

FINANCIAL.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Signs of the Times Not Entirely Flattering.

R. G. Dunn & Co's weekly Review of Trade says: The business of to-day is large. But signs are not entirely flattering as to the business of to-morrow. Another belated fragment of winter which would have been welcome in January came just in time to disturb trade a little, but the volume of business indisputably larger than in any previous year at this season. The tonnage shipped eastward by rail from Chicago continues larger than ever. Railroad earnings thus far reported for March exceed those of any previous year. Bank clearings at New York show a gain over last year of 34 per cent; at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago of 12 per cent, and at all other cities of 11 per cent. All the signs prove that actual shrinkage of consumption is confined to a few lines only, principally those affected directly by the absence of winter, but that in other branches consumption is larger than in any former time. In some cases, as in iron, the only difficulty or danger comes from the fact that a consumption yearly the largest ever known is probably surpassed by a production far beyond all records. Reports from every part of the country represent trade as fairly satisfactory.

Those who labor long to convince themselves that prices of iron and its products must rise, in spite of the unprecedented output, now admit that prices are lower and the market unsettled and close on the morbidization. The offers of Southern iron are the obvious cause. This fact of greatest significance, repeatedly noted here, has been the slackening in demand for finished products, and some occasional new markets in Eastern markets on rails. For billets there are few sellers and no buyers, and the bar mills are running short of orders. In general, consumption is larger than a year ago, but clearly shows recession from the great rush of last fall. The coal market is demoralized.

In dry goods a prevailing feature is the extreme caution of buyers, except from the South, which does a larger business than ever, but the state of trade on the whole is discouraging. Another important failure comes at a time when banks had begun to seek commercial paper more freely. Importers are rushing in goods in anticipation of a change of tariff, but in these goods it is between seasons. In men's wools trade is limited and many mills are not supplied with orders, and in cottons, while sales are fair in volume, the present high price of material affects profits. Cotton has been steady, wool is dull and weaker, the very best Ohio fleeces commanding only 33 to 34 cents at Boston, and demands being neglected.

The monetary situation has changed for the better more distinctly than any other. The Treasury having found means to pay out during the week \$4,000,000 more than it has taken in. The stock market is afflicted with deadly dullness. To all appearance, the outside public now uses the market only for the purpose of selling when there is any rally. The railroads are doing a large business, but most stocks are so held and so managed that the public is not invited.

Failures during the last seven days number for the United States 25, for Canada 4, total 29, compared with 59 last week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 23 in the United States and 29 in Canada.

THE FIBERIAN OUTRAGES.

Russian Government Annoyed.—Further Details of the Irkutsk Outrages.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily News says the Russian Government has been discreetly impressed by the meetings which have been held in England and America to denounce the outrages committed upon exiles in Siberia.

A correspondent in Siberia sends the details of the Irkutsk affair. He says that the prisoners involved in the affair was excused by the government of having been concerned in the explosion at Zurich last March. They were allowed to live without restraints in Irkutsk, and easily found employment among merchantmen who are opposed to the Russian system of exiling political prisoners to Siberia. All went well until the police discovered that the exiles were printing proclamations and sending them to Moscow. As soon as the authorities learned what was going on, the leaders among the exiles were sent to labor in the mines and the others were told to prepare themselves for a journey into the interior. The unfortunate prisoners appealed in vain, and at last resolved to sell their lives dearly. Baricading themselves in a house they waited an attack. They had been well provided with arms and ammunition by friendly Siberians and they received the troops who were sent to capture them with a heavy volley. A fierce fight ensued, the besieged exiles holding out until a majority of their number were either killed or wounded. After it was all over the ringleader, who had survived the battle, was hanged.

A CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS.

Believers in Crank Erickson's Prediction. Dispoing of their Property.

As the time draws near for the fulfillment of Crank Erickson's prophecy of the simultaneous inundation and destruction of San Francisco, Oakland, Chicago and New York, by an earthquake, April 11, believers at Oakland, Cal., are becoming more and more excited.

They are selling real estate at half its value, and disposing of other property for a song to second-hand dealers. They say they will move to the surrounding hills, out of harm's way. There will be an organized heira, and daily prayer meetings will be held until the night of the 13th.

A magnificent piece of property, assessed at \$10,000, was sold for \$5,000, and all the furniture in a 9 room house went for \$35. One devotee gave away several corals of wood, saying he would not need it.

Express Office Robbers Caught.

W. Scaries and W. C. Payne were arrested for robbing the Northern Pacific Express office at Brainerd, Minn., of \$15,000 about a year ago. The men have been living at Missoula, Mont., about six months and were tracked by detectives. Both, previous to the robbery, were in the employ of the Express Company.

CURSE OF SPECULATION.

Non-Producers Absorb the Wealth of the Land.—Statistician Dodge's March Report.

The prevailing depression in American agriculture is treated by the statistician, J. H. Dodge, in the March report of the department of agriculture. He says it has been noted in nearly every country, but it is less severe here than elsewhere. Though prices of implements, utensils and fabrics are also low, the farmer's interest account is unimpaired and his mortgage harder to lift. The main cause of low prices is referred to the inexorable law of supply and demand. Corn and wheat and other staples are cheap on account of overproduction. Immigration has increased the population 5,000,000 in 10 years. Inter-continental lanes have been carved into farms free to natives and foreigners, opening millions of acres to cultivation. Railroad extension has stimulated production and overwhelmed the East with foreign products.

Mr. Dodge says while there is excess of production of a few staples like wheat, and there are insufficient supplies of many other necessary products and a total absence of scores of others which should finish profitable employment to rural labor, there is too narrow a range of cropping. Diversification is essential to agricultural salvation. Farmers are suffering for want of hundreds of millions of dollars that the sweat of the brows and dexterity of hands might produce in raw materials for scores of old and new industries.

The statistician treats of what he characterizes as the folly of wheat growers insisting on going to the antipodes for binder twine, while one million acres of flax fiber is wasted in adjoining fields and when the yield grows enough in six months to bind the wheat of the world. This is, he says, exceeded only by the twine folly of the cotton growers, who are wild to go to India for jute, when it will grow in their cotton fields as readily as weeds. Depression more intense will result, it is predicted, if farmers continue to restrict their efforts, walk in the narrow paths turned and seek to live and die in the same overdone and profitless routine.

Another serious cause of depression, he says, is the exorbitant share of the farmer's products taken by the middlemen and carriers. The army of dealers in futures disturb the natural flow of trade, check exportation by a temporary rise, to be followed by lower prices and greater fluctuations. Speculators depress prices when farmers are full and boom them when farmers have nothing to sell, as at present. The community is infested with pestilential swarms of non-producers. The curse of speculation blights and consumes the result of honest industry. Leeches fasten on every product of labor and suck from it the life-blood of profit. Men who produce nothing, who neither toil on the farms, nor spin in the factories, are absorbing the wealth of the country by combinations.

Ohio Laws.

The McMackin bill governing hours that railway employes should work is now a law. Companies shall neither require nor permit them to work more than 24 consecutive hours in any case, and 12 hours shall be a day's work. Employes can get extra pay for extra hours.

Senator Gammer introduced a bill providing that not more than two officials of the State institutions can be taken from the same county. Senator Corcoran offered a bill providing for the establishment of an institution for dipomaniacs and victims of opium and cocaine. Senator Sutton offered a bill to compel the insurance commissioner to publish in two papers opposite of politics in each county every three months lists of insurance companies authorized to do business in the State.

The bill by Mr. McKelvy, of Belmont county, authorizing the governor to make a deed of certain land in Belmont county to the heirs of Joseph Carl, is now a law. This is done to cure a defect in the title.

The bill imposing a fine of \$5 for every day's absence of members of the legislature absent without leave, passed the house. This is simply a way of forfeiting the pay of such members. A bill has been introduced in the house requiring the board of public works to do the work of the canal commission. This is a move in the interest of economy by discontinuing a needless public body.

NEW PLATE-GLASS WORKS.

The Largest in the World to Be Erected—Capital \$2,000,000.

A company has been organized at Chicago, which its promoters say, will build the largest plate-glass factory in the world at Ellettswood, Indiana, and prove an important factor in competing with foreign glass. The capital stock is fixed at \$2,000,000. The President of the company is Colonel A. L. Conger, of Ohio, and among those associated with him are E. G. Keith, of Chicago, and George T. Perkins, of Akron, O. For some time past Col. Conger has been experimenting at Kokomo, Ind., in the manufacture of plate glass, and the result has been a production of a glass which he says equals the best French plate. "We shall begin building at once," said Col. Conger, the President of the company to day, "and will soon have works at Ellettswood that will turn out 2,000,000 feet of finished glass per day and give employment to about 2,500 men. We have what we believe to be inexhaustible natural gas wells and will give foreign manufacturers active competition."

GOLD BRICK SWINDLER CAUGHT.

