

GEN. LEW WALLACE, who goes to Constantinople as American Minister, beside being a diplomat of no ordinary ability, is a romance writer of brilliant brilliancy.

THE North American says that it is understood that the new Commissioner of Agriculture will not undertake at present to raise bullocks from breakfast cuttings.

JAY GOULD controls 50,000 miles of railway and owns 90,000 shares of Western Union telegraph stock. When he checks a check for millions he can't remember a month afterwards whether it was for five or ten.

At the close of business on Saturday notices had been received at the Treasury Department for the continuance of \$209,478,890 of five per cent. bonds. In most cases the bonds have already been received at the Department.

GENERAL WALKER, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued orders stating that Joseph T. Temple, of Philadelphia, has contributed \$25,000 towards the statue of General Reynolds, and inviting all Posts to contribute.

The Chief Signal Officer announces that Mexico enters, by the Downsville (Texas) and Tampico (Mexico) cable into meteorological connection with the United States Signal Service, and that this country will receive data from Mexico, Vera Cruz and Tampico hereafter.

SINCE July 1, 1886, 6,120 miles of new railroad mail service has been established by the Postoffice Department. The extension of this service for the preceding year from July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880, when 5,229 miles of new service was established, shows an increase of 891 miles.

The London Standard says of the new translation, that the oldest book in the English language, referring to the New Testament, has been so revised as to deprive it of much of its beauty, and if the new version is even to be generally used, it will have to be regarded as a many alterations disfigured.

ALL towns with a population of over five thousand elect a superintendent of public schools, whose action will be independent of that of the county superintendent. This will give many counties several superintendents, thereby increasing the expenses of the system, but it is to be hoped the public will get the worth of their money.

THE confederacy of BRASS and IRON, who were joined at Lebanon, for the murder of J. EDWIN RAYNER, in order to obtain life insurance money has just been made public. It states that THOMAS, who was admitted, was one of the principal actors in the conspiracy. The guilt of WALTER SPRENGER and J. EDWIN RAYNER, who were also charged, is conclusively shown.

COMMISSIONER LEI, DEPT. of the Agricultural Bureau, has resigned, and Mr. GEORGE B. LOUIS, of Massachusetts, is his successor. This is a change which is very much for the better. Mr. LEI did much well, and was not without ability of a certain kind, but he did not know how to develop the potentialities of the department which he administered.

CENSUS Bulletin, No. 115, just issued, shows that the centre of population, according to the census of 1880, is in latitude 29 degrees 41 minutes, 38 seconds north and longitude 81 degrees 39 minutes 59 seconds west. This places it in Kentucky one mile from the south bank of the Ohio river, and one and a half miles southeast of the village of Taylorsville.

The army worm has appeared at Watertown, N. Y., destroying all kinds of vegetation. Hundreds of acres of pasture land are covered by a heavy green thing. Reports from the State of New York, and Kentucky indicate that the ravages of the worms extend over the whole of Northern New York. Serious consequences are feared. Many farmers are greatly alarmed.

HAVING done their best to get rid of paying the fraudulent indebtedness which was fastened upon them during the HERMAN period of their history, the people of Williamsport are now endeavoring to make the best of a bad matter. The city authorities have levied a tax for the payment of defaulted bonds, and will make an attempt to remind their outstanding debt at a lower rate of interest.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic manufactures from the United States during the month of April, 1885, were \$94,129,014, and during April, 1880, \$22,005,074. For the four months ending April 30, 1881, \$11,575,727, and for the four months ending April 30, 1884, \$10,814,474. For the ten months ending April 30, 1885, \$123,133,801, and for the same period in 1884, \$23,814,787.

REARNEY, the representative hoodlum of San Francisco, recently began to build a \$100,000-a-dollar house, and his friends are wondering where on earth he got the money. The mystery is not very profound one. His explanation is that REARNEY has not been a demagogue by nothing. After the manner of his kind, he has spouted state sedition to some purpose, and put money in his purse between thieves. They all do it.

