TARIFF WITH TODDY.

Rather Peculiar Mixture in the House That Made a Merry Time.

THE FREE WOOL BILL IS PASSED.

It Glides Through on a Vote of 194 to 60. After All the Talk,

AND COTTON BAGGING IS NOW ON DECK

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Tariff and internal revenue consumed the time of the House to-day. Tariff had the right of way, and after a fine speech from Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, who won his spurs and reputation as one of the clearest-headed men in the House when he advocated the Milts bill, the free wool bill was dispatched on its ourney toward the Senate. The cotton tie rain was about to set in motion when the internal revenue came in and compelled it to take a siding. It came in with Mr. Funston, of Kansas, acting as switchman. A New York temperance paper had seen fit to publish the names of certain Senators and Representatives, who, the correspondent averred, were accustomed to indulge in intoxicating drinks in the House and Senate restaurants. Much amusement was ocessioned, as one after another of the members alluded to rose and denied the soft imeachment or pleaded guilty to the charge. But it was not a laughing matter with Mr. Funston, and his denunciation of the correspondent was so vigorous that he was reeted with hisses from the galleries.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, submitted the minority report on the Rockwell-Noyes contested election case. Bills were re-ported to make Laredo, Tex., a sub-port of entry, and to authorize the Continental Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Rio Grande river at or near Browns ville, Tex.

Final Speech on the Free Wool Bill.

The House then proceeded with the free wool bill, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, taking the floor to close the debate. He said the absence of Mr. Springer at this time was due to his untiring energy and un-swerving industry in the close application given to the tariff measures, for which he had paid the penalty of a dangerous illness. He also complimented Mr. Breckinridge on his speech delivered vesterday, which had covered many points he had intended to

Standing in the second aisle on the Demo eratic side and speaking without notes, Mr. Wilson made an arraignment of the princi-ples of protection, and was frequently ap-plauded by his colleagues, who paid close attention to his remarks. He premised his speech with an allusion to the illness of the distinguished Chairman of the Committee Ways and Means. That illness, he said, and been due to his conscientious industry in framing this bill and his tireless efforts become acquainted with all the facts bearing upon it. He (Mr. Wilson) did not possess the same equipments as had been obtained by the gentleman from Illinois. It was not his purpose to review in detail the shready much debated provisions of this bill. The reason for the bill, the defense of it the benefits of it, had all been stated with a vigor and force that he could not possibly equal. Neither was it his purpose to make a comparison of the conflicting sys-tems of taxation that were now struggling for a mastery in the land. He could attempt only to use the pending measure as a text for some criticism of the existing law.

Closing Speech by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson then proceeded to criticise the McKinley law and to ridicule the manner in which it was formulated. In conclu-

There is great exaggeration, here and everywhere as to the character of foreign labor. I read a few days ago a statement made by Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, that he dilligently looked for this pauper labor of barope wherever he was in Europe last summer. In Germany, in Belgium, in Holland, he socked for it and did not find it. If he had looked for it in the fields of the planters, if he had looked for it in the fields of the armers, if he had looked for it in the fields of the wheat growers, if he had gone further and looked in the fields of the cotton rowers he would have found that nauper rowers he would have found that pauper

Gentlemen, compare the condition of the people of England with the condition of the people of this country—a country that, until a few years ago, almost in the days of our lathers, was hidden from the knowledge of the people of those older worlds. Here, while they were exhausting their fields, the mold in our agricultural valleys was deepwhile they were exhausting their fields, the mold in our agricultural valleys was deep-ening. Here, while they were exhausting their mines, ours were lying undisturbed in the mountains. Here, while they were exhausting their forests, not the sound of an ax broke the silence of the woods. And now, when there is let into this country but a handful of people, so to speak, the most intelligent, the most enterprising, the best educated people of the world, a people that have brought with them to this country all the knowledge, all the science, all the inventions, all the tools, all the capacity for self-government, and all the blessed influences of the Christian religion, when they are let loose in this great country, extending from sea to sea, rich, untouched, unexhausted, unexplored, you come here and ing from sea to sea, rich, untouched, unexhausted, unexplored, you come here and elsewhere and say that we owe our greater prosperity, our better opportunities for useminess, our higher wages, our better conditions in every respect—not to the bounty of Almighty God in giving us such a country, not to the wisdom and sacrifice of the fathers in giving us free institutions and equal laws, not to the enterprise and intelligence of our own people, but to a poor little two-by-six law of Congress, made by your-selves in the way I have indicated.

