

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

Crime and Penalties.

Elmer Fostile shot and instantly killed Michael Niland at Yoder Siding, near Rockwood, Pa., during a quarrel about their work.

William Smith, wife and little son were discovered in their house, near Sheridan, Tex., cut and gashed in the most horrible manner and insensible from loss of blood. A colored man named Sam Massey has been arrested on suspicion, but he stoutly claims his innocence.

James W. Collins, President of the California National Bank at San Diego, Cal., who was accused of embezzling \$200,000, committed suicide.

A boy named Harry Gray, aged 18, son of a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., was shot by a policeman while he was attempting to rob a neighbor's house. He was formerly of good reputation.

Charles Waterbury and Samuel Sutherland were sentenced to four years and John McCann to two years in the State prison, at Bridgeport, Ct., for kidnapping little Ward Waterbury some time ago.

Assistant Postmaster Myler, of Allegheny, was arrested, charged with embezzlement. He was held in \$1,000 bail.

Charles W. Ayers, a prominent business man of Detroit, was shot and fatally injured by his wife, Annie D. Ayers. Cause: domestic troubles.

At Lebanon, Ill., Rev. Harris Thompson, a Baptist minister, committed suicide in a fit of mental derangement—the result of la grippe.

Amos Miller, the burglar who escaped after the murder of Marshal Sprinkles and the suicide of his confederate, Tackett, was taken from the jail at Dexter, Mo., by a masked mob and hanged. The mob forced the keys from the sheriff at the muzzle of revolvers. The body of Miller was cut down by the coroner.

Rev. John Calvin, a Methodist preacher in Green county, Ala., shot and killed William Herdy, a deacon in the church, and fatally wounded David Smith, brother-in-law of Herdy. Herdy suspected Calvin of being intimate with his (Herdy's) wife, and attacked him with a cane, when Calvin drew a pistol and fired five shots, with the above result. Calvin is in jail at Etowah, Ala.

Two men entered the sleeping apartment of Father Rives, of St. Ann's cathedral at Terre Haute, Ind., and at the point of a revolver forced him to open the safe and turn over the contents. After securing several hundred dollars and a valuable gold watch, they turned the priest's face to the wall and escaped. They were unmasked.

A tough character named Williams, living at Richmond, Ind., shot his wife, killing her instantly. Williams then turned the weapon on himself, inflicting fatal injuries. The tragedy was the result of jealousy.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., Ex-Mayor Wyman, of Allegheny, Pa., was sentenced by Judge Kennedy to three months in jail and to pay the cost of the prosecution. He was found guilty of extortion.

Dr. Henry P. Mendes, pastor of the Shearith Israel Synagogue of New York, was on Saturday fired upon by a crank who wanted the pastor to give him \$100. The ball struck Dr. Mendes in the abdomen, but his life was saved by the thick pleating of his shirt. The assailant escaped.

Ed Russel and Al. Robinson settled an old family feud in Alabama by hacking each other to pieces with knives.

A 5-year-old negro boy at Pittsburgh, killed a 7-month-old white baby by hacking its head with a piece of iron, while its mother was absent.

Capital, Labor and Industrial.
Six hundred men and boys and 250 women, employed in Selz, Schwab & Co.'s great shoe factory at Chicago, struck. They object to the employment of seven new men, who were engaged during a previous strike, and demand their discharge.

Work at the several mines near Duquoin, Ill., is suspended, the contract between the mine operators and miners having expired Monday. The miners ask for a continuation of present prices, 40 cents per ton gross, while the operators want to reduce it to 30 cents. More than 1,000 miners are idle.

The United Express Company is about to open the war of extermination on the Brotherhood by discharging members.

Coffrede & Saylor, proprietors of the large bridge works at Pottsville, Pa., have notified their 500 employees of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, to take effect March 14.

A sweeping reduction in wages paid to piece workers at the Singer Sewing Machine Works, New York, went into effect and there is much excitement among 3,500 employees in consequence. The cut will range from 10 to 20 per cent.

A general reduction of about 10 per cent. in the wages of furnace employees is being put into effect in the Alabama district. No trouble is apprehended, as the necessity is generally recognized among the men. The furnaces are all in blast and are preparing to face low prices.

The Pittsburg boiler trade is reported in a poor condition, caused by the flooding of the market with patent boilers.

The Board of Prison Managers at Stillwater, Minn., has fixed the price of prison binding twine at 10 cents per pound. It was formerly sold at 9 cents, but did not pay expenses.

The most reliable authorities are of the opinion that there will be no strike of the Brotherhood of Carpenters this year by reason of their rejection of their scale by the Master Builders' association. They had more strikes last year than was good for them.

