A Summarizing of the Action Had Ou the Important National Measures.

The silver and tariff questions, the Antioptions bill and the reduction of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-Second Congress which expired at noon March 4. Secondary only in importance to these matters were measures

portance to these matters were measures relating to the World's Fair, equipment of railroads with automatic car couplers, National quarantine and immigration. Bering sea and Hawaiian annexation. Nothing of an affirmative nature, except to prevent two items in the McKinley bill taking effect, was actually accomplished so far as respects sliver, the tariff or anti-options, the action taken on reach of these questions in one branch of tariff or anti-options, the action taken on each of these questions in one branch of Congress being negatived by the action or nor-action of the other branch. The result of the agitation of the necessity for a retrenchment of expenditure is not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate. aggregate appropriations car-by the National Supply bills, hey amount to about as much as in for they amount to about as much as in the Fifty-first Congress, laws on the statute books preventing some large re-ductions which otherwise would have been made, while the decreases, which it was possible to effect, were offset by in-reased appropriations for pensions, and creased appropriations for pensions, and rivers and harbors. The condition of the public treasury however, though it did not result in the Fifty-second Con-gress getting below the billion del-ar limit, undoubtedly influenced legislation to a considerable extent and overwaget the authorization of many prevented the authorization of many proposed new expenditures for improvement of the public service, for public buildings, for payment of claims and other purposes. In notable instance of the operation of his influence is seen in the fact that not single public building bill passed the fouse, and it was only by putting a numer of them on the Sundry Civil Approriation bill that any authorizations thatever for public buildings were scured. prevented the authorization of many pro-

The silver question was kept steadily fore the attention of Congress by the ternate efforts of the advocates of free inage and of the repeal of the Sherman w. The Coinage Committee of the puse, in the first session, reported a free ver bill which after an exciting debate as saved from defeat by the casting the of the Speaker, but was afterward bustered to death, the friends of the failing to secure the signatures of a jority of the Democrats to a petition ajority of the Democrats to a petition sking for a cloture rule in its behalf. The Senate then passed a free coinage bill, but when the free silver men renewed their fight in the House they were out numbered by 14 votes. The anti-silver men met a similar fate in their efforts to coure a repeal of the present law, the refusing by a decisive vote to r it, the House killing the Annsider it, the House killing the An-ew-Cate bill by declining to vote so as o give its friends the parliamentary igst to move cloture on it, without which it concededly could never be preed to a vote in the closing hours of

cured.

On the tariff the dominant party in the On the tariff the dominant party in the House adopted the policy of attacking the McKinley bill in detail, largely for political reasons, and partly for the reason that in view of the political complexion of the Senate it was practically out of the question to pass a general tariff revision bill through the Senate, while special measures might stand some show of pass age. The result was the enactment into The result was the enactment into age. The result was the enactment into law of two bills, continuing block tin on the free list and fine linen at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Under the McKinley bill large duties were to take effect on these transfer in the near future. Other separate lills were passed through the House, only be pigeon-holed in the Senate follows: Free wool and a reduction of duties on woolen manufactures, free cotton bagging machinery. Tree ee cotton bagging machinery, free nding twine, free silver lead ores where he value (not the weight) of the silver speeds that of the lead in any importa-on, free tin plate, terne plate, and tagmount of personal baggage returning ourists may bring into the United

The Anti-Options bill passed both houses but was killed by the refusal of he House to suspend the rules and agree, ra two-thirds vote, to the amendments at on the bill by the Senate, the ponents of the measure mameasure ma-measure Hatch avering so as to prevent Mr. Hatch king effective his majority in favor of measure and forcing him at the last tent to try suspension of the rules. Pure Food bill, the running mate of bill, passed the as never able to get consideration.

rld's Fair legislation comprised the t of \$2,500,000 in souvenir half dolin aid of the fair, the closing of its on Sunday, the appropriation of us amounts for different fair purand the passage of sundry acts of a I nature and minor importance. Automatic Car Coupler bill, shorn frastic features, was enacted into s was also a National Quarantine reasing the powers of the Marine al Service to meet the threatened

al Service to meet the threatened is from cholera, and an immigraw imposing additional restriction algration, but not suspending it enthe Senate averted trouble over tring Sea fisheries by ratifying a tof arbitration. It also ratified extent treaties with Russia and other ies, but still has before it a treaty exation of the Hawalian Islands. Sining of the Cherokee outlet was d for in the Indian bill, under a appropriating \$8.295,000 for its from the Indians, \$295,000 to in cash, and \$8,000,000 in five and \$8,000,000 in five ual installments.

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ximately 425 House and 235 Sen and joint resolutions became ing 660 acts put on the statute s the result of the work of Con-A majority of these measures interest to only individuals or lobeing for the relief of citizens, for dging of streams, for the District nmbis, for rights of way, etc. An proportion of the claims bills were he relief of Southern men. The of which 1000 failed of passage in senate, and in the neignborhood of bills passed by the Senate failed in House, including a long list of public ing bills, many private pension bills the ing bills, many private pension bills there measures involving increased aditures. Three bills were vetoed to President, viz.: To refer the Meahan claim to the Court of Claims, a set McGarrahan bill failing of action ahan claim to the Court of Claims, a and McGarrahan bill failing of action e House; to amend the Court of Apact and in relation to marshais in United States Courts in Alabama. Last bill becams a law by passage the veto. Senato Hoar, Republican, as that it had been vetoed through a derstanding of its provisions.

President subjected three bills to a t" veto and two other bills failed rossment in time for presentation All were of Coparatively small

nsion and Cosus Offices, the Pension and Consus Offices, the Trust, Panama anal and Pacific Companies. In Watson-Cobb s, the Pinkerto system and tead troubles, and the Maverick bring Garden Bank failures, and is Island immigratin station were gated by congressional committuothing came of the reports sub-

measures of imporance failed to indersement of after House, in-

cluding bins for the creation of a sub-treasury system; for an extensive system of fortifications; for a uniform system of bankruptcy; for the taxation of Federal notes and the repeal of the tax on State banks; to transfer the revenue cutter service to the navy; for an alcoholic liquor commission; constitutional amendments making the President ineligible to re-election; changing the time of meeting of Congress and for woman suffrage; an irrigation and arid lands bill; the Nicara-gua Canal bill; to permit railroad pooling (beaten on a test vote); to establish postal savings banks; for an income tax; to refund the cotton tax; to repeal the mail ship subsidy act; to repeal the Federal election laws.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

Proceedings of the Senate and the House Tersely Told.

Tersely Told.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

SENATE.—The Pension appropriation bill was passed by the Senate to-day without any amendments. It appropriates for Army and Navy pensions, including widows and minor children, \$165,000,000 and about \$1,500 000 in addition, for tees of examining surgeons, less than the second serior of the second second serior of the second serior of the second s in addition, for fees of examining surgeons, clerk hire at pension agencies, and some small items. Mr. Gorman, Democrat. of Maryland, commented upon the magnitude of pension appropriations, and gave it as his opinion that it would be necessary to appropriate \$200,006,000 for pension next session. There was a general expression of opinion that no material reduction could be affected, exercity through the server of the s except through a repeal or modification of some of the laws on the subject, and that there was no probability of such a thing The day closed with the delivery of eulogies man the late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia and the late Senator Kenna and the late Senator

ginia.

ginia.

Anotise—In the house to-day the Indian appropriation bill was passed under suspension of the rules.

A motion to suspend the rules and non-toneur in the senate amendments to the wundry civil appropriation bill, including the Sherman bond amendments, was agreed to, and Messrs, Holman, Sayers and Cogswell were appropriated conference.

well were appointed conferces.

Mr. Wise moved to suspend the rules and agree to the Senate smendment to the care coupier bill. Mr. Richardson moved an ad-journment, and the yeas and nays were ordered. For some moments there was great confusion and noise in the house, which compelled the speaker finally to state in a stern voice: Gentlemen must understand that this is the house of representatives and not a beer garden." The motion to adjourn was defeated. The mo-tion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment was then agreed to. The bill now goes to the President. A bill was passed continuing for one year the present tariff on fine linen goods of not less than 100 thread to the square inch.

SENATE—The important features of the day's session were the passage of the naval and agricultural appropriation bills and of the bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. The house bill extending for one year the time for fling petitions in the court of private land claims was reported and passed, also the senate joint resolutions authorizing the the senate joint resolutions authorizing the loan of the portraits of the chief justices of the United States for exhibition at the World's fair. The amendment to the naval bill that elicited considerable discussion was the one appropriating \$300,000 for the ex-penses of the international naval rendezvo s and review. The amendment was finally a need to with the words "or so much there-of as may be necessary." The amendment of as may be necessary." The amendment for the construction of four light-draft pro-tected gunboats, instead of one, was also agreed to. The bill was then pussed. Ad-

House -The greater part of the day in the house was consumed in the consideration of an election case in which there was no in-terest manifested. After three hours' de-bate Turpin (Dem.) from the Fourth dis-trict of Alabama was declared entitled to retain his seat. His contestant was McDuffle tain his seat. His contestant was McDuffle. The most important action was the passage without opposition of the bill continuing pig tin and ore on the free list. It was passed on motion of Mr. Springer. On motion of C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania a bill was passed establishing a standard gauge for sheet and plate from and steel. An amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. Springer providing that nothing in the Mr. Springer providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed to increase the duty on any imported article. The house agreed to the conference report on the diplomatic sular appropriation bill and then adjourned.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY. SENATE—The postoffice appropriation bill came before the senate to day and was discussed to some extent on the question as to the route of the Southern fast mail. That question was not disposed of when the conference of the southern fast mail. ference report of the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented. The report led to a long financial discussion on the Sherman bond amendment, the result being however, that the amendment was receded from by the senate. The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill having been read, Mr. Allison made an explanation of the report, and stated that in relation to the

Sherman bond amendment, he would, in order to test the sense of the senste upon it, move to recede from it. The vote was taken, and the senate, without division, receded from the Sherman amendment. The conference report was agreed to; and a further confer ence was ordered on several amendments which had not been finally disposed of. After a short executive session the Senate djourned.

House-The time of the house to-day was consumed principally in considering a mo-tion made by Mr. Hatch to suspend the rules and pass the Anti-Option bill. The house decided by a vote of 172 to 124 not to agree to Mr. Hatch's motion—a two third vote being necessary under a suspension of the rules. The bill is now regarded as practically dead, though it was shown by the vote that a considerable majority in the house are in favor of the bill as amended by the senate. An analysis of the vote shows that the bill was supported by 113 Democrats, 52 Republicans and 7 Populists, and was opposed by 102 Democrats, 22 Republicans and I Populist. Jere Simpson Populist, ranged himself with the opposition this time. Mr. Stump moved to suspend the rules and pass the Chandler senate bill to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws. But there was agree to Mr. Hatch's motion-a two third tion and contract labor laws. But there was opposition by Mr. Crain and the house ad-

SIXTY SECOND DAY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGTESS held day and night sessions. Vice President-elect Stevenson was on the floor of the house this after-noon, and received a hearty welcome. The roll was being called at the time, but there was a noisy interruption to the monotonous voice of the clerk. Mr. Stevenson held a

voice of the cierk. Mr. Stevenson held a reception in the rear of the chamber.

In the senate the postoffice bill was com-pleted, the paragraph in relation to the Southern fast mail having been modified so as to leave the whole question to the discre-tion of the postmaster general. The post-office bill was followed by the Indian appropriation bill. This contained an amend ment appropriating \$8,565,000 to pay the herokees for lands ceded by them to the Indian Territory between Oxlahoma and Kansas. The amendment was agreed to. Then the deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills was acted upon, Many amendments are added and the total appropriations materially increased. Among the important amendments are the following Expenses of Bering sea arbitration, \$50,000; to meet the liabilities of the world's Columbian exposition during the fiscal year of 1893, \$27,999; deficiencies in Inland mail transportation, increased from \$383 - 993, as allowed by the house, to \$704.657; senate expenses, including salaries, investigations, etc. \$88,000; added to judgments, court of claims, \$2.887,315; added to French spoliation claims, \$792,750. These were all

agreed to.

The house spent the day and evening on appropriation bills. The galieries were crowded and the sessions were very disorderly. Both houses were in session until after midnight.

SENATE—A long discussion occurred over the World's Fair amendments, but Mr. Allison's motion that the Senate insist on its World's Fair amendments was carried yeas 54; navs 11.

yeas 54; nays 11.

By resolution the Vice President was authorized to retain for his personal use the writing set and appendage used by him during his term of office. At 1:15 a. m. the McGarrahan bill passed, and the deficiency

report agreed upon.

House—The session of the House to-day was an unusually noisy one. The galleries were crowded by sight-seers and the gener-al buzz of conversation several times interal buzz of conversation several times inter-fered with business. There was also great disorder on the floor. The contest which attracted attention occurred over the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill per-taining to the World's Fair. The amend-ments were disagred to and the bill was re-tarned to conference.

Mr. Herbert submitted the conference re-

Mr. Herbert submitted the conference report of the naval appropriation bill, which was agreed to, as was the conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

In the report on the general deficiency bill the disagreement was to the Senate amendment for the payment of French spoilation claims. The bill was returned to the conference. The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to. This leave-but two appropriation bills, the Sundry civil and the Indian, to be agreed upon in conference. Both house and senate are in session at anidnight and will probably remain so until noon. so until noon.

SIXTY-POURTH AND LAST DAY. SENATE.—Last night after the passage of the McGarrahan Claim bill, Senator Hill made a last stand for the Hudson River Bridge bill, but it was defeated. The House

Sheet Metal Gauge bill was passed.

The conference reports on the Sundry Civil and the Indian Appropriation bills early in the morning made a diversion for a time but they were adopted without much discussion. At 5:30 a. m. a recess was held

until 0:30 a. m. When the Senate reassembled the usual when the Senate reassembled the usual resolution of thanks to the Vice President and President Pro Tem. Manderson were adopted, and after that there was an entire stoppage of the wheels of legislation, nothing being heard but the noisy hum of conversation on the floor and in the crowded calleries.

When the hour had arrived for the closing of the session Vice President Morton made a brief and touching farewell address, in which he thanked the members and closed with hearifelt wishes for their future welfare, happiness and prosperity. He then declared the Senate of the Fifty-second ongress adjourned sine die. Vice P lent elect Stevenson then took the oath office, and upon assuming the duties of the presiding officer of the Senate spoke as fol-

SENATORS: Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibities and of its dignity. I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the 104 years of our constitutional history, have been statesmen, eminent alike for their talents and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its ncumbency during the early days of the Republic, while Arthur. Hendricks and Morton have, at a later period of our history shed luster upon the office of President of the most august deliberative assembly

known to men.
I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it is shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie be fore me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its mem-

bers, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the Schate.

The members-elect were sworn in and the new Senate organized, after which the Vice President read the call for the extra seed in of the Senate. The Senate then adjourned to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

House—The conferees on the Sundry Civil bill last night reached an agreement as to the World's Fair items, the only remaining points of dispute. The appropriations for that object are fixed as follows: For the Government exhibit, \$150,750; for Commission, including \$93,000 for Board of Lady (MX): for incors the appropriation of \$570,880 is is also made a charge against the Exposi-tion, and the Government be reimbursed by the first day of November next. The Sen-ate adopted the conference report. It was broad daylight when the last two

of the conference reports were presented in the House. They were the reports on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and the In-dian Appropriation bill and against them all opposition failed and they were adopted

without serious obstacle, whereupon the House took a recess until 10:30, After the recess the Senate bill granting a right of way through the Indian to the Inter-Oceanic Railroad Company was

agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Springer a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a com-mittee of three members to wait upon the President and inform him that the Congress

was ready to adjourn.

In a graceful, courteous speech Mr. Reed, of Maine, offered the usual resolutions of appreciation of the services of Speaker Crisp, and the latter, who was greeted with made a cordist and feeling response The House adjourned sine die at 12:15 p.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

Provisions of the Chandler Act to Bar Out Objectionable Foreigners. The Chandler Immigration and Contract Labor bill, which is now a law contains the

following provisions: The terms of the bill require steamship companies to authenticate, at the port of departure, lists of their immigrant passengers and deliver the manifests to immigrant

inspectors on arrival. The bill increases the excluded classes of aliens as follows: Those over 16 years of age that are illiterate, cripples, blind persons or others physically imperfect (unless they can show satisfactorily that they will not become a public charge), and persons belonging to societies which favor the un-

PRESIDENT HARRISON PAID OFF The Accounts of the Out-Going Execu-

lawful destruction of property or life.

tive Closed to Date. A few days ago President received his last month's pay in the shape of a draft for \$4. 166 67. Friday he received another draft for \$416 65, representing his pay for service as President for the first three days of March, and closing his account with the Government. Each incumbent of the office of l'resident is paid the salary of that office beginning with the day of his inauguration, so that he gains in the beginning of his term what he loses in the end. The presidential salary is at the rate of \$138 88

A CYCLONE IN LOUISIANA.

Two Persons Killed and Over 40 Wound-

ed. Fine Property Destroyed. Marksville, La., was visited by a terrific cyclone, which left death and destruction in its wake. Two persons were killed, Maximillian Brouillette and a child of Mr. Laborde. Forty people were wounded, some seriously, The two Baptist churches and half the residences and business blocks were demolished.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Twenty-Sixth Day.—Both houses convened after a ten-days' rest. The Senate did no business, but adjourned out of respect to the late Senator John N. Neeb.

In the House Mr. Lytle, chairman of the Committee on rules, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 10 a, m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

m.

Among the bills introduced were the following: Mr. Hewitt, of Blair, providing punishment for giving false alarms from telephones, fire alarms and telegraphs; Mr. Newman, Bradford, to provide for the deducting of liens on real estate by assessors in fixing the value thereof for taxation; Mr. Bronson, Chester, to prevent and punish the making and posting of brutalizing and other crime inciting circulars and hand bills Mr. Talbot, Chester, authorizing records of of deeds and muniments of title dated prior to 1800 at the expense of the State; Mr. Burdick, to provide for the compilation of the corporation laws from 1874 to 1800, together with the laws relating to railroads, beginning with the act of 1849; Mr. Mans-field, Blair, for the creation of immicipal liens in boroughs.