THERE is at least some prospect of a new movement among the officers of the insurance companies under whose names unscrupulous agents and examining agents have been speculating on the lives of old and infirm persons. An investigation of a notable case is now being made by an officer of a company in which a policy of insurance was obtained, and the prompt arrest and conviction of the parties interested in the swindling operation, is anticipated as soon as the evidence of the facts in the case can be secured.

It is currently reported that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company has secured control of the Erie Railway, and will assume the direction of its operation about July 1. It is no secret that Mr. VANBUREN purchased a large interest in the road last winter.

The report of its absorption by the Lake Shore is correct, there will be a radical change in the policy of the Erie. Changes as far as possible will be effected. It is said that as soon as the bargain can be consummated, two of the present directors will be supplanted by two of the VANBURENS.

The Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, at Philadelphia, is received. There are 121 children under its care and they are trying to give them all, beside a common education, training in some business by which they will be able to earn their own living. Much interest is given to music, as many are gifted in that way, and as teachers, owners of instruments, choirs, etc. It is hoped that many will find employment. Manufacturers of various kinds, chiefly brooms and brushes, amounted in 1884, to \$3,670,911. They have published, in raised letters, school readers, geography, philosophy, history, astronomy, and a good selection of miscellaneous reading. It has pupils from New Jersey and Delaware, and these States make it proportionate appropriation. This institution was incorporated in 1832, so that it is nearly 50 years old. Among its officers, are found several names familiar in Pennsylvania's philanthropic work.

An appeal had been issued by the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic to the comrades over the State to aid in the fund started by citizens of Philadelphia by a subscription of \$25,000 to erect at Gettysburg a monument to the memory of Major General JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS, killed at Gettysburg while he was in the act of accomplishing a movement which really saved the Federal army. It is entirely fitting that such contributions should be made, but it is also to be hoped that the givers to this fund be not confined to the Posts of the Grand Army. If Pennsylvania owes a monument to any man, it is to JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS, and we earnestly hope that the people of the State will honor themselves in the aid for raising a monument to the gallant soldier.

JAY COOKE'S recovery from his financial disaster, says an exchange, is a result of interest. He has paid all his debts, and has recovered his splendid home near Philadelphia. When THOMAS BROWN, who was his banker, and carried the United States Bank down with him, he ruined thousands of men in all parts of the country. When Jay Cooke failed there was naturally great distress and solicitude, but he then assured his creditors that their deposits would be paid, that his liabilities would be redeemed, and he has fulfilled his promise. Each dollar he owes against Jay Cooke in 1873 is today worth all of \$1,500. He is the first man, failing under similar circumstances, who has recovered as he has done, and the result is well worthy of newspaper commendation.

MANY questions have been done in the name of the law, and here is one of them. A so-called Shepherd's fold for vagrants near New York, conducted by one H. E. COVLEY, was broken up by the police as an imposition, the institution being about as vile as it is possible to make such a place by knavery and hypocrisy. Under a law of New York, institutions opened as a refuge for juvenile delinquents receive \$2,000 annually, an enormous amount. COVLEY has sued the State for recovery of this sum and lately got a verdict in his favor. Now as his "fold" has never been recognized, he will get this large sum, which his lawyers say he can put in his own pocket and take his own time to disburse. Could anything be more ridiculous and absurd in law?

PUTTING UP THE SHUTTERS. Members of business firms sometimes retire from business, either because they are tired of active life, or prefer to put their capital into something else. But when this happens the business does not stop. It goes on pretty much as usual. It goes on because there is a demand for whatever is produced, and because no branch of business depends upon any single individual. And what is true of ordinary business enterprise is true of politics. Mr. COVLEY, being either weary of public life or disgusted with a President and Senate which would not let him have his own way, has retired from political life. We have no hard words for Mr. COVLEY. He is a brilliant man, a dominating mind, and a happily imperious leader. He has been of service to the Republican party, and the party has recognized him and his services by giving him a large share in its affairs and about twenty years of prominence in publication. Mr. COVLEY retires from the firm doing business under the name and style of "the Republican party."

