certificates than he did last

Mr. Enloe asked if the real reason for the Commissioner's action in turning \$5,000,000 over to the Treasury last summer was not be cause the Treasury had been reduced to

financial straits. Mr. Raum said that he had had the balances in pension agencies reported by wire at the close of the fiscal year, and as he could not use them on the next fiscal year, he had called on the Secretary of the Treasury and informed him he could transfer \$5,000.000 to him by wire. The Secretary had said he would be glad if it were e, and the Commissioner gave the neces sary direction.

GEORGE SHARP AFTER A DIVORCE.

The Son of New York's Famous Boodle Very Anxious to Be Unwed,

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31 .- [Special. George C. Sharp, son of the notorious Jake Sharp, is here at a second class hotel waiting to secure a divorce from his New York wife. Then, it is said, he will come out of hiding and marry a California heiress. He entered suit a few days ago for divorce. A slight romance surrounds the first marital venture of young Sharp. As the story goes, and according to Sharp himself, he was enticed into the marriage while intoxicated, but when he awoke to his normal state he was not only willing, but eager to sever his bonds. With no longer delay than was deemed necessary his friends decided to bundle the youthful bridegroom off to California, while the requisite steps were

peare birthplace trustees have as good as taken to procure a divorce for him. Sharp himself denied his identity to a reagreed to purchase Anne Hathaway's cottage for \$15,000. This action of the trus-tees is taken to check the offers of the porter, saying he was not a relative of Boodler Jake and that his home was in Cleveland. He admitted he was trying for American bidders. Two of the largest bids have come from Americans, who wish to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS A SPECIALTY.

Straw Brim Sailor Hats, Cashmere tops, Union Milan Sailors, worth 50

Mixed Straw Sailors, regular 🥦

price 5oc, New Spring styles in black and Sailor Hats with fancy crowns, regular price 75c, The "Miss Minnie Davis"

Hats, very nobby, Tam O'Shanters, soft crowns,

Jet Crowns, latest designs, worth regular price \$1, Long Daisy Wreaths, containing 44 Daisies,

Large, Full Wreaths, very handsome, Regular price 50c; Friday price..... Fine Poppy Wreaths, Regular price 75c; Friday price..... 'Prince of Wales" Tips, 2 in bunch, all colors,

Regular price 75c; Friday price..... Bunch of Imported Roses, 3 Roses and 3 Buds in Bunch, Regular price 50c; Friday price..... Braids, all colors, Worth 75c apiece; Friday price.....

Rhinestone Hat Pins, Regular price 50c; Friday price..... HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, initial beautifully embroidered; regular price 20c; Fri- 19 day price Gentlemen's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, colored borders, regular price 50c, Friday price adies' Japanese Silk Handker-

chiefs, scalloped and embroidered, regular price 25c; Friday price ine Silk Mufflers, choicest

qualities and patterns, regular price \$3.50; Fri- \$1.50 LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S NECKWEAR.

Children's School Handkerchiefs, regular price 3c; Friday price

Ladies' H. S. Handkerchiefs.

warranted pure linen, regu-

lar price 121/2c; Friday price

kerchiefs, scalloped and hem-

stitched, regular price 200; 12

Ladies' Embroidered Hand-

Ladies' Colored Border Hand-

kerchiefs, excellent quality

and patterns, regular price

Friday price

-c; Friday price

Crepe Lisse Ruching, regular price 121/2c a yard; Friday price White Mull Ties, extra fine quality, regular price 25c; Friday price

Friday price and fancy, regular price 25c;

Children's Torchon Lace Collars, regular price 15c; Friday price Chiffon Lace, all the newest shades, regular price 35c; 11

Colored Feather Ruching, regular price 85c; Friday 50

HOSIERY.

Children's Black Ribbed Hose, extra strong and serviceable, spliced knees, absolutely stainless, just the thing for school wear, all sizes from 6 to 9; 25 worth 40c, Friday price Children's Black Ribbed Cot-

Fine Silk Windsor Ties, plain

Friday price

ton Hose, sizes 6 to 81/2; regular price 200, Friday price 122 Children's Black Ribbed Hose, "Onyx" and "Hermsdorf" dyes, light and heavy-weights; a superior article; regular 39 price 50c, Friday price

Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, warranted full regular, regular price 18c; Friday price 122 Ladies' Black Silk Plated Hose, regular price 75c; Friday price 48 Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, warranted full regular, regular 21 and toe; regular price 20c; Friday price Friday price

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, regular made, reg. price 25c; Friday price Ladies' Black Cotton Hose,

"Onyx" dye, double heel and toe, regular price 25c; Friday price

Ladies' Fancy Lisle Thread Hose, Richelieu rib, double heel and toe; regular price 50c, Friday 35 price

Ladies' Spun Silk Hose, in black and fancy colors, "Onyx" and "Hermsdorf" dyes, in plain and ribbed; regular price \$1.15 \$1.50, Friday price

Children's Black Ribbed Hose, "Onyx" dye, double knee and toe; regular price 40c, 25

INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Infants' Knit Wool Shirts, regular price 25 Rubber Diapers, regular price 25c; Friday price Knit Zephyr Sacques, regular

price 38c; Friday price Knit Zephyr Bootees, regular

price 15c; Friday price

Friday price Infants' Cambric Short Dresses, tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidery, regular price 75c; 38 Friday price

Rubber Bibs, regular price 200; 19

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Flannelette Shirts, all sizes; regular price 50c; Friday price White and Gray Merino Undershirts; OC

regular price 50c; Friday price NECKWEAR--Tecks, Puffs and Fourin-Hands; regular price 50e; Friday Spring Neckwear, Tecks, etc.; regular price 25c; Friday price

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, war-ranted pure linen; regular price 18c; 122 Friday price

"Star" Laundered Shirts, sizes 1514, 16, 1634 of the \$1.50 and \$2 quali-ties; Friday price Fancy Night Shirts; regular price 63c; Friday price Colored Border H. S. Handkerchiefs; regular price 15c; Friday price Gray Merino Shirts, medium spring

weights; regular price 50c; Friday Fine Lisle Half-Hose; regular price 50e; Friday price

Friday price
Fine Seamless Half-Hose, plain and
fancy; regular price 25c; Friday
price 50c; Friday price
price 50c; Friday price

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE SAVAGE WORLD-A com plete Natural History of the world's creatures; 1,500 illustrations, hand-somely bound, size 8 by 10 inches. Regular price \$2.25; Friday price EVERYDAY COOK BOOK and Encyclopedia of Practical Recipes, by Miss M. E. Neil; 315 pages, oilcloth binding. Regular price 75c; Friday

price UNCLE TOM'S CABIN-New edition, bound in cloth. Every child should read it. Worth 75c; Friday

—A lot of superfine finished Note Paper. Would be cheap at 35c a pound; Friday price

PLAYING CARDS-Perfection Fa-

price 15c; Friday price

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SOMETHING EVERY LADY USES

SCHOLAR'S COMPANION—A pretty wooden box containing lead pencil, penholder, slate pencil and 6 inch rule; only

vorites, excellent quality, round corners, indexed guides. Regular