How the Members, Went on Record

How the Members Went on Record.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's remarks he was heartily applauded and re-ceived the warm congratulations of his party colleagues. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and the bill was passed-yeas 194, nays 60-as follows:

on the passage of the bill, and the bill was passed—yeas 194, nays 60—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott. Alexander. Allen, Amerman, Audrew, Arnold, Bacon, Balley, Baker, Bankhead, Barwig, Beesman, Belthoover. Benting, Blanchard, Biand, Blount, Bowman, Branch, Breckenridge (Ky.). Bretz. Brickner, Brooxidre, Brown, Brunner, Bryam, Buchanan (Va.). Bullock, Bunting, Busey, Bushnell, Butler, Brown, Brunner, Bryam, Buchanan (Va.). Bullock, Bunting, Busey, Bushnell, Butler, Brown, Brunner, Bryam, Buchanan (Va.). Color, Charlett, Carith, Castle, Catchings. Cate, Cansey, Chipman, Cance, Clarke (Aa.). Clover, Cobb (Al.). Cobb (Mo.). Coburn, Cochran, Coolidge, Coombe, Cowles, Cax (Tenn.). Craig Crain, Crawford, Crosby, Culberson, Cummings, Davis, Bearmond, Deforest, Dickerson, Dixon, Donovan, Dungan, Dunphy, Durborow, Edmunda, Elliott, Ellis, English, Enloe, Epes, Fverett, Fellows, Fitch, Fithian, Forney, Fowler, Fyan, Gantz, Geary, Geissenhainer, Goodnight, Gordnight, Gordnight, Grady, Greenieaf, Hall, Hallowell, Haltorson, Hamilton, Hare, Harries, Harter, Hatch, Hayes, Haynes, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson (N. C.). Herbert, Hosr, Holman, Hooker (Ms.). Houk (O.). Johnstone (S. C.), Kem, Kilezore, Kribbles, Kyle, Lane, Lanham, Lawson (Wa.), Leswon (Ga.), Lesier (Ga.), Lewis, Little, Livingston, Lockwood, Long, Lynch, Mallory, Martin, McAleer, McCleilan, McChenry, McGann, McRea, Merdell, Meyer, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Mitchler, Newberry, Norton, O'Nell (Mass.), C'Nelli (Mo.), Outhwaite, Page (Md.), Parren, Pobertson, Rockwell, Rusk, Sayers, Scott, Seerley, Shell, Shlvely, Simpson, Saow, Sperry, Washington, Watson, Weadock, Wheeler (Ala.), Wilson (Mo.), Williams (M. C.), Williams (M. C.)

illiams (Ill.), Wilson (Mo.), Wilson (W. Va.), ise, Yournans—194, Nays—Messrs, Babbitt, Bartine, Belden, Bellap, Bergen, Boutelle, Bowers, Broslos, Buchanan J., Ciark (Wyo.), Curtis, Cutting, Dingley, ick, Funston, Grout, Harmer, Haugen, Hender-off, Herman, Hit, Hopkins (Pa.), Hopkins i.), Huff, Hull, Johnson (Ind.), Johnson (N.), Jolley, Keteliam, Lodge, Loud, Miller, Milling, O'Donnell, O'Nelli (Pa.), Otis, Perkins, ckier, Post, Powers, Quackenbush, Ray, Reyen, Rife, Robinson, Scull, Shonk, Smith, Stemenon, G. W. Stone, W. A. Stone, Storer, Sweet, D. Taylor, Townsend, Wadsworth, Walker, caver, Wilson (Wash.), Wright—60.

A Kick Against a Correspondent,

Mr. Funston, of Kansas, rising to a quesand had read an article published in the New York Voice, which for ten minutes kept the House in a whirlwind of laughter and merriment. The article, which is headed "A Few of the Congressional Tipplers," more Senators and an equal number of Representatives, who at the Senate and House restaurants have been seen indulging in intoxicating liquors. His (Mr. Funston's) name was one of those mentioned, and he believed that the article was intended to affect the primaries in his district. [Laughter.] He denied that he had ever drunk intoxicants within the Capitol, produced the affidavit of the proprietor of the House restaurant to that effect, and denounced the correspondent of the Voice as a line.

Mr. Cammings, of New York, whose name was also published, said that at the time the article was written he was sick in his room. Undoubtedly at some time the correspondent had seen him drinking a decoction knows as "cold tea," to which he had been introduced by Senator Edmunds.

Mr. Scott, of Illinois, whose name was on the blacklist, denounced the author of the article as an unmitigated and malicious liar.

Some of the Members Confess Mr. Fellows, of New York—I wish to say on behalf of the correspondent of the Voice that he is right in one instance. I am guilty. [Laughter.]
Mr. Fitch—I declare myself guilty with Colonel Fellows.
Mr. Millikin—So far as I am concerned,

it is absolutely false.

Mr. Hatch, of Misssouri, thought it was

due to the House that the names of the Senators and the Representatives men-tioned who were not present, or had not spoken, should be expunged from the

Mr. Cockran, of New York, who was one of the gentlemen alluded to, regretted that the motion had been made. It was not his practice to pay any attention to articles of this kind, or to dignify them by referring to them. Enough had been said on the subject, and the matter should be allowed to drop into the oblivion to which it belonged.

Mr. Rurrows of Michigan, moved to ex-Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, moved to ex-punge the whole letter from the Record, and, punge the whole letter from the Record, and, despite Mr. Funston's protest, this motion was carried. Then Mr. Funston, rising to a question of privilege, said that this action of the House lett his remarks without anything to rest upon. In immeasurable terms, and in language more forcible than polite, he denounced the correspondent of the Voice and called more decay accurate.

Voice, and called upon decent correspondents to kick him out or town. Ser Not at All an Excuse.

Mr. Lewis, of Mississippi, suggested that the correspondent was a woman. Mr. Funston—It makes no difference whether she is a lady or a street walker. I

whether she is a lady or a street walker. I am standing here in my own defense. [Hisses in the gallery.]

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, made the point of order that the gentleman should not use such language on the floor of this House.

Mr. Funston said that he was informed that the correspondent was not a woman. He had been told the name of the man who wrote the article. Mr. Funston then took

his seat amid more hisses. The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair, on the Turner cotton bagging bill. After a short debate the committee rose.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution, declaring that it was due to the dignity and good name of the House of Representatives hat the remarks made by Mr. Funston today relative to a woman should be ex-punged from the Record.

Mr. Burrows asked the gentleman to with-

hold his resolution. He was assured by the gentleman from Kansas that anything that could be criticised would be eliminated from the Record.

Mr. Wheeler said that with that assurance he would allow the resolution to lie upon the table for the present. The House then adjourned.

Stewart Rises to an Explanation.

After the routine morning business in the Senate to-day, a resolution was offered by Mr. Teller, and agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the amount of silver offered to the Gov-ernment each month since the passage of the act of July 14, 1890; by whom and at what prices the amount of silver bullion purchased each month of that time; from whom and what prices and the number of days given the sellers in which to deliver the silver. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill mak-ing appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia. the government of the District of Columbia.
While the bill was under consideration Mr. Stewart made a personal explanation on the subject of an article in yesterday's New York Evening Post, containing a list of mortgages made to him in Alameda, Cal., whereon there was an obligation that pay-ment should be in gold coin. These mort-gages, he said, had resulted from sales of property at auction through a firm of brokers in San Francisco. The mortgages he presumed, were drawn up in the usual blanks, which contained an obligation to pay in gold. He had never seen them, but he had no doubt that that was the case. It arose from what was known as the "Pacific contract law," passed in 1863, which was still in force there and under which the gold standard had been maintained there during the war.

Won't Do Anything of the Kind Again, Mr. Hale hoped the Senator would see to it that no such thing should take place in the future. Mr. Stewart promised to do so, and added that he would be glad to be paid in any kind of money. He had always been opposed to the Pacific contract law, which he thought had operated to the great detriment of the Pacific coast. He repeated that his brokers had drawn up the mortgages in the usual way, and that he was not respon-

The bill to place wool on the free list, and to reduce the duty on woolen goods, was received from the House; the wool bill was laid before the Senate by the Vice President, and was referred to the Finance Committee. The Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA'S PRIDE.

The Jefferson Medical College to Erect a \$500,000 Structure.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7 .- At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson Medical College this afternoon the committee having the matter in charge reported that they had now secured in all 225 feet frontage of land on Broad street between Christian and Catherine streets, for the new college building. The new building when erected will cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000, and will be the finest and best adapted of their kind in the country. Of the needed \$500,000 \$35,-000 has already been subscribed.

The college has recently established full professorship in chemical surgery, and Dr. E. E. Montgomery has been elected to fill the chair. In addition five clinical professorships have been instituted as follows: Orthopaedie surgery, Dr. H. Augustus Wil-aon; children's diseases, Dr. E. E. Graham; Dermatology, Dr. H. W. Stelewagen; nerv-ous diseases, Dr. F. X. Dercum, and adjunct hygiene, Dr. W. N. Scoplin.

Rival Governments in Samos SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 7 .- Advices received here from Samoa show that the feud between King Malietoa and Chief Mataafa grows more bitter daily, and that the outbreak of war is probable. Mataafa has started a rival government, composed of chiefs who still adhere to him.

Austria May Shut Down on Emigration. VIENNA, April 7 .- The military authorities propose that a bill be passed providing stringent regulations to check the emigration forever among young men in large

8:50 P. M.

SATURDAYS

Is the latest moment at which small

ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE

SUNDAY DISPATCH.

On week days the office will remain

THE BUSINESS WORLD

A Commercial Agency for the First Time Is Held Liable for

FALSE REPORT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Statistics Showing the Growth of Iron Business in the South.

FIRES. FAILURES AND RAILWAY NEWS

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, April 7-Some time ago the City National Bank, of Birmingham, Als., began a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co. to recover \$5,264 46 lost on drafts, which the bank discounted for W. A. Kitts, a lumber merchant of Oswego, on alleged false representations concerning the credit and financial standing of Kitts, furnished the Commercial Agency by S. B. Burchard, the representative.

The case was decided yesterday after a three days' trial before Judge Shipman and a jury. The jury was out 15 minutes and found a verdict for the full amount claimed, including interest, which aggregated \$5,392 26. This is the first case in which any commercial agency has been held liable for a false report sent out to a subscriber. In all previous cases of a similar kind the agency has been relieved of all responsibility.

Judge Shipman, in his charge, told the jury that the plaintiff could not recover unless the jury was satisfied that Burchard made the representations fraudulently, and that the defendants were not responsible for any negligence on the part of Burchard in obtaining the information upon which the representations were made.

THE SOUTH'S IRON RECORD.

Statistics of Growth Presented by the U. S.

NASHVILLE, April 7 .- Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, arrived in this city to-day from Washington. This evening he delivered an address at Watkins' Institute on the progress of the Southern States from 1880 to 1890, in the course of which he said:

gress of the Southern States from 1000 to 1890, in the course of which he said:

The Southern States in 1870 produced but 184,540 tons of rig iron; in 1880, 397,391 net tons; in 1890-91, 780,309 net tons of pig iron ore were produced. In steel the South has not yet made much progress. In 1890 the number of net tons was 4,350 and in 1890 184,625. This is a most encouraging outlook, and bespeaks for the South a steel industry in the future of which she will be proud. The average cost of pig iron in the northern part of the United States is for run of furnace about \$14 per ton of 2,240 pounds, while in the South the average cost of run of furnace pig iron is \$10 75. This difference of \$3 25 in favor of the Southern product will be increased to a larger amount as labor in the South improves its standard of living, and the development of coal and iron mining and transportation increases the facilities for assembling the materials. Tennessee produced 47,873 tons of pig iron for the year ending June, 1890, she produced 290,747 tons. Her percentage of the total production in the United States in 1880 was 1.27, while in 1890 the percentage had been increased 3.04.