Owing to dullness in iron pipes the Mel-jert company of Reading, Pa., has reduced the wages of the men.

Washington News.

Senator Quay still lingers in Florida to get rid of the effects of his recent illness.

Senator Cameron is confined to his room, suffering from the effects of a cold that came near resulting in pneumonia.

Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported to the House, the Pension Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The bill appropriates \$134,825,066, being \$12,239,484 less than the estimates, and \$389,719 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The number of pensioners on the roll has increased from 242,755 in 1879, to 676,100 in 1891, and the amount disbursed on account of pensions has increased from \$25,483,742 in 1879, to \$124,415,951 in 1891. The amount appropriated for 1892 was \$135,214,785.

Congressman Springer's condition is not so favorable, the erysipelas in his head having again made its appearance. This unfavorable change has complicated matters somewhat and the patient on Monday was not so well as he was Sunday, when his temperature had become normal. Secretary Blaine and Congressman Mills are reported to be convalescent.

The House Appropriations Committee completed the Urgent Deficiency Bill. The bill makes deficiency appropriations amounting to \$438,413, an increase of \$53,000 over last year's bill.

The House Committee on Military Affairs completed the Army Appropriation bill. The bill carries an appropriation of \$24,245,049, against \$24,613,529 appropriated for the current fiscal year, being a reduction of \$367,880.

The Behring sea matter has assumed a most serious phase, and public officials make no attempt to disguise their grave concerns at the outcome. It was developed that Lord Salisbury's proposition with regard to the present season was not only to open Behring sea outside of a thirty-three mile zone from Pribylov island to indiscriminate sealing, but to limit the catch within that belt, including, of course, the shores of the island, to 30,000 seals. In the language of a prominent official, this proposition is "wholly unfair, arrogant and even insulting to this country."

Disasters and Accidents.
Henry Raab, engineer, was killed, and 3 passengers seriously injured in a wreck on the Baltimore & Lehigh R. R. near Baltimore, Md.

A bowl of gasoline exploded in McCormick's Chicago dyeing establishment, and one man was killed and three injured.

John Clark, a wealthy farmer, was killed while overseeing the work of rearing a barn on his farm near Oaktown, Ind. A heavy beam fell upon him, producing instant death.

A passenger train on the James River division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was wrecked by a huge boulder on the track, near Lynchburg, Va. Engineer F. H. Plapp and Fireman W. C. Moseley, were killed.

A terrific boiler explosion occurred at the well of Greenlee & Forst at Laurel Hill station, Allegheny county, Pa., and "Con" Daugherty, a tool dresser and engineer, was instantly killed.

While loading hay at Richmond, Ind., Orlando Gardner lost his temper because one bale, when partly in the wagon, fell to the ground. In his rage he kicked violently at the bale, fell, broke his back, ruptured a blood vessel and died on the spot.

A misplaced switch on the Big Four road near Cleveland, Ohio, caused a passenger train to run into the rear of a side-tracked freight. John Larsh, fireman, was mortally and Omer Henry, engineer, seriously hurt.

A fireman named McNeill was struck by a fast express train at Port Chester, Conn., and instantly killed.

Judicial.
Judge Hawley, of the U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco, has upheld the State Supreme Court and decided an important Chinese case in favor of the Celestial and against the local collector. The judge's decision is important, as it establishes the fact that Chinese consuls residing out of China may issue certificates which must be recognized here as evidence of the right of holders to land. This means that Chinese consuls at San Francisco, Victoria, Honolulu, Peru, Havana, and other ports can issue certificates.

The South Dakota Supreme Court has decided that aliens can hold mineral lands in that State.

The Nebraska Supreme Court has decided that pencil marks made on an Australian ballot are legal; that the statute when it says they shall be made with a pen and ink is only directory.

Fifteen persons, officers and employees of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, indicted by the grand jury for alleged violation of the anti-lottery postal law, were arraigned at New Orleans before Commissioner Wright, and placed under bond of \$200,000 each to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J.

Legislative.
The Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly has reported a concurrent resolution calling upon New York's representatives in Congress to favor the bill providing for the election of United States Senators by the people.

The New York Senate passed the "Anti-Pinkerton" bill.

The Iowa House concurred in the Senate joint resolution calling upon Congress to provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. A joint resolution was presented favoring the election of the president of the United States by direct vote.

The Virginia House of Delegates passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 to the World's Fair, and the Senate agreed to it.

The governor of New York has signed chapter 61, appropriating \$800,000 for continuing work on the State capitol building. The capitol has cost the people of the state up to the present time \$18,682,243.58. It was begun in 1807 and the original plan called for an expenditure of only \$4,000,000. This plan was soon set aside, however, for one providