

THE LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

What is Going On in the Departments—

Capital Notes.

The Venezuelan commission holds its weekly meeting Friday, and took up the enormous mass of official documents bearing on the boundary controversy. It has been already practically determined that Secretary McAdams will shortly proceed to Madrid to represent the Spanish relatives for records that his experience leads him to believe are in existence, but have not, up to this time, been connected with the case. Satisfactory assurances have been given that every facility will be afforded him for his researches, and no one has any idea that the British government will attempt to place any obstacles in the way of the commission.

One of the commissioners, or an expert selected by them, will, in all probability, be sent to the Hague to study the Dutch archives. As it is known that historical data of the highest importance is in the possession of French national libraries, it is likely that a number of the commissioners or their agents will go to Europe in the next two or three months to hold a meeting.

BIDS FOR THE BONDS.

A Large Number Have Already Been Received.

A large number of bids for the new bonds have been received, and every mail brings additions. As to the amounts or prices offered, even the secretary of the treasury knows practically nothing. There seems to be no doubt that the amount of the bids will exceed the \$100,000,000 to be offered, and it is expected that the foreign offers will be considerably more than was expected when the loan was announced. The improved political situation abroad, it is believed, will contribute to this end.

The semi-official announcement that bidders who intend to pay for their bonds in foreign coin will be given the preference in making the awards is expected to stimulate foreign competition for the bonds. It is thought that the amount of bids at which the treasury is a possible combination by which a large percentage of the offers will be at uniformly low rates. Then Secretary Carlisle would not hesitate to reject low bids.

WANTS TO INVESTIGATE.

Tariff Discrimination Against American Products.

The House Committee on Ways and Means adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of tariff discriminations against American products, and of the effect of the repeal of the reciprocity laws.

The resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, recites that it is desirable to extend the surplus of agricultural and manufactured products of the United States to foreign countries, that in certain countries their importation is prohibited, restricted or subjected to burdensome inspection, over valuation or discriminating duties, and authorized the committee to prepare a report which shall show in what countries such discriminations are in force, and the effect of the reciprocity treaties on commerce, and of their abandonment. Experts to make the investigation are provided for.

A Struggle Over Dupont.

The Senate Elections Committee has decided to report that H. A. Day, an entitled to a seat as Senator from Delaware. Although the Democrats oppose his claim, and there will likely be a long struggle in the Senate. The Republicans gain no political advantage by seating Dupont, as with him they will only have 45 votes, or exactly one-half of the Senate. This would give Vice President Stevenson the casting vote on all questions where the 39 Democrats and 6 Populists should unite against the Republicans. It is possible that the Populists may vote against seating Dupont as he is a solid money man.

Aimed at Train Robbers.

The epidemic of train robberies in the Indian Territory during the past year induced the House Committee on Judiciary to approve a bill introduced by Mr. Brookhiser, of Kansas, which provides for the punishment of more than 20 years imprisonment for shooting at trains in the Indian Territory, throwing missiles at them or derailing trains. If any persons are killed directly or indirectly through such acts the crime is made murder.

Deficiency for January.

The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures for January shows the aggregate receipts to be approximately \$29,377,070, and the expenditures \$32,698,830, leaving a deficit for the month of about \$3,321,760, and for the seven months of the present fiscal year about \$18,833,867.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave a dinner last week to the members of the Supreme Court.

The free silver substitute for the House bill was passed by the Senate by a vote of 42 yeas to 35 nays.

Over 5,000 people, principally women, attended a public reception by Mrs. Cleveland, at the White House, Saturday.

Van Horn, the Republican contestant, has been awarded the seat in Congress held by Tansy, Democrat, from the Fifth Missouri district.

Secretary Morton, in his annual report, figures that the farm property of the United States is worth \$13,000,000,000, there being \$4,611,641 farms, averaging in value \$2,900.

Secretary Herbert reports to Congress that since his entry into office he has put a stop to granting bounties to naval officers to allow them to enter temporarily into other business.

Senator Peffer, Populist, of Kansas, has introduced a bill providing that where soldiers served in the Confederate army and later served in the Federal army or navy, they shall not be declared from pensions.

The House of Representatives of South Carolina's General Assembly has adopted a resolution landing to the ship Senator Tillman's bitter arraignment of President Cleveland and the administration, pronouncing it a patriotic utterance.

A church organ at Fall River, Mass., has been disabled by means destroying the felt packing.

A sailing expedition is fitting out at Stonington, Conn., the first to go from there in many years.

A farmer in Greenup county, Ky., found an empty coffin at the bottom of a well he was cleaning out the other day.

Potatoes were selling for two cents a sack in San Francisco a couple of weeks ago, and sold slowly even at that rate.

Already the spring rush to the Yukon gold fields has set in, and the steamer leaving San Francisco and Tacoma within the last week or two have carried large numbers of miners to Alaska.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Senate—Foreign affairs and finance occupied the attention of the Senate today. Mr. Thurston of Nebraska vigorously upheld a strong application of the Monroe doctrine, and was at the time warmly applauded for the patriotic fervor of his sentiments. Senator Turpie of Indiana touched upon the Turkish atrocities in a brief but energetic speech, in which he declared the resolution just passed by Congress should be followed by a shot, which would sweep through the Sultan's seraglio, sweeping back Mehemmed and advancing Christianity. Mr. Fairman of Indiana, who was until recently chairman of the finance committee, spoke in advocacy of the reorganization of silver and sharply arraigned those responsible for the elimination of silver from coinage. Mr. Gray of Delaware urged the advantage of a gold standard.

House—A bill reported to the House for the establishment of the Veterans National Military Park, provided for the appointment of a commission to consist of one Federal and one Confederate veteran, who served in the siege and defense of Vicksburg. By unanimous consent a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) was read and referred to the Committee on Education of persons so that they shall be qualified to teach deaf children to understand speech.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

Senate—During the morning business and when reports of committees were called, Mr. Morgan said that he reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations a number of petitions on the subject of recognizing belligerent rights in Cuba. A resolution offered by Mr. Call declaring that a state of public war existed in Cuba, and that belligerent rights should be accorded to the Cuban government. He reported back, he said, as a substitute, two resolutions accompanied by a joint report. Mr. Cannon presented a minority report, closing with a resolution, that the president is hereby requested to inform his friendly offices with the Spanish government for recognition of the independence of Cuba.

House—Representative Acheson presented to the House a resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania State Board of agriculture, approving the action of Secretary Morton in abolishing the seed department and the free distribution of seeds. A party of Western Pennsylvania business men appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors in behalf of government appropriations for the improvement of the Allegheny river. Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Gallinger, granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of General Thos. Ewing, who died in New York last week.

FOURTIETH DAY.

Senate—Most of the morning was consumed in a discussion upon the joint resolution ordering the purchase and sale of lands by the Secretary of Agriculture, on which no action was taken, and during the remainder of the day speeches were made on the House bond bill, with the Finance committee's free coinage substitute. Senators Call, Democrat, of Florida, and Alford, Republican, of Oregon, argued in support of the substitute.

House—Mr. Wadsworth reported the agricultural appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897. It was referred to the calendar of the whole House. The elections committee reported in favor of D. B. Cullerson, from the Fourth Texas district, which was agreed to, and Miles Crowley, from the Tenth Texas district.

Senate—When the Senate convened it was technically a continuance of the session of Thursday, as a recess was taken last night. The silver bond bill, therefore, had immediate flight of way, with Mr. Hiss, Democrat, of Wisconsin, recognizing it. There was a very angry attack on Mr. Alford, recalled after the absence of a quorum. This necessitated a roll call, which brought senators from committee and cloak rooms, and disclosed 49 senators present, one more than quorum. Mr. Vilas then addressed the Senate.

House—The house passed a bill today granting the Christian Endeavor society the use of some of the government reservations in Washington during their meeting here next summer. The report of the elections committee on the contest of Rosenthal against the whole House. The report of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was adopted. Most of the rest of the session was devoted to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. An evening session was held to consider private pension bills.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

The Senate took a final vote on the silver substitute for the bond bill and passed it by a vote of 42 to 35. Senator Quay had paired with a silver man and Cameron voted for the bill. The Senate then confirmed the nomination of Colonel Coppinger to be a brigadier general.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by a party vote, adopted a resolution of censure of Ambassador Bayard for his Edinburgh and Boston (England) speeches.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

President Cleveland today sent to Congress a request for an appropriation for \$500,000 to the Italian victims of the Waisenburg riots in Italy.

The passage of the senate free coinage substitute to the house today, and the bill was referred to the ways and means committee. The army appropriation bill was reported from committee and placed on the calendar. The house then resumed consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

WILL HAVE TO HANG.

Millionaire Duestrow Convicted of First Degree Murder.

The celebrated case of Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the St. Louis millionaire, who has been on trial during the past month for the cold-blooded murder of his wife and baby two years ago, ended Saturday, the jury returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The terrible crime with which he was charged was committed in February, 1894. One day that month his wife and child were at home awaiting his coming to take a drive. When he came into the house, Duestrow, who was drunk, began to abuse his wife, and finally shot her down in cold blood. He then picked up his 3-year-old boy, a beautiful child, and holding it at arm's length, killed it with a pistol shot through the head. His wife lingered for several days and finally died.

BRIEF MENTION.

Twin sisters, 70 years old, were present as witnesses in court at Columbus, Ind., a few days ago.

A church organ at Fall River, Mass., has been disabled by means destroying the felt packing.

A sailing expedition is fitting out at Stonington, Conn., the first to go from there in many years.

A farmer in Greenup county, Ky., found an empty coffin at the bottom of a well he was cleaning out the other day.

Potatoes were selling for two cents a sack in San Francisco a couple of weeks ago, and sold slowly even at that rate.

GENERAL MARIN'S MILITARY TACTICS.

AFTER THE REBELS.

Believed in Havana That General Marin Can Keep Gomez and Maceo Separated.

Gen. Sabas Marin, the acting captain general, who has taken the field in person against the rebels, is directing active operations with a view to forcing Antonio Maceo, who is said to be on the eastern boundary of Pinar del Rio, to a decisive battle. A strong force is proceeding against Gomez, the rebel commander-in-chief, who was last reported east of Quivican, near the center of the province of Havana. Several engagements have taken place recently, but no details are obtainable.

The Trocha, or military line, that has been established across the island to prevent Maceo from going eastward across the province of Havana, has been greatly strengthened. The authorities here believe that Gomez is to the east and Maceo to the west of the line, and that Gen. Marin will be able to prevent a junction of their forces, and to defeat each of the rebel commanders separately.

The Cubans in Havana are greatly elated over the decision of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, calling on Spain to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. Many fail to understand that final action has not yet been taken. The Cubans declare that all they want is an opportunity to buy ships, arms and ammunition. They say the adoption of the report means victory for the Cuban cause.

The treasury of what occurred when the insurgents entered Sabanaia has never been told. It is as follows:

Sabanaia, an important railroad town in Matanzas province, was entered by about 400 insurgents, under Eduardo Garcia, January 22. Fifty regulars, under Captain Juan Galan, and 10 guardia civiles shut themselves up in the barracks, and, after being warned by Garcia's men, they refrained from firing upon the invaders. A number of Spanish soldiers fled to the west of the line, and a church, which had been transformed into a fort. The rebels returned the fire, killing three volunteers and wounding two civil guards.

The townspeople received the insurgents with joy. They told Garcia that they had nothing but eggs from plantations for days, as there was no work or money. The rebel leader ordered the storekeepers to open their doors, and told the people to help themselves. One storekeeper who resisted was shot.

As soon as the rebels had gone the Spanish volunteers issued from the church and fired into the defenseless crowd of people in the streets, killing 24, including several women and children. The Spanish then shot in cold blood Cuban rebels who had been set at liberty upon surrendering their arms. Garcia has threatened to return and kill the volunteers and burn the town.

SLAUGHTER AT ZEITOUN.

The Report of the Massacre and Outrage There are Confirmed.

Letters have been received at Constantinople from Marash confirming the stories that great slaughter occurred in the recent battle between the Turkish troops and the Armenians who had captured Zeitoun. The exact number of the dead is not known, but it was very large. Twelve hundred wounded men have already reached Marash, and many more are following them. Many of the wounded have died, either in Marash or on the road from Zeitoun.

A number of prisoners have been taken to Marash. Their treatment was so cruel and awful. All sorts of indignities were heaped upon them, and in a large number of cases they were so shockingly maltreated that it is impossible to publish the details.

The Governor of Marash has again tried to bring about a reconciliation between the Turks and the Armenians in Zeitoun, but his efforts have been in vain. Most of the prominent Armenians in the Vilayet have been arrested.

The Sultan has replied through Costaki Pascha, Ambassador of the Turkish Ambassador to the British, and has recently sent to him by Queen Victoria, relative to the treatment of the Armenians.

JAPANESE BUTCHERED.

Details of the Uprising of Chinese in Formosa.

Additional news of the revolt in Formosa gives details of the attacks on such of the Japanese troops as still remain in that territory. At Taipei four Japanese outposts were attacked, the first at police station, where about a dozen were killed, the second a telegraph office, where 10 operators were butchered; the third, a military station, the garrison of which retired in safety upon Taipei, and the fourth, also a military station, where the assaults were driven back. During the first three days of the present month the rebels captured the village of Sik and reinforcements arriving they were repulsed with heavy losses. Since the revolt began 150 Japanese lives were sacrificed, 134 men, including 18 constables and six school teachers. The Chinese practice their wonted barbarities. Near the village of Sik were found the headless bodies of Japanese brutally murdered. In the small town of Dabehin horrible excesses were committed, and the six school teachers were murdered in the most brutal manner.

AN AMERICAN MISER.

Died in Cheap Quarters in Paris With Millions in His Clothes.

A short time ago an unknown American, a man apparently about 77 years old, fell in a fit while walking along the Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. The police took charge, as there was no one accompanying him or who might have taken care of the unfortunate man. It was ascertained with some difficulty where the stranger lodged, and he was taken there.

Among the papers found on his person was an envelope which he carried in an inside pocket bearing the name of Boston and enclosing a check for 99,000 francs. The place where the man lived and to which he was taken unconscious by the police, was a cheap lodging where it was learned he had lived in apparent poverty for twelve years. He expired soon after being taken to this place. A search of his domicile was thereupon made, which revealed a quantity of French bank notes, American securities, etc., placed at various points in the apartment, the total value of 2,000,000 francs. Efforts are now being made to ascertain the name of the man.

MAY PHOTOGRAPH BLOWHOLES.

The New Roentgen Process Expected to do this.

The army and navy ordnance officials are deeply interested in the reported wonderful achievements in photography attributed to the Roentgen light, by which the interior of solids may be accurately depicted.

In their opinion it will revolutionize the methods now in vogue for the inspection of armor and gun material, obviating any possibility of contractors foisting blowhole plates and other internally defective material upon the government, in addition to affording facilities for securing unimpeachable evidence as to the efficiency of various hardening processes now under official consideration.

Among the other desirable applications of the process, it will afford an opportunity to investigate the reliability of expensive gun forgings, which have heretofore been subjected to any ineffectual tests of the material, which, upon subsequent strain, might produce disastrous results.

The range of investigation which the discovery is expected to open is incalculable and suggests a host of inquiries which are being followed up by the military authorities, which its possibilities may be practically utilized.

No Whiskey Wanted.

The Executive committee of the Louisville, Ky., C. T. U. at their meeting, directed a protest against the use of whiskey or any intoxicating liquors in the christening of the new warship Kentucky.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

The Hon. William H. English is critically ill at his home at Indianapolis.

A Wisconsin man has filed suit for divorce from a woman who he murdered.

C. F. Crider, a victim of the Hollidaysburg, Pa., explosion, died, making the eighth death.

Captain-General Marin, of Cuba, proposes to crush the rebellion before General Weyler arrives.

All the United States mints will resume the coinage of silver dollars this month at the rate of \$1,500,000 per month.

"Vanity Fair," the London society journal, announces that W. K. Vanderbilt is to marry and English duchess.

The Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee will meet at Harrisburg February 12 to fix the date for the State convention.

Col. A. B. Colt, on trial at Grovelville, O., for manslaughter, growing out of the suppression of the Washington C. R. riots, was acquitted.

The grand jury at Columbus, O., found forty indictments against ex-Senator W. C. Gear, Senator Iden and Senator J. Q. Abbott for bribery.

The merchant bar iron association, which was in session several days at Cleveland, affirmed the old price list and made arrangements to regulate the output.

An epidemic of spotted fever is raging in the convict camp near Rusk, Texas. Five convict guards died in one day and others have thrown up their jobs and fled.

Adolph Niese and wife, sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for beating a 10-year-old son to death, cut their throats in jail at Colville, Wash. Niese is dead and the woman is dying.

In the omnibus bill for the payment of war claims reported from the War Claims committee, provision is made for the payment of \$21,211 to the estate of Nicholas J. Bigley, late of Pittsburg, deceased.

The lower House of the Mississippi legislature unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of belligerent rights to Cubans, and requesting Mississippi Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote to that end.

The good results of Speaker Reed's new rule against smoking on the floor of the House of Representatives are already apparent. The air of the old legislative hall is vastly purer and fresher than it ever was in past congresses, and its increased salubrity is enjoyed not only by the statesmen themselves, but by the visitors in the galleries. The old-fashioned smoking on the floor of the chamber, Statesmen cannot now be seen lounging on sofas and standing in the aisles smoking vile cigars, and the stale odor of bad tobacco is no longer noticeable.

FOLLOW BLAINE'S LEAD.

National Board of Trade Demands That Reciprocity Treaties Be Revised.

The National Board of Trade in session at Washington discussed at some length the report of the committee to which has been referred the several resolutions bearing upon the money and currency questions submitted by a number of the constituent bodies of the board. The committee, in its report stated that it finds the unfavorable conditions which existed one year ago to be substantially unchanged, and states that in "the judgment of the national board of trade the establishment of a sound, stable and efficient monetary system is essential to the restoration of confidence and the prosperity of our industrial interests, and such restoration is an immediate and urgent duty of congress; that the essential provisions in such a system should include the relief of the government by the retirement and cancellation of the legal tender notes under safe and proper conditions; to improve and modify, also, provision for the revision and extension of the national banking system under conditions which will maintain our monetary standard, and secure to the country a safe and ample currency to take the place of the notes so retired.

"Resolved, That the national board of trade affirms its approval of the Torrey bankruptcy bill, and urges upon congress its enactment of the only measure that can give permanent beneficial results to the national interests of the United States.

"Resolved, That the passage of an equitable bankruptcy law during the present session of congress is an imperative demand in the interests of the entire country."

The committee on reciprocity, which is headed by the Hon. Charles F. Smith, chairman, made a report embodying the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "That the national board of trade demands of congress the enactment of such legislation as will re-establish and secure our former reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Mexico, and the Central and South American countries and Spanish American colonies."

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PERSONAL CULLINGS.

Cecil Rhodes on Beaching England will seek a seat in Parliament.