A rond exhibit by the Federal Govern-ment at the World's Fair is suggested.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY-Considerable time Twisty-sky still Day — to insiderable time ras consumed in the senate to day in pre-enting petitions and remonstrances, the after prote-ting against proposed changes in the sunday laws of 1791.

The following bills were introduced: Snyder, Chester—Authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to issue writs of mandamus o county officers, and the Court of Dauplin County to issue them to all State officers except the Governor, also requiring persons to produce to the Register any testamentory writing in their possession, within 30 days after information of the death of the person whose act the writing purports to be

Films, Allegheny-To give boroughs au-thority to provide for public safety on railroad crossings; also, to empower clerks in the employ of City Controllers to administer

oaths in probating wills.

Kline, Luzerne—To provide for relief of needy, sick, injured and in case of death, burial, of indigent poor persons whose logal place of settlement is unknown.

Baker, De aware—To provide for ascerthinment and assessment of damages to the business owners, lessees and others. having estates of interest in lands taken by muni-

pal, railroad and other corporations also, to give hisbands and wives all the rights and powers of unincertied persons in buying, holding and selling real estate and personal Mr. Penrose offered a resolution. which was adopted, requesting the Tresident of the United States to see that prompt meas-ures are taken to put into effect the plans of the United States Marine Hospital Services for the improvement of the quarantine system in the Delaware bay and river.

The senate then adjourned.

In the House Representative Fow received the following from J. R. Mulim of Aliegheny: "Those bills to modify our Sahoath laws would carry unanimously in hell but it is a disgrace to our State that they could ever be presented in our Legislature. The laws of God are not debatable. The Sanday press is anarchistic, and it only for the in

The following bills were introduced today in the House: Foltz—To authorize the assessment and collection of taxes for local purposes on the

real estate of railroad, canal, te egraph telephone and pipe line companies.

Lytie—Governing and defining mercantile agencies as those who carry on a similar business, levying a tax on the same, obliging them to appoint a statement, make annual reports and procure a estimate for all their agents in this State, deposit security with the State Trensurer and make them hable for damages.

Much hooner - Fixing the second Tuesday of January as the time for the -cense Court to meet.

Kunkel-Making it a mi-demeaner for

any person to place any culm, coal dirt or like substances in the streams of this Com-

The following bills passed third reading: Fixing the standard weight of a bushel of onlions at 50 pounds; making it a misdeoner for any person to represent ized or fictitious insurance company within the Commonwealth, providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work in the coal mines of this Common wealth and mak ing it illegal for any laborer therein to tract for more than that except for paymen of overtime at the same rate, to provide for the better protection of female it same pa tients in transit defining fraternal, being ficial and relief societies and their status authorizing them to create subordinate lodges, to pay benefits upon the sickness, disability or death of their members from funds collected by dues and assessment therein; providing for their registration in the office of the insurance Commissioner requiring that they shall make annual re-ports to him, and exempting them from taxation and from the supervision of the Insurance Confinissioner authorizing that election of Chief Burgess for three years inc the several boroughs of this Common wealth and that he shall not be cligible to the office for the next succeeding term. To prevent county superintendents of common schools from engaging in the profession of teach-ing during their term of office unless it shall be done without compensation. The House then adjourned.

Twesty-Eighten Day. - In the Senate to-day hills were reported invorably providing for the creation of new counties of Luzerne and Schnylkill to make the proposed new county of Hagie, with Hazleton as the county seat; to repeal the act for the publi-cation of mercantile appraisers' lists.

A few hills of local importance only were After a long discussion the bill for the

erection and regulation of proper fences was defeated. These bills were passed finally To require railroads and canal companies

to file bonds to secure payment of damages for taking and and materials in cases of disputed tale or the disqualification of persons from being bargained with.

To create the office of Controlles in cities containing 185,000 minabitants and over, intended for such cities as. Wilkesbarre and Scranton; to increase the number of copies of Smull's Handbook; to provide for the election of borougn and township tax collectors every three years: to enable corough

not divided into wards for school purposes to establish high schools. Senator Becker introduced a bill to abolish overhead wires in cities containing 100,000

inhabitants and over. Most of the time in the house to-day w taken up by the discussion of a bill, called up for second reading, prohibiting the sale of liquor on Decoration day. It was said that the bill was not generally indorsed by the G. A. R. but was backed by the W. C. T. U., and it was confessed that it was the entering wedge of prohibition. It provide that anyone who disposes of liquor on Dec oration day by gift or sale shall be punished by a fine of \$500 or an imprisonment o three months, or both. After a long fight it was postponed.