He Had Cheated an Old Farmer in New York out of \$7,000.

Detective John T. Norris, of Springfield, O., has just returned from Chicago, where he arrested Jack Sweeney, the notorious gold brick man, who was identified by a snake tattooed on his arm, on a charge of cheating an old farmer named Chapman, living in Adams county, New York, out of \$7,000. The brick was buried on Chapman's farm, and Sweeney went to the farmer and told him that the brick was buried by a friend of his. The old farmer excavated the brick, which Sweeney claimed, and the old farmer paid him \$7,000 for it. Sweeney had a confederate named Linnell, over whom Norris and Plakerton had a lively fight at Columbus recently. Norris captured Linnell and confined him eleven days in a cellar, when he made a confession, leaving no doubt as to Sweeney's guilt.

DEATH OF GEN. CROOK.

THE FAMOUS INDIAN FIGHTER GONE.

A Brief Sketch of His Military Career.

Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., in command of the Department of the Missouri, died at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, at 7:15 o'clock Friday morning, of heart disease.

There had not been the slightest warning that Gen. Crook was not perfectly well. He was at army headquarters all day Thursday, and Thursday night at the hotel appeared to be in his usual good health.

He got up as usual about 7 o'clock Friday morning, and while dressing suddenly said to his wife, "I can't breathe." Mrs. Crook helped him to a sofa and a doctor was at once summoned, but before he could reach the room Gen. Crook was dead.

Gen. Crook had been in command of the Department of the Missouri for several years, succeeding Gen. Schofield. He was born near Dayton, O., September 8, 1818, and graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1842, and was on duty with the Fourth Infantry, in California, in 1846. He was in the Rogue River Expedition in 1850, and commanded the Pitt River Expedition in 1857. In the latter he was wounded by an arrow. He has risen to a Captaincy when, at the beginning of the Civil War he returned to the East and became Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. In 1862 he was wounded at Lewisburg, Va. For his services at Antietam he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A. He was actively engaged in several campaigns during the war, and took part in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, receiving the brevet of Brigadier General and Major General, U. S. A., March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service January 15, 1865. July 28 he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., and assigned to the district of Boise, Idaho, where he remained until 1872, actively engaged in Indian campaigns.

In 1872 he was assigned to the Arizona district, where he quelled serious Indian disturbances. In 1874 he was sent to Wyoming, where, at Powder river, he defeated the unruly Sioux and Cheyennes. He continued his campaign in the Northwest with relentless vigor until, in May, 1875, all of the hostile tribes had yielded. In 1881 Gen. Crook returned to Arizona, where he fought several times to vacate the Indian lands. In the following year when the Chiricahuas went on a raid, he pursued them and made 400 prisoners.

During the two years following no depredations occurred, but in the spring of 1883 the Indians under Geronimo again went on the warpath. Gen. Crook pursued them and forced their surrender under conditions. The President declined to ratify his action, and Gen. Sheridan telegraphed him that the only condition that could be made with Geronimo, was that their lives would be spared. In the meantime Geronimo and some of his men escaped, and Gen. Sheridan having criticized his campaign severely, Gen. Crook only condition that could be made with Geronimo, was that their lives would be spared.

When relieved of the command of the Department of Arizona, Gen. Crook was sent to Omaha, in command of the Department of the Platte. In 1888, on the retirement of Gen. Terry, he was made a major-general and sent to Chicago in command of the Division of the Missouri.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Five Men Perish in a Burning Mine.

A great fire is raging in the Germania Mine, Hurley Wis., and threatens heavy loss of property.

Five miners perished in the burning mine have perished. All efforts to stay the flames have proven unsuccessful.

It was about midnight Tuesday night when fire was discovered in No. 2 shaft, at the third level, in the Germania mine. The alarm was quickly given to the force of men at work in the mine, but in spite of their efforts to escape five, who were between the fifth and sixth level, in the same shaft, were cut off. The men are James Thomas, his son, Joseph Thomas, Hugh Walker, Jimmy Sullivan and William Banks, all miners.

The fire burned fiercely and soon found its way to the surface, and destroyed the shaft house and threatened the engines and boiler house. The entire timbering of the shaft in the rooms in that part of the mine will doubtless be destroyed.

As soon as it became known that the men were in the burning shaft, searching parties were organized and sent into the mine to rescue them and bring them out, or find their bodies. Walker came to the surface once and returned to look for his companion, and there is no doubt that he suffocated and fell down the shaft.

The bodies of Thomas and his son were found in the fourth level, near No. 3 shaft. Could they have gone 25 feet further they would have been saved. The loss thus far is about \$100,000.

THE MISSOURI BALDKNOBBERS.

Not Daunted by Execution and Imprisonment, They're Still at Work.

The "Baldknobbers" have not been subdued by the execution of three of their number and the life imprisonment of several others. They have appeared re-organized in Douglas county. John Dalton and Joseph Plumb, of Walls township were visited by an armed band on the 13th inst., and were served with notice to leave the county by the 18th or suffer the vengeance of the "Baldknobbers." Dalton and Plumb were not to be bullied and they armed themselves, and now await the coming of the regulators. William Murray, who had recently moved to Ripple Hill, where he rented a house and moved in his furniture preparatory to bring his family here. Before he moved into the house, the "Baldknobbers" told him to leave. He stayed and the house and all his furniture was destroyed by an incendiary fire.

PASSENGER TRAINS COLLIDE.

A Coach Telescoped and Four Persons Badly Injured.

Two passenger trains collided at Laval, Wisconsin, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Four passengers were seriously injured and several others slightly hurt. The trains had orders to meet and pass at Laval, and as train No. 4 was heading on the siding the vestibule train struck it between the baggage car and smoker, throwing the latter on its side and telescoping the second coach.

One man's skull was fractured and he cannot possibly recover, two others received injury to their spines which may prove fatal, and another man is thought to be seriously hurt. Miss Jessie Home, en route from Pleasant Grove, Minn., to Nova Scotia, was in the telescoped car, and received bruises about her face to such an extent as to be unable to continue her journey.

LABOR NOTES.

The Illinois Miners' convention declared for eight hours.

Chief Arthur says eight hours is all right at eight-hour pay.

Johnstown (Pa.) plumbers and steamfitters struck for nine hours.

Baltimore stonemasons demand \$4 and eight hours on Saturday.

Omaha Union boilermakers get \$3 50 for nine hours; non-union, \$3.

Some New York clockmakers work fourteen to sixteen hours a day.

Brooklyn framers want 37 cents an hour and nine hours on April 1.

Brooklyn Cornice and Skylight-makers' Union pays \$75 a death.

On April 7 Chicago carpenters want eight hours, and 49 cents an hour.

The Coast Seamen's Union held a parade and celebration at San Francisco on its fifth anniversary.

An engineer employed by the borough of Oxford, Pa., gets \$35 a month. Laborers get \$1 25 a day.

San Francisco stonecutters struck against the employment of strangers while members of the Union were idling.

The Scranton, Pa. steel works, beat the record by an output of 5,429 54 tons with two 6-ton converters.

The Chattanooga Times says negro labor raises, bales and markets at least 80 per cent of the cotton crop.

A new iron-works at Belvernon, Pa., will employ over 400. The Cambria Iron Company has leased the plant at Cumberland, Md., and will double its capacity. The new woolen-mill at Dexter, Me., will soon be running full. A ten-pot window-glass factory will be established at Alexandria, Ind., by Harper & Crozier. They say that British capitalists will put up cotton-mills at Lenover, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

TRIED TO ESCAPE.

Arrest of the Foreign Money Order Clerk at the San Francisco Postoffice.

Postoffice Inspectors Seybold and Irwin and Assistant Postmaster Carr commenced an examination of the accounts of Jas. N. Kennedy, Jr., foreign money order clerk of the San Francisco postoffice, and the books show a shortage of 65 money orders, ranging in value from \$1 to \$200.

Inspector Seybold received a dispatch from the chief of the Secret Service of New York, inquiring about a money order issued in this city Feb. 10 last, payable at London, England, which was reported missing. Inspector Irwin was detailed to make an examination of the records, and Kennedy's manner at once attracted his attention. After a number of futile attempts to escape, Kennedy yielded and, it is said, confessed at first that he had short \$12,000 or \$15,000. He stated he had been drinking freely and speculating.

When Kennedy was turned over to United States Marshal Franks, last evening, \$2,000 in 20 dollar gold pieces and greenbacks, were found concealed on his persons. He is said to have told Franks that the amounts embezzled would reach \$12,000 or \$15,000. Kennedy was appointed clerk in the Post-office by Postmaster Backus, in 1883.

ALARMING PRAIRIE FIRES.

Already 100,000 Acres Devastated in Colorado—Eight Kansas Sections Burned.

Prairie fires are raging in southeastern Colorado down to the Kansas border. Already 100,000 acres have been devastated. There are no facilities for fighting the fire.