But the firm is not about to put up the shutters and close out its business. Mr. COVLEY did not establish the firm in business. It was doing a lively volume of business before he came into it. It did a large stroke of business during his connection with it. And it will continue to do a large stroke of business now that he has taken himself and his capital out of it. We, who remain in the firm, may regret his withdrawal. But his absence will be of much greater moment to him than it can be to the party. Sometimes men arrive at the conclusion that they are rather larger than a political party, and when they do that there is nothing left for them to do but to seek more room in which to disport themselves. When a boy outgrows his clothes he must have a new suit. When men feel cramped by their environment they can do no better than to get out of their environment. The chicken does that when it pecks a hole in its shell and bursts it. That is the law. All creatures obey it by instinct, unless some other law conflicts with the impulse and suppresses it.

There is nothing extraordinary, then, in the retirement of Mr. COVLEY from public life. And there is nothing to cry about. He found himself "cribbed, cabined, and confined," and he took himself off in his own way. Whether it was an act of wisdom or not is of very little consequence to anybody except himself. He is his own master. Slavery is abolished in the United States. It is not lawful even to reduce a white man to slavery. The Republican party, fresh from its labors in securing universal liberty of person, could not afford to permit any man, how-

ever great, to ordain a new species of slavery. This is a republic, not an autocracy. An autocrat could not breathe our air. There can be no subject class in this country. We elect a President, who is expected to be President. We elect Senators who are expected to legislate, and not to do executive business. It begins to look as if the country was coming to a rational understanding of the duties of public men and we are glad of it.

BIBLE REVISION. An event of very great importance has transpired since this paper went to press last week. This event is no less than the publication of a revised copy of the Sacred Scriptures of the New Testament. The publication closed a seven years period of intelligent, devout, and painstaking work in which the ablest and most conscientious Christian leaders participated. There is some danger that people will misapprehend the nature of this great work. It is not a new translation of the New Testament, as some suppose, but a careful revision of the authorized, or King James version. A great many new facts have come to light, since the authorized version displaced the old Bishops' version, and these facts relate to the meaning of certain Greek words in large part.

The revised Scriptures should be received on their merits solely. And we may state at once that nothing has been done to disturb the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. Doctrinally the New Testament stands just where it did before. But mis-translations, and misapprehensions of the text have been remedied, and interpolations have been dropped. Some of the passages in the authorized version have long been known to have been parts of the original manuscripts. They are marginal notes and comments placed on the original manuscripts by investigators from time to time. Again, many obsolete words have been dropped and words now in use and with distinct meaning, substituted. The object has been to give us the New Testament in the best English of to-day. The Board of Revision may not have succeeded wholly perhaps in securing so desirable an end, but the revised copy, by arrangement, and by verbal expressions certainly does read rather more like a plain statement of facts and faith than the old.

We shall agree that any violent tampering with sacred books is not in the interest of religion. Had the Board done anything like that it could not fail to invite harsh comment. But, as we set out by saying, the fundamental truths of our system remain unchanged. The objection of tenet urged against the revised version is that it disturbs the faith which crystallizes around the language of the authorized version. But the same objection was urged against the King James version in its day, and it was many years before the version we have all known became the standard. It will not do to say that faith depends upon the canonization of what is known to be error. Such faith cannot save anybody. It is not faith at all, but a sort of blind assent. The mistake has been in insisting upon the absolute infallibility of the letter of the Bible. The best scholars have known better than that for a century. If there is a single sentence in the authorized version that cannot be found in the most authentic originals, then truth demands the removal of that sentence. The truth injures nobody. The Christian world cannot be forced to accept the revised version, and hence there can be no valid objection to giving it a careful examination. It will, of course, supplant the King James version in the course of time. But its acceptance must be left to the people themselves. They will miss some texts over which men have fought and bled like gladiators, but the fact that the texts have been tentatively dropped and diviled rather than unity the Christian world is of itself enough to commend the revised version to tens of thousands. That is a gain at least.