Senator Wolcott is described as looking enough like Secretary Olney to be his brother, although he is much younger in years than the latter.

Gen. Dodds, who distinguished himself by his conduct of the Dahomey campaign, has been made Commander-in-Chief of the troops in French Indo-China.

Emperor William is fully determined upon doubling the German army. He deems this necessary to secure Germany's position as a great power. Bismarck agrees with him.

Mr. Patti recently said in Paris that she would never return to the United States. She remarked that a Chicagoan had offered her \$200,000 for 40 concerts, but that she had refused.

Lord Leighton at the time of his death had practically completed his principal Academy picture, which represents the myth of Prometheus being chained to a rock, and going to the relief of Andromeda. He carries with him the head of Medusa.

Big Philadelphia Fire.

A fire which broke out Sunday morning in the cellar of the Hazeltine building, 1416 and 1418 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, destroyed that building and the building of the American Baptist Publication society, next door, badly damaged the dry goods store of Homer Le Boutillier & Co., Nos. 1412 and 1414, and inflicted a loss of \$750,000 on the Hotel Lafayette, which faces on Broad street, and the rear of which extends back toward Chestnut street.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

LIKE INLAND SEAS.

Terrible Floods Are Raging in the South and Southwest.

The unprecedented rainfall in the lower Mississippi valley during the past ten days has caused all streams to overflow and the low lands in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi are one vast sea of water. Bridges have been washed away on several of the railroads and traffic is seriously delayed. In Arkansas the damage from the flood will reach high figures.

The Onatcha river rose thirty feet within thirty-six hours, and the torrent of water swept everything before it. Many the plantations and farms in that fertile valley have been submerged, and outhouses and fences swept away. Rain has been falling almost steadily during the past forty-eight hours, and the water will go still higher.

At Fort Gibson, Miss., rain fell for 36 hours continuous, beginning Friday night. The government gauge shows a fall of 7 1/2 inches. All streams are overlanded, and bridges destroyed or badly damaged. Dave Barnes, colored, was drowned by the upsetting of a dug-out, in which he was attempting to cross an overlanded field. The water at Cahoon station was the highest for 20 years.

At Terry, Miss., heavy rains for 48 hours caused a general overflow of streams. Bridges were carried away in all directions, causing a loss of many thousands of dollars to the country.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Merchants and Bankers See a Promise of Good Spring Trade.

H. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says: Though business is still waiting, there are some signs of definite improvement. It is now believed that the first payment for bonds will cause no further pressure, and the money markets are easier as regards loans on collateral, though the rate of interest, commercial loans still checks operations. Merchants and bankers report that signs promise a good spring trade.

Signs of improvement in the iron and steel business are gratifying, even though they spring from combinations which have raised the price of coke and allotted the output of lake ore. There is also a better demand for wire nails after long stagnation and also for sheets. Pig iron is rather weaker, southern works competing sharply, while speculative buyers of some months ago are selling below present furnace prices, but the average for all products is practically unchanged and 11 1/2 per cent. below the highest last year. Coke production has again been cut down 10,775 tons in a single week. Minor metals are strengthening a shade by speculation. Cotton is a shade lower, and cotton mills are talking of reducing production. Woollens are practically unchanged and jobbers, clothiers and retailers have considerable stocks of heavy goods remaining. Wheat has again advanced about 3 cents for cash, but only 1 1/2 cents for May, although Atlantic exports are little larger than a year ago.

Failures this week have been 404 in the United States, against 354 last year, and 70 in Canada, against 54 last year.

W. C. T. U. PROTESTS.

Against Military Instruction in the Public Schools.

Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, of Mansfield, O., superintendent of the department of physical culture in the National W. C. T. U., through the department of legislation and enforcement of law, of which Mrs. Margaret B. Ellis, of East Orange, N. J., is superintendent, is sending out the following petition to each legislator at Washington:

"We, the undersigned, in behalf of the 300,000 members of the National W. C. T. U., do most earnestly protest against the passage of any measure by your honorable body which aims to provide military instruction in the public schools of the country. We believe that these schools have been established and supported for the purpose of developing citizenship, and should, therefore, teach the principles of true government and peace, rather than the science of warfare.

"We further believe that systematic body training in all grades of these schools will help produce the best of which each child is physically, mentally and morally capable, and inspiring the government of the loyal citizens under any and all emergencies.

"Will you use your influence, and vote against all bills which in any way design to introduce and establish military tactics in the public school curriculum?"

SIX MEN KILLED.

Frightful Explosion in the Hollidaysburg Iron Works.

Thursday morning the 30-inch cylinder boiler at the works of the Hollidaysburg, Pa., Iron and Nail company, exploded and was hoisted through the roof 300 feet in height, and came down through the roof of another department of the works. The entire roof was crushed to the floor by the force of the explosion, and the works were practically wrecked.

These works are located along the line of the Martinsburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The flying boiler almost caught the Martinsburg passenger train in its descent. Following is a list of the dead employes of the works:

George Lane, a mason, was found crushed into a lifeless mass. Chas. Evans, a helper, had his skull crushed. Morrell D. Tree, a 15-year-old boy, had his head ground off in a wheel, Robert Murray, Samuel Marks and an unknown tinner. About twenty others were injured.

The boiler was recently repaired by Madoc Bros., machinists, and was pronounced by them to be in first-class condition. No explanation is offered as to the cause of the explosion. The managers of the company are exonerated from any culpability.

TWO TOWNS TAKEN.

The Cubans Succeed in Capturing Jiguani and Baiere.

News comes from Bayamo, in eastern Cuba, that the important towns of Jiguani and Baiere, on the road between Manzanillo and Santiago de Cuba, have been captured after severe fighting by Colonel Wilson and his party of 100 men.

The town churches, which were used as strongholds by the local Spanish troops, were blown up. Wilson took 160 prisoners and seized 300 Mauser rifles and 60,000 cartridges.

In Havana the news of the founding of the steamer Hawkins, carrying General Calixto Garcia's party from the United States, caused a great commotion in both Spanish and Cuban circles. Extras issued by the evening papers were eagerly bought up. A large proportion of the men on the steamer were well known in Havana. The steamer J. W. Hawkins, which had been fitted out at great trouble and expense as a filibuster, was wrecked off the eastern end of Long Island on Sunday night and abandoned by the revolutionists and the crew.

OHIO AND INDIANA OIL.

Great Activity Among the Drillers in the Trenton Rock.

Great activity is being displayed in the Northwestern Ohio oil field, and the prospects are very encouraging for the present year to be the largest in the history of Trenton Rock crude. January, although a mild winter month, shows that 308 wells were completed, of which 54 were worthless for oil. These wells, at an average outlay of \$1,600 apiece, represent \$716,000. The new production daily for the wells completed during the month is 5,300 barrels, or an average per well daily of 16 2/3 barrels.

The short month of February starts with a boom, as there are 352 wells drilled and 223 rigs up and building ready for the starting of the drill. With all the wells completed during 1895 but little surplus oil was left on hand. The runs from the wells of Ohio and Indiana for the year were 18,411,937.71 barrels, and the shipments 10,839,355.61 barrels.

A Novel Measure.

Here is a new kind of a "jag" bill. Senator Wieman, of Brooklyn, is responsible. Any judge is empowered to order habitual drunkards to be confined in an institution which makes a specialty of curing drunkards.

YIELDED TO RUSSIA.

Why the United States Naval Demotion in the East Was Not Made.

A dispatch to the St. James Gazette from Washington says that the correspondent for that paper has the highest authority for announcing that the contents between Russia and Turkey is known at the State department, and that it has had a most important effect in modifying the plans the administration had prepared to compel Turkey to pay an indemnity for the