TO PREVENT GRAIN FRAUDS.

Stringent Legislative Enactments Recom mended by the Minnesota Investigators. St. Paul, April 7 .- The Legislative Committee that for the past year has been investigating the alleged frauds in the grain inspecting department of this State, whereby the producers were alleged to have been defranded out of many thousands of bushels of wheat, has finally finished its work and to-day prepared its final report. The summary of the testimony has heretofore been given. Its recommendations to the next Legislature, to which the report will be made officially, are in general that a law be passed tending to the greater protection of the producing and shipping interests of the State. Its more specific recommendations are that all railread companies be required to maintain the track scales at all points and at a reasonable charge; that public warehouses be made to keep a record of outstanding warehouse receipts and of wheat in bins, that the next Legislature consider the advisability of providing for the erection by the State of a public elevator contiguous to deep water, in which Minnayota graph second without inspecting department of this State, who

viding for the erection by the State of a public elevator contiguous to deep water, in which Minnesota grain be stored without mixing the different grades; that the next Legislature, by memorial to Congress or otherwise, seek to counteract the evil influence of wheat gambling at Chicago and other great grain centers; that public elevators be required to construct scales and weigh grain upon the ground floor before the grain is elevated; that the unloading of cars may be under the supervision of the State weighers, and that under no considerations should screenings be shipped out of public elevators without weighing and inspection.

Stolen Bank Property Recovered.

New York, April 7.-William E. Carpenter, charged with stealing \$32,100 in cash and \$19,970 in bonds from Dix & Phyfe, banker, by whom he had been employed for 16 years was formally arraigned in the Jefferson Mar was formally arraigned in the Jefferson Mar-ket Police Court to-day and held for trial. Carpenter informed the police where the property was hidden and it was recovered. No mention was made in court of Oscar Creamer, the temporary bookkeeper, who devised and was principal in the scheme of robbing the firm. The latter is believed to be on his way to Europe.

Prospects Bright For Olcott's Plan. New York, April 7.—There was a rush to deposit Richmond Terminal securities under the Olcott plan to-day, and the prospects of the plan have materially brightened. In fact, it is now probable that a ma ened. In fact, it is now probable that a ma-jority of the Richmond Terminal securities will be deposited before April 14 and that the plan will then be declared effective. If this is done the syndicate will then be called on for its subscriptions of \$14,000,000, and the progress of the reorganization will be more rapid.

Montreal Elevators Glutted. MONTREAL, April 7.—All the agents along the lines of the Central Pacific Railway have been notified to accept no more grain for storage in Montreal. There are almost 2,000,000 bushels stored in the elevators here for the opening of navigation, and the ele-vators are filled to their utmost capacity.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

THE cotton crop of the Gulf coast in Mexico s a failure. EFFORTS are being made in Canada to form

THE London wool market is advancing for the first time in months. VERMONT has yielded only a quarter crop

of maple sugar this season MEXICAN merchants have petitioned for tax on commercial travelers. THE Alleone copper mine at Red Jacket,

Mich., will shut down Saturday, probably for W. H. Boykin, of Dallas, Tex., has assigned. Stock on hand, \$25,000; preferred creditors,

GERNAN Government statistics show that the trade with the United States has largely fallen off during the year. BRITISH medical and horticultural papers are renewing their attacks upon American and Canadian apples, because of an alleged use of arsenic in orchards.

THE returns issued by the London Board of Trade for March show that the imports increased £7.250.000 and the exports de-creased £10,000,00, as compared with those for the corresponding month last year. Sters have been taken toward the organization of a big sugar refining company, backed by not less than 100 of the leading sugar distributors of the country, with refineries on Staten Island. Erastus Wiman is taking an interest in the movement.

GALL, Anderson & Co., wholesale lumber merchants of Toronto, who recently armaged a composition with their creditors, find themselves unable to carry out their agreement and have now made a complete assignment. Liabilities, about \$150,000. Chicago seamen's unions are agitating a strike to compel Captain Alexander McRae,

who has a general contract for leading and unloading vessels at the principal docks, to to pay union wages, 25 cents an hour, in-stead of 20 cents. Forty thousand men would go out and tie up all the shipping of the lakes in case of a strike.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

A RENEWAL of the Canadian Pacific strike Atchison gross earnings for March (approximated), including St. Louis and San Francisco, \$3255,498; increase, \$78,519.

An injunction obtained by the grocers of Wichita, Kan., against the railroads, on the freight-rate question, has been dissolved.

THE Lehigh Valley shops at Easton, Pa., will be closed three days a week until further notice. The shops employ 600 men. THE Southern Pacific Company has notified its conductors to dishonor all tickets issued by the Santa Fe, sold at San Diego or Los

THE transfer of the Blue Line Electric Railroad at Newark, O., owned by Judge Altgelt, of Chicago, was made last night to the Newark and Granville Electric Com-pany for \$100,000. Connections will be made to make it a belt line system.

THE Clover Leaf Line, otherwise the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, has almost completed arrangements for new terminals in St. Louis. Heretofore the road's terminals have been in East St. Louis, traffic across the river being taken care of on the Eads bridge. It is said that within a few months the L. and N. and O. and M. will also cross to St. Louis proper. A converge of the lines operating be-

tween St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul will tween St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Will be held Saturday at Chicago to further consider the question of the application of the lowest short-line passenger rates from Texas points to St. Paul by way of St. Louis and Chicago. At present the rates by these roads are from \$4 to \$5 higher than those by the more direct lines, although the difference in time and service is all in their favor.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT Keifer, O., Marshall McDonald's store. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000.

AT Dennison, Tex., N. M. Sherbourne's business house. Caspar's United States clothing store was damaged. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$5,500. Incendiarism charged. Ar Pullman, Ill., the Market Hall, which originally cost the town \$30,000. Total loss, \$50,000. Many stall keepers lost small amounts. Cause, an overturned pan of hot

Ar Austin, Mich., R. J. Jones' Hotel and barn, Loven & Stevens' general store, F. W. Andrews' printing house, L. H. George's ment market, the Odd Fellows' Hall, G. A. R. Hall and A. A. Lavene's dwelling. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$3,000.

AT Halbertstown, a Hebrew settlement near Millville, N. J., a forest fire did great damage to cut wood and standing timber. The fire was caused by a crowd of Italians burning the grass in an old field, Hayes' farm. A large lot of cordwood, owned by Hon. B. Lee, of Trenton, was stocked near by awaiting transportation, and it fells prey to the flames. Mr. Lee is the principal loser.

IT FAILED TO EXPLODE.

Forty Quarts of Nitro-Glycerine Dropped Into an Oil Well but Not Discharged-A Remarkable Incident-The Cause of the Failure a Mystery.

The eccentricity of nitro-glycerine was never better displayed than at the Grover Cleveland Oil Company's well on the Kelly farm, last Tuesday. Since oil operators first began to use the dangerous compound to break up the sand rock in their wells, it has given frequent instances of its treacherous qualities.

ous qualities.

Without apparently any cause, and when shooters who were in charge of it believed it to be safest, whole magazines have exploded, leaving only holes in the ground. At other times wagons filled with it have been overturned and the cans tossed about, and dinged, but it failed to go off. When it goes it gives no warning, and the shooter always knows that in case of an accident to his wagon he will either come out all right or his friends will have to search carefully for remnants of have to search carefully for remnants of

The Kelly well is located about two miles and a half southwest of McDonald. It had been drilled to the fifth sand, but was dry in that formation. Some oil was found in in that formation. Some oil was found in the fourth sand, about 50 feet above the fifth, and the owners decided to she that stratum. The Acme Torpedo Com-pany was engaged to put in a 40-quart shot. This was done, and the shooter announced

that the glycerine had been exploded.

There was a good deal of gas in the well, and when the drillers let down the tools, to their astonishment, the 1,200 pounds of iron dropped without resistance to the bottom of the hole. They then ran the bailer and brought up over a bucket full of nitroglycerine, which they dumped on the der-

Without waiting for orders they left the derrick, shut down the well and went to derrick, shut down the well and went to McDonald. The torpedo company's shooter went to the well and put in a squib, exploding the glycerine which remained in the bottom of the well. It was evident that when the drillers ran the tools they had pushed the 40 quarts of glycerine down 50 feet, and finally crushed the shell on the bottom without exploding it.

It is the only time in the history of the oil country that such a thing has occurred. In many wells, when it was thought the

In many wells, when it was thought the shot had gone off, the tools have been run, but in every case the explosion that fol-lowed made junk of the tools and ruined the

WORLD'S FAIR CROOKEDNESS.

The President of the Nebraska Commission Dismissed in Disgrace.

LINCOLN, NEB., April 7 .- For some time there has been a disposition on the part of the majority of the Nebraska World's Fair Commissioners to criticise the action of President Strange, of the board. Mr. Strange is the disbursing officer, but is absent in Texas and has failed to make an

accounting as requested.

At to-day's session the board declared the office of President vacant, at the same time instructing the Attorney General to insti-tute legal proceedings against Strange and his bondsmen to compel a full and complete

SENTENCED IN ITALY.

The Murderous Companions of Red Nose Mike Get a Salty Dose,

PITTSTON, April 7 .- News has been received here that Beverrino and Villalia. the two Italians concerned with Red Nose Mike in the murder of Paymaster McClure, have been tried in Italy, where they fled after the murder, and found guilty. Bever-rino was sentenced to life imprisonment and Villalia to 20 years.

Hard Times in Old Mexico.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., April 7.-According to reports received from points on the line of the Mexican National Railroad the cattle business is in a deplorable condition. Bones of hundreds of animals which have died recently are being put in huge piles at every station and stock are dying of starvation. Crops in most places are lost for the year.

HUNDREDS OF HOMES

Opened Indian Reservations.

SISSETON TO BE FIRST SETTLED. Boomers on the Oklahoma Border Have

Their Hopes Deferred. THE SCENES ON THE BOUNDARY LINE

ST. PAUL, April 7 .- Governor Mellette, lar soldiers to keep order in that neighborcome to blows over any of the large number

The crowds continue to gather around the boundary of the reservation in anticipation of the rush for lands, and all have now about learned that the first settlers of the lands will take precedence of the filers. By this addition of force from South Dakota, with the further help of the regulars and the large force of Indian police, it does not seem that there will be any trouble of a serious nature.

Settlers Camping Out in Wagons. by train loads and the number is increasing daily. Hundreds are driving their stock, and the weather is so mild that they occupy their covered wagons at night with no dis-

The reported crooked dealings of the land agents causes indignation among those who desire to see the reservation occupied by actual settlers. It is generally understo that Government agents have been at Brown's Valley several days quietly in-specting the business methods of various locating firms, and are now at Watertown.

Interesting developments are expected there and a general order defeating the aims

there and a general order defeating the aims of the sharpers may be expected soon.

A dispatch from Kingfisher, O. T., says: Since Judge Sackett left yesterday for Washington with duplicate reports of the Indian allotments the report of delay in the opening of the reservations has been confirmed. It is not probable that the lands will be opened for settlement before the 18th, and perhaps not before the 22d of April. The delay was caused by the failure of the mail to get the reports to Wash-

The Indians Get the Choice Acres,

the mad rush still continues.

The number of wagons coming in is multiplied every day. The Rock Island Bailroad, had it not extraordinary facilities, Railroad, had it not extraordinary facilities, would be blocked with the passenger and freight traffic. Thousands of settlers, patent medicine fakirs, gamblers, thieves, confidence men and every conceivable class of people are constantly arriving in considerable numbers. It is reported that the thieves have been warned against danger ahead, and their industry has been plied with less damage to the public for the last

24 hours. Prices of provisions, though slightly advanced, are not unreasonably high, and the vast crowds are mostly good-natured and making the best of the unexpected delay in

BUILDING A BAILROAD IN A DAY.