JACOB WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, last week confirmed as Collector of the Port of New York, was born in Bedford, Westchester county, New York, October 10, 1817. He was educated at the Union Academy, in Bedford; after which he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1858 he was elected a member of the New York Assembly, and re-elected in 1859. In 1854 he was first elected to the State Senate. He was next elected county judge, a position which he held for twelve years, and three terms. During the war he was chairman of the Military Committee to raise and organize troops in his district, and was for six years being, and Inspector of the Seventh Brigade of the New York National Guard. He re-entered the State Senate in 1872, since which time he has been regularly re-elected. In 1874 he was unanimously chosen permanent pro tem. This place he has held for several years since.

Some time since charges affecting the official integrity of Colonel J. O. P. BROWN, disbursing officer of the Post Office Department, were preferred against him by an employe of the department. Under directions from Postmaster General James A. through investigation was made by Post Office Inspector TRIDELL. As a result of his investigations, Inspector TRIDELL reported and presented a report to the Postmaster General, who states that none of the charges or accusations were sustained in any particular by the evidence taken, thus completely exonerating Colonel BROWN from any official misconduct.

The limit of \$250,000,000, at the option of presenting the registered five per cent. for continuation of 23 was fixed, has been exceeded by notices received Tuesday at the Treasury. It is not yet determined what course to pursue relative to the notices in excess. The matter will be laid before the Cabinet.

Two million copies of the revised Testament have, it is said, been sold already, which means that the publication, from a purely business point of view, will be exceedingly profitable. The business has been managed with a shrewdness which would have done credit to a Connecticut Yankee. By carefully gauging the opinion, and by issuing it simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic, the British publishers have been able to make a competition was possible. But why were they allowed such a monopoly, seeing that the new edition was the joint production of English and American scholarship?

The Supreme Court at Harrisburg Monday affirmed the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, that the Reading Railroad stockholders' meeting of May 14th was a legal one, and that Mr. FULTON S. BROWN and his associates are therefore the duly elected president and managers of that company. The opinion of the majority of the Court was read by Judge MERCER, and was concurred in by Judges PAXSON, GORNON and GREEN. The dissenting opinion read by Judge TRUSKEY was concurred in by Chief Justice SHARROW and Judge STRICKLER.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD and Secretaries BLAINE, WISDOM and KIRKWOOD will participate in the ceremonies at the national cemetery at Gettysburg on Decoration Day. Governor HOYT and staff, with the heads of Departments and both Houses of the Legislature, have accepted invitations to be present. Hon. JONAS C. BROWN, of Michigan, will deliver the address. The official party will arrive on Monday morning and remain until Tuesday evening.

EX-SENATOR BRUCE, succeeds Hon. G. W. SCHOFIELD, as Register of the Treasury. President GARFIELD by his appointment "recognizing" the colored people. But aside from the recognition of the appointment is a good one, for six years service in the Senate, where unlike his predecessor he represented the majority of the people of Mississippi, showed him to be a diligent and able public servant. He was universal respect, which is more than can be said for some of his colleagues.

The Sanitary Committee of Wilkes-Barre set a force of men at work on Saturday morning to build a pest-house on the west side of the city. The matter in the city became greatly excited over the matter, and applied to Judge WOODWARD, who granted an injunction restraining the city from proceeding with the work. If other ground cannot be obtained within the city limits on one of the public lots.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that parties buying policies of insurance upon the lives of individuals can only claim the amount of money actually paid them out of the policy. Any excess collected from a company can be recovered in a Court of law by the heirs of the person insured. This decision is a matter of fact of interest for parties who are interested in the speculative life insurance business.

In the case of LEIDY vs. PROCTOR, the Supreme Court of this State rendered a decision that a person who has a property interest in a building, and who is the owner of the same, cannot be held liable for the same, unless he has a right to the same, and he has not.

SECRETARY WINDOM will, within a day or two, appoint a committee to investigate charges which have been preferred against the late Senator DOVOS, of the San Francisco Mint.

HON. GLENN W. SCHOFIELD, of this State, Register of the Treasury, was last week appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Judge of the Court of Claims.

The Republican primaries were held in Lancaster on Saturday, and both sides claim the victory. Large crowds were gathered to witness the success of the whole lot.

The United States Senate, after a two months and a half annular and tempestuous extra session, adjourned on Friday last, sine die.

The graded school will close, for the current year, to-morrow, Friday. The closing exercises will begin at 2 P. M.

HARRISBURG LETTER. Special Correspondence of the Reporter. HARRISBURG, May 14, 1885.—In the Senate on Tuesday morning, 11th inst., Mr. ALEXANDER, Democrat, offered the following resolution:

Resolved (by the Senate if the House concur), That we heartily endorse the course of Senators Conkling and Platt in resigning their seats as members of the Senate of the United States, and recommend that Senators Cameron and Mitchell do likewise.

Mr. Alexander stated that the Legislature a few weeks ago endorsed the position of the Republican United States Senators, and no reason had arisen for a change of base. On motion of Mr. Cooper, the resolution was referred to a committee, the attendance of Senators was small. Mr. ROSS moved that the consideration of the Mexican position bill be postponed.

Mr. DAVIES suggested that it be modified, so as to include the consideration of the bill on the one of a similar character, introduced by the Governor two years ago. He was opposed to allowing persons outside the State a pension, who would be entitled to one under the provisions of the act provided they had served in a Pennsylvania regiment. It also would enable rich people to partake of its benefits. It should be made to apply to persons in needy circumstances. Mr. ROSS supported the bill, and expressed a willingness to have reasonable amendments incorporated in it. At the instance of Mr. ROSS, the bill was postponed for the present.

Mr. HOBBS compared the foundation of the building to a fort and suggested that it be used for National Guard purposes. He doubted the necessity of the proposed institution. Mr. ROSS and Cooper proceeded being conducted in a quiet orderly and creditable way, proving conclusively that the statesmen can behave themselves if they want to. Adjourned until Monday evening.

A concurrent resolution that the Legislature shall be abolished at the expiration of the present contract, or, immediately, if practicable, was referred to the committee on Judiciary General. There was no objection to the resolution, and it was adopted.

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The bill was passed finally by the following vote: Yeas, 33; nays, 4. Messrs. Grady, Philadelphia; Hervey, Adams; Laird, Westmoreland, and McHenry, Co. Laid, and the negative.

Mr. Laird called up on third reading House bill to prevent fraud at the primary elections of the Democratic party in Westmoreland County. Mr. ZETZEL raised the point of order that the bill was unconstitutional inasmuch as it creates new offices and provides for the punishment of persons for offenses which are not defined by statutes. The point was against it. The bill was then passed until 3 P. M.

The afternoon session of the Senate on Thursday was devoted to the consideration of bills on second reading. The following, among others, were passed through that stage: To provide for the organization of the signal corps to be attached to the National Guard. Providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the operations of companies insuring lives upon the plan of assessments.

To fix the regular sessions of the Supreme Court permanently in the city of Philadelphia. To provide for the granting by the Supreme Court of new trials in criminal cases. House bill providing for the printing of 10,000 additional copies of Small's handbook was passed second reading. The vote on the Westmoreland primary election bill was reconsidered on motion of Mr. HALL. Mr. Jones called up bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this State for the purpose of amendment. Mr. LAWRENCE desired its passage through second reading in its present shape. Mr. DAVIES expressed his surprise that the Senator from Philadelphia should call up the bill when so few Senators were present.

The chair (Lieutenant Governor Stone) made the announcement that the clerk could not find the bill were considered to-day it would be defeated. Mr. LAWRENCE said he was particularly interested in its passage because of the sentiment among his people. They were, perhaps, more interested than he. Mr. Jones stated that his amendment proposed that the manufacture and sale of wine for sacramental purposes should not be prohibited. Withholding the bill from the bill another one was called up and soon after the Senate adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 A. M.