A dispatch from Wichita, Kan., says: Prairie fires in Keeble township, this (Sedgewick) county, burned over eight sections of farming land, destroying everything in its path. The farm houses, with their barns and out-buildings, are reported burned, but no lives lost.

A Burlington, Col., dispatch says: Nearly 200,000 acres of the eastern portion of the State has been burned over by prairie fires, which have not yet been extinguished. A number of houses, and a large quantity of hay is reported burned. Several lives are believed to have been lost, though the latter report is not yet confirmed. The fire was started by hunters.

ON THE WAR PATH.

Seven Persons Said to Have Been Killed by Indians.

A man named Carmichael, who arrived on the Coney stage, reports that seven persons have been killed by the Indians on the Little Blue, which is about 20 miles from Alma. Thirty Indians are reported out.

The spot at which the killing is reported to have occurred is near that where the first depredations of Geronimo's band were committed in 1885. The story of the killing has not thus far been confirmed.

Captain Hood, of Fort Bayard, says that so far as known only 15 renegades are out, and at last accounts were near the Mexican line, going south. The Indians on the Reservation are restless, but every precaution is being taken by the military to prevent a general outbreak.

DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC.

The Disease Prevailing in Its Worst Form in Luzerne County.

An epidemic of diphtheria in a most aggravated form is raging in some of the country districts of Luzerne county, Pa. It is what is commonly known as black diphtheria in a majority of cases, and many deaths have already occurred. It seems to be located in the district about Lehman township, ten miles from Wilkesbarre, and is spreading. Photographer Roberts, of Pike's creek, has lost four of his little children within a short space of time. James Meeker, of Lehman, has buried one child. Barney Moss followed two of his children to the cemetery at almost the same time while three more were lying at home seriously ill. Everything possible is being done to check the disease.

An African Massacre.

Advices from Quillimane, East Africa, are that a Portuguese customs official and his escort of 300 natives have been massacred near Lake Nyassa.

It is reported that Ishak Khan is at Bokhara with a large force equipped with repeating rifles and artillery ready to invade Afghanistan.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A bill is before the Maryland Legislature which requires every man who has the elective franchise to exercise it, under penalty of \$3 and costs.

The New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church voted by 117 to 47 against the pending proposition to make lay representation equal to clerical in the General conference.

Lester B. Faulkner, wrecker of the Danville, N. Y., bank, reported to have died January 27, is said to be in Mexico, having had the body of his deceased gardener buried as his own.

An anti-lottery league has been formed in New Orleans, composed of a number of business men and politicians. This organization will make a vigorous fight against the proposed extension of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery company.

Massachusetts is moving for biennial sessions of the legislature, and a constitutional amendment is favored by leading men of both parties to that end. Biennial sessions of the legislature are now held in 36 of the 42 States, the exceptions being Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina.

Queen Victoria has signed the extradition treaty with the United States, and it will soon be put in force.

A verdict of guilty was found in the divorce case against Sheriff Flack, of New York, who, with his son and the referee in the case, were charged with conspiracy. No other verdict was possible under the evidence.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The Action of Emperor William is Final Caprivi's Resignation.

Dr. Luinus, chief of the civil cabinet, accompanied by General Haback, formally accepted upon Prince Bismarck, and presented the emperor's acceptance of his resignation.

A special election of the Reichsversammlung contains imperial rescripts cordially thanking Prince Bismarck for his services and appointing him duke of Lauenburg, a colonel general of cavalry, and a field marshal general; also appointing Count Herbert Bismarck an interim minister of foreign affairs, and General von Caprivi chancellor and president of the Prussian ministry.

The North German Gazette denies that Prince Bismarck's resignation was in any way connected with differences between the emperor and himself on labor questions. It was mainly due, the paper says, to constitutional questions, such as the limits of ministerial responsibility, and the relations of the president of the Prussian ministry with his colleagues.

The Cologne Gazette says the emperor, in a long letter to Prince Bismarck, extols his services and expresses profound gratitude.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

The Cause of Bismarck's Retirement is Now Disclosed.

The North German Gazette, in contradicting statements concerning Bismarck's resignation, says this is what occurred:

The Chancellor did not wish to depart from the Cabinet order of 18 2, relating to the intercourse between the Prussian Minister and the sovereign, but desired to retain his control and right of co-operation. The intercourse between the Emperor and the Secretaries of State is regulated by the law of 1862.