Little Thing Like a Right of Way. SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., April 7 .-People were astounded this morning when they awoke and learned that a street railway was being built in the town, notwithstanding that no ordinance has been passed by the Town Council giving the right to any company to occupy any street with a track. At day-break an army of workmen began work on the rocky road between the new streat bridge and Second street. The men were employes of the Allentown and Bethlehem Rapid Transit Company. By noon all the ties along the entire street were laid and about half the slingers and rails were

Simultaneously with the breaking of th ground, Mr. Sweitzer, Superintendent of overhead construction, started his men at digging holes for trolley poles. He said he would finish to-morrow night. Cars will be running to the corner of Second and New streets by May 1.

WHITMAN'S SMALL PORTUNE

He Left an Estate Valued at \$3,500-A Fund

to Be Started, CAMDEN, N. J., April 7 .- The will of Walt Whitman was admitted to probate to day. The poet's entire estate, exclusive of royalties from his writings, amounts to about \$3,500. Of this sum \$2,000 is in cash, and the house and lot on Mickle street where he lived is assessed at \$1,500. To relatives and friends Whit-man bequests \$2,850, and the balance of his estate to his brother, Edward L. Whitman. An effort is to be made to raise by popular subscription a sufficient sum to preserve Whitman's residence intact so his home will always be open to his admirers who visit this city.

CHARLEY ROSS AGAIN BOBS UP.

tity the Old Boy.

St. Louis, April 7:-A local paper here prints a story that the missing Charley Ross has been found at Benton, Mo. So strong is the evidence which has been submitted to relatives that one is now en route from Philadelphia to make an effort at identifica

past were such as to rouse the interest of Sparks, who set on foot an inquiry. The relative now en route is expected in Benton

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Soon to Be Founded in Two Newly

of South Dakots, to-day directed the Sheriffs of Codington, Grant, Day, Marshall and Roberts counties, which adjoin the Sisseton reservation lands to be opened next week, to summon 100 each for a posse and take charge of the Sisseton reservation when the Government lets go at noon of the 15th. They will be backed by the entire State militia, and there are already on hand at near Bowmansville, Minn., 200 or 300 reguhood, should the boomers seem likely to of choice claims.

Settlers are arriving at Brown's Valley comfort.

ure of the mail to get the reports to Washington soon enough to satisfy the Interior Department, hence Sackett was wired to report in person with the allotments.

The town sites are all surveyed, but the surveyors from the western counties have a long and difficult road to travel before their reports can be officially delivered. Maps showing the Indian allotments have been published and placed on sale here, and they show that the Indians will control nearly all the wood and water in the reservation and the choicest land. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by all who have examined the maps, and the "policy that gives the worthless blanket Indians the best of the territors of the control of the co tory after paying them for the land more than it is worth" is loudly denounced, but

the opening of the reservation

The Company Doesn't Stop to Secure

A Relative En Route to Missouri to Iden-

The young man supposed to be Charley Ross applied to H. G. Sparks, of Benton, for work, saying he had been tramping and was tired of it. His recollections of the



LOST

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TO KNOW WHO TO BELIEVE. YOU CAN SWALLOW THESE FACTS, because they digest very easily. The substance of this is not QUOTED WITH MAGNETIC POISON. These are the words dictated by an HONORABLE FIRM, not mere talk put together to act as bait for those that do not use the necessary amount of good discretion. They contain the WORDS OF TRUTH and here they are:



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A medicine that has been a household remedy for sixty years and used in that time by more than 200,000,000 persons must have great merit. Such a medicine is found in Brandreth's Pills. This fact demonstrates the value of these pills better than any statement of the proprietors. It will be observed that the dose required to cure is small. One or two pills taken every night for ten or twenty days will cure dyspepsia, costiveness, rheumatism, liver complaint, biliousness, or any disease arising from

an impure state of the blood. Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, and safe to take at any time.

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—SHARESPEARE.

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> DRAPERIES, - 121/40 to \$8 50 a yard

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81, 83, 85, 87 and 89 FIFTH AVENUE.