Representative Cessna's joint resolution providing for an amendment to the consti-tution to have elections—biennially—passed second reading after the provision had been stricken out requiring voters to number their ballots and one inserted permitting their ballots and one inserted permitting the voter to indorse his ballot in the presence of any person. Ex Speaker Hewit of Blair favorably reported from the committee on judiciary general the Kearns anti-Pinkerton viii, which makes it a penal offense for any mayor, sheriff or officer to engage in his posse or as constables any person not a citizen of the commonwealth. The measure will not interfere with the act relative to the employment of private watchmen.

Twenty-Ninth Day.—In the Senate to-day the following Fills passed finally: To empower cities to grade, pave insuadamize and otherwise improve public streets, and providing for the assessment of damages, costs and expenses, to provide for the appointment of assistant coroners; providing for the payment of checks or demand drafts upon depositors when the drawer shall have died before their presentation; to appropriate \$400,000 for the maintenance of the National Guard for the next two years, to provide al Guard for the next two years, to provide for the registration of births and deaths; to regulate the organization and incorpora-tion of secret fraternal beneficial societies incorpora-

Among the bills introduced were. To give municipal corporations the right of eminent domain in the construction of water works; to provide for the adoption of symbols or private stamps by labor unions; authoriz-ing natural cas companies to buy and sell artificial gas.

In the house the bill prohibiting railroads and transportation companies from charge ing more toan 2 cents per mile for passengers and the Anti-Free Pass bill, were reported negatively from the Railroad Com-

Among the bills introduced were the fol-lowing -Amending the Corporation act, lowing —Amending the Corporation act, extending its provisions to fuel companies, providing for their capital stock and regulation and giving them the power of eminent domain. The house adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

BUSCH GETS THE STATE PRINTING. Hannisht no. - The State board having charge of the awarding of the contracts for the State printing and binding, met at the office of the secretary of the commonwealth the other day. All the binders and their friends were present, several being represented by counsel. The contract was awardto Clarence M. Busch of Philadelphia, at his bid of 70.01 below the maximum price, this being the lowest bid. The contract is for four years from July 1, 1893. Busch will erect a plant in this city.

TOTAL PARTONS GRANTED.

Hannien .- The board of pardons recommended pardons for George DeHaven of Butler convicted of assault; Sarah A. Grant of Clarion county; William S. Humbert of Berks county, torgery. These applications were refused. Benjamin Swanbach of Berka. convicted of burglary; Robert Barr of Philadelphia, forgery: D. B. Callin of Allegeny, conspirary Frank E. Creitser of Northumberland Joseph Seistlich of Westmoreland, violation of the revenue laws.

A WONDERFUL REVIVAL.

BUBLIST COURS AT WASHINGTON CLOSE FOR SVANGERISTRE MEETINGS. Wantes icis. - Phursday last was a great grous circles here. Nearly every louse has been closed in Sorder to ployes a chance to attend the give the Evange services conducted by the Rev. miley. Meetings have been parts of the town and during the he Evangelist talked to large than the court House and Opera nitern House ra week past meetings have dernoon and evening in the churche erest has been awakened. The oters are cooperating in the work and committees of prominent business men and members of the bar act as tishers and assist in the furtherance of the work. No such religious awakening less been known here for some years.

NEW PUNCTON DESCRIPTION. Pensions have been grantet the fol-lowing persons. The issue is of February Original could be t Original could be b with the Thomas Richardson, Milion, Bateman, Peter Troutman, McCalliser C Herge, William Pilger, James M Hardebaugh, Jeremiah Smith, George W James, Henry Bowman, Sylvester Nyman, Patrick Burk, Jacob Quick, Jame R. Woodburn, Hazlett M McElwain, Geo. W. Reynolds, William Mayberry, Robert B. Morgan, Lorenzo Whitney, Frederick, Aschmam, Jacob Labor, Christian S. Roshon, Elijah I. Schultz, George Lowman, Alexander M. Dewitt, Valentine Bruter, David Lutz, Wil liam B. Londen, Peter Hawkins, George Parthemore, Harrison Stotler, James

moyer, Thomas Langdon, Thomas Bing-Additional—Andrew J. Wilkey. Peter Heffney, Bishop Horton, William E. Haw-thorn, Christchen Pipenbrink, Robert Alli-on, William H. Jones, Michael Orner, John

Renewal and increase—facol N. Bontzel Increase-Lowelyn C. Lowis, Emanuel Beoller, Merru S. Harding, George W. Hoffman, Cornellus Hemesy, Phys. Cook, Benjamin F. Dishey, Jonathan Butler John lessue-Charles W. Bailley, Charles A.