The House was called to order on Thursday morning, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock, when the chaplain made the usual opening prayer, and Chief Clerk HULL read the journal of the previous day's proceedings. The following Senate bills were passed from committees: Providing that no person shall be refused permission to practice as an attorney-at-law on account of sex. Affirmatively. To regulate the time in which summons issued by justices of the peace shall be returnable. Negatively. The calendar of the appropriation bills was taken up and authorized by the House. Making an appropriation of \$7,000 for the salaries of distinguished Pennsylvanians now being prepared to be placed in the old capitol at Washington. Making an appropriation of \$8,000 for boundary monuments on the line between the State of Pennsylvania and the States of Ohio and West Virginia. Making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital. The bill making an appropriation of \$1,000 to the Reading, Philadelphia, was for the third time defeated; yeas, 12; nays, 37. The bill appropriating \$10,000 to the Harrisburg Hospital was also defeated; yeas, 21; nays, 37. The House bill appropriating \$5,000 to the Union Home for Old Ladies, Philadelphia, was also defeated; yeas, 11; nays, 36. These three bills were taken up and passed. The bill making an appropriation of \$1,000 to the Lockman Hospital at Scranton, amounting \$15,000, was passed finally; yeas, 14; nays, 10. The vote by which the Rosine Home appropriation bill was defeated was reconsidered, and the bill postponed for the present. The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the afternoon session of the House, Thursday, several House bills of a local character were disposed of, and the day was given to the consideration of the bill for the amendment of the laws relating to the Lacksawanna Hospital at Scranton, amounting \$15,000, was passed finally; yeas, 14; nays, 10. The vote by which the Rosine Home appropriation bill was defeated was reconsidered, and the bill postponed for the present. The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

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Mr. Laird called up on third reading House bill to prevent fraud at the primary elections of the Democratic party in Westmoreland County. Mr. ZETZEL raised the point of order that the bill was unconstitutional inasmuch as it creates new offices and provides for the punishment of persons for offenses which are not defined by statutes. The point was against it. The bill was then passed until 3 P. M.

The afternoon session of the Senate on Thursday was devoted to the consideration of bills on second reading. The following, among others, were passed through that stage: To provide for the organization of the signal corps to be attached to the National Guard. Providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the operations of companies insuring lives upon the plan of assessments.

To fix the regular sessions of the Supreme Court permanently in the city of Philadelphia. To provide for the granting by the Supreme Court of new trials in criminal cases. House bill providing for the printing of 10,000 additional copies of Small's handbook was passed second reading. The vote on the Westmoreland primary election bill was reconsidered on motion of Mr. HALL. Mr. Jones called up bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this State for the purpose of amendment. Mr. LAWRENCE desired its passage through second reading in its present shape. Mr. DAVIES expressed his surprise that the Senator from Philadelphia should call up the bill when so few Senators were present.

The chair (Lieutenant Governor Stone) made the announcement that the clerk could not find the bill were considered to-day it would be defeated. Mr. LAWRENCE said he was particularly interested in its passage because of the sentiment among his people. They were, perhaps, more interested than he. Mr. Jones stated that his amendment proposed that the manufacture and sale of wine for sacramental purposes should not be prohibited. Withholding the bill from the bill another one was called up and soon after the Senate adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 A. M.

The House was called to order on Thursday morning, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock, when the chaplain made the usual opening prayer, and Chief Clerk HULL read the journal of the previous day's proceedings. The following Senate bills were passed from committees: Providing that no person shall be refused permission to practice as an attorney-at-law on account of sex. Affirmatively. To regulate the time in which summons issued by justices of the peace shall be returnable. Negatively. The calendar of the appropriation bills was taken up and authorized by the House. Making an appropriation of \$7,000 for the salaries of distinguished Pennsylvanians now being prepared to be placed in the old capitol at Washington. Making an appropriation of \$8,000 for boundary monuments on the line between the State of Pennsylvania and the States of Ohio and West Virginia. Making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital. The bill making an appropriation of \$1,000 to the Reading, Philadelphia, was for the third time defeated; yeas, 12; nays, 37. The bill appropriating \$10,000 to the Harrisburg Hospital was also defeated; yeas, 21; nays, 37. The House bill appropriating \$5,000 to the Union Home for Old Ladies, Philadelphia, was also defeated; yeas, 11; nays, 36. These three bills were taken up and passed. The bill making an appropriation of \$1,000 to the Lockman Hospital at Scranton, amounting \$15,000, was passed finally; yeas, 14; nays, 10. The vote by which the Rosine Home appropriation bill was defeated was reconsidered, and the bill postponed for the present. The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

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