It was within the last few weeks that Bismarck felt it necessary to refer to that regulation. He considered its execution and observance indispensable and did not wish to be a party to its abrogation. The opposition he encountered in this matter finally brought clearly home to him the necessity for his resignation. The negotiations between Prince Bismarck and Dr. Windthorst, with reference to the Guelph fund, and the attitude of the clerical force in the Reichstag were only connected with the crisis so far as that the Chancellor refused to subject his intercourse with the Deputies to control.

The Berlin papers condemn the statements of the Gazette as unifying to overlooking Nations.

The Vossische Zeitung repeats the story that Bismarck rose from his bed to answer the Emperor's demand for an explanation of the interview with Windthorst. Bismarck, it is said, insisted that he should not be controlled, told the Emperor that he was quite ready to resign if his retention of the office was irksome; that he only retained it to fulfill his promise to Emperor William I.

The Hamburgische Nachrichten says that Bismarck was deeply affected and expected to the last that the Emperor would ask him to reconsider his resignation.

MIGHT BE WORSE.

Effect of the Cold Snap on Wheat and Fruit in Illinois.

To meet the demand of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for information concerning the growing wheat crop, a circular was addressed the various counties of the State for the condition of wheat and fruit since the recent unfavorable weather.

Time enough has elapsed since the bitter freezes of the second week of the month for those familiar with wheat growing to make a reasonably fair estimate of the damage done in their immediate vicinity.

That the crop, taken as a whole, has been very materially damaged, there can be no doubt, but the extent of the injury depends much upon the variety of the wheat, the character of the soil and the manner and time of seeding. The Fulz variety has been injured to an alarming extent, while the old Mediterranean, or red wheat, has pulled through in moderately fair condition. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Fulz is the popular grain in Central and Southern Illinois, where a large per cent of the wheat of the State is raised. Much of the wheat is weakened by being covered with water during the few warm days of the month, which were immediately followed by the cold snap. That sown in corn has the appearance of being in better condition than any other.

Apples have been but slightly damaged in that portion of the State from which most of the market supply comes. Peaches are nearly all killed, as they were within a few days of budding when the frost came. While pears and cherries have been touched, there is still a good prospect for a fair crop. Straw berries are but little damaged.

AT THE CAPITAL.

THE WINDOM SILVER BILL.

House Committee Authorizes Its Report With a Number of Amendments.

By a vote of 7 to 5 the house committee on coinage, weights and measures authorized Chairman Conger to report the Windom silver bill to the house with a number of amendments. The first of these is to section 1 of the act which requires the secretary of the treasury to refuse to receive deposits of the bullion for the purposes of the act when the market price of silver, as determined by him, shall exceed \$1 for 371.25 grains pure silver. The committee added to the section the following proviso:

"Provided that when the market price of silver, as determined in accordance with section 1 of this act, is \$1 for 371.25 grains pure silver, it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury to receive deposits of any silver bullion, the deposit of which for notes is herein provided for, to the same at any coinage mint of the United States to be coined into standard silver dollars for his benefit as provided in the January 18, 1857."

The next amendment strikes out section 6, which authorizes the secretary to temporarily receive the receipt of silver bullion any time when he is satisfied that the combination or speculative manipulation of the market the price of silver is arbitrary, nominal or fictitious. This amendment was one proposed by the secretary, adding a new section which reads: "The resultant bars of all foreign silver bars or coins that may be remitted or received by the secretary of the treasury, and provides that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the legal tenderness of the standard silver dollar. A monthly report on the bill was submitted.

TWO MORE PENSION BILLS.

Favorable Reports Ordered on Measures to help Mexican War Soldiers.

The house committee on pensions reported two general pension bills to the house with favorable recommendations. The first of these is the Richardson bill granting pensions to the survivors of Mexican wars, and to the surviving widows of those men who were married prior to their discharge, and who have not remarried.

The rate of \$8 per month. The second bill was introduced by Mr. Norton, and proposes to amend the Mexican war pension act so as to include the soldier's widow 30 days in the Mexican war or otherwise in a battle, and those persons who were by congress for specific service in that war and the widows of such soldiers.

Mr. Caruth, of Kentucky, introduced the house bill to amend section 2523 of the interstate commerce act so as to prohibit nothing in the act shall apply to the storage or handling of property at reduced rates to the United States government, or military governments or for charitable purposes, the issuance of mileage, excursion or commutation passenger tickets. No common carrier shall, however, be prohibited from granting to commercial travelers rates of transportation through the medium of a ticket coupon book, available for less than 200 miles of travel at 2 cents per mile.

THE CYCLONE'S FURY.