Kraff
Ocicinal, Walows, etc. Bridget Gray,
Mary Devlin, Sarah J., Barne, Elizabeth
Malicenberg, Intietra M. McElwain, Annie
E. Sribs, Lucy A. Leonary, Emma S. Temer, Mary Jenniurs, Rachel M. Davis,
Harriet O. S. Dave, Tobecca Walers,
mother, Christmana Houser, mother, Marvill Thayer, father, Mary J., Davis, mother,

Autorion at Neural Largon's merons.
Halomonico.—Auditor General Gregg's first report, just issued, shows the teccipis for the year ended November 50, 1892, 10 have been \$2,256,401 so less than the pre sling year. This large difference is due to be fact that in the revenues for 1801 was the payment to the State of \$1,654.711 13 and \$1,345,000 of taxes which had been in inigation. In the past year there were no revenues of an unusual character. The re-ceipts in 1801 were \$13,007, 161 74 and in 1802 \$10,748,779 08.

Tenestry —8 Glens and wife attended the funeral of a friend the other afternoon, leaving their two children at home. Two hours afterwards they arrived home finding their two children in bed, with the bed, in Before the fire could be extinguish d the daughter, aged 8 years, was burned at to death. There is no hope for the other hild. The children had been playing with

DOONOMY'S LAND SOLD Braven.—Trustee Duss, of the Harmony society, has sold to the Morgan Mining company 120 acre of the land at Cannel-town, this county, for \$3,500. This closes own this county, for \$3,500. This closes out the entire track of 2,000 acres held by the society in that section,

At Milesburg John Yosum, a hostler, 77 years, died Friday night. After his death the facts were recorded that he had bought and had trimmed his own coffin, had purchaved his own burial robe, had selected his tombstone and had all the lettering but fill-ing in date of death put on, and had even paid a man \$6 to dig his grave. Though apposed to be poor, he leaves over \$1,000.

A LANTERN exploded in the hands of William Hunter, New Casile, while in a hay mow. He was probably fatally burned and the barn and 12 head of stock consumed.

Changes Atwood of Homestead, on Monday evening rolled the largest beam at the world. It was rolled from a five-ton lead and finished direct in one heating. The beam is 24 inches, 100 pounds per foot.

Tax Rainbow coal mine at Whitsett is on fire and 140 miners are kept from work.

Tux Independent Order of Odd Fellows hall, three dwellings and a store at Boston, were destroyed by firs, entailing a loss of \$5,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 12.

Esther Before the King," Esther iv. 10--17., v., 1--3. Golden Text: Pro-verb xxxi., 9. Commentary.

One lesson only has been assigned to us from this most marvelous book of the providence of God, a book in which, in the English text, the name of God is not found, but which nevertheless is full of God from beginning to end. "Oh, blessed is he to whom is given the instinct that can tell that God is on the field when He is most invisible

The whole book tells how the people of The whole book tells how the people of God were delivered from death by a mediator of the highest rank, who undertakes the greatest danger for them and is mysteriously one of them. It is thought by some that Abastierus is suggestive of the great king, Vashti of Israel, Esther of the church, Mardeesi of Jesus, and Haman of catan, and that the whole cook is a historical and prophetic picture of the kingdom of cal and prophetic picture of the kingdom of God, illustrating the grace of God.

10, 11. "There is one law of his to put him to hold out the goiden scaptor that he may live." Because of Haman's hatred of Mordecai he had caused a decree to go forth the whole empire that on a certain day all the people of Mordecai—that is, all the Jews—should be slain. Because of this decree Mordecai the cause of this decree more than the people of Mordecai—that is, all the Jews—should be slain. Because of this decree more than the cause of the decree of the cause of the same than the cause of the same than the cause of the c leath, except such to whom the king shall Mordecai went through the city, and even Mordecai went through the city, and even to the king's gate, clothed in sickcloth, crying with a lond and bitter cry. Esther's mails told her of it. Then she was grieved, for Mordecai was her own cousie, who had cared for her, her own father and mother bung dend (chapter it., 7), and sent Hatach to lind out what it was and why it was fiv. St. Mordecai then told Hatach the whole matter, and ent a request on behalf of her on Moreical then told statage the whole matter, and sent a request on behalf of her people. Esther senus word back to her cousin, who had been a father to her, that she could not approach the king uncalled, except at the risk of her life.

except at the risk of her life.

12, 13. "Think not with thyself that then shalt escape in the king's house, more than all the Jews." The decree included all Jews, both young and old, attie children and women, and the command was to destroy, to kill and to cause to perish (iii., 13 so that there was no hope for Queen Esther any there was no hope for Queen Esther any more than for the poorest Jew or Jewess in the Engdom. In the plan of salvation we are reminded of the fact that, as to being sinners and needing a Saviour, "There is no difference, for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God" (Rom iii., 23). This is illustrated in those who perished in the deluge; outside of the ark not one was saved, some were rich and some poor, some learned and some ignorant, some lived in the highlands and some in the lowlands, but there was no difference.

14. "Enlargement and deliverance shall arise, and who knoweth whether thou are come to the lingdom for such a time as this?" Mordecat was sure that deliverance would come. How he was so sure we are not told, but he suggests to Esther that possibly the providence of God had put her in this high position for this very emergency. As believers in the Lord Jesus Christ, and therebelievers in the Lord Jesus Christ, and there-fore saved by his precious blood, we know that the church will be completed and the kingdom will come. Israel shall be saved and the earth filled with the glory of God.

15, 16, "So will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law, and if I perish, I perish." In reply to Mordecal's second message Esther returned answer that they should fast three days for her, and that she and her maidens would do likewise, and then she would go to the king waether she lived or died. She being one of them would take her life in her hand and lay it down if need be on their benail. The Lord Jesus knew that He would lay down His life for us, and became one of us that ite might do so. But if Esther is suggestive of the church, where does the laying down of the life come in? Is it not found ' iii.,

ot a lo lay down our lives for the proth-

17. "So Mordeeni went his way and did according to all that listlier list commanded him. It would no doubt be fasting to some purpose, for it was a matter or life or death. When David's little calld was sick he Insted and prayed. How should these people fast when the lives of a whole people were at stake! Daniel ate no pleasant bread for three whose weeks, because he was earnestly seeking to know the mind of God (Dan. x., 2, 3) Jesus said concerning certain even spirits, "This kinit goeth not out but by prayer and firsting" (Math. xvii., 2) And is it not written in Jer. xxix., 13, "Yo shall sees Me and that Me when ye shall search for Me with all

Your hearts?'
V. i. Now it came to pass on the third day that Esther put on her royal apparel and stood in the inner court of the angle house." It is easy tor us to read it, but have much it must have meant to Eather! Wo read that on the third day Abraham lifted up his eyes and saw, the place afar off, but who stops to think how much that third day meant to Abraham? It meant the taking his very life, for was not lowne the son in whom all the promises centered, and this was the day of the sacring. So with hether it meant, if need be, the laying down of her life.

She obtained favor in his sight, and the king held out to Esther the golden scap-ter that was in his hand. I talle, then, was hers, and not destin or was it not as itse from the dead. So it was with Abraham, for on that day he received. Isaac back from the dead in a figure (Heb. xi., 19.). And this is the meaning of the third day in the Scrip-tures, it is resurrection, or life from the dead. "Atter two days will He revive us; in the third day He will raise us up and we shall live in His sight. (Hos. vi., 2). Think also of Jonah and his third day, but espe-cially of our Lord Jesus Christ and His third day, with all its glorious results yet to be

21 "What wilt thou, Queen Esther, and what is thy request? It shall be even given thee to the half of the kingdom." How exceeding abundantly above all she could have expected? This will be the glory of the church's third day, the marriage of the Lamb, foreshadowed by John ii. 1, and it will not be half the kingdom, but the whole, for He has given us the glory which the Father gave unto Him (John xvii, 22). Then shall the Jews' enemy and the church's enemy be destroyed, and true Mordecai will snemy be destroyed, and true Mordecai wall be great among the Jews, seeking the wealth of His people and speaking peace to all His seed (r., &. The Jews will have light and gladness and joy and honor, la feast, and a good day, and men of all languages shall say to the Jewr, we will go with you for God is with you chapter viii., 16, 17; Zech, viii., 33. May we even now know the peace of His resurrection. Him and the power of His resurrection.-Lesson Helper.

A Fatal Ratiroad Wreck, A switch was left open on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad at Long Bridge, Washington, D. C. A passenger train running at a high rate of speed ran through the switch to a side track and crashed into a freight train. H. F. Simpson, fireman on the freight, was killed, while the freight engineer and the fireman and engineer of the passenger train were badly injured. The telegraph operator at the bridge was responsible and has been placed under arrest. charged with having caused death.

Five Persons Burned to Death, The residence of Cyrus Lee, about four mites north of Greenville, Ky., was consamed by fire Taursday night. The occupants, Cyrus Lee, sister and brother, wite and child, were burned with the building. There is no one left to tell the tale of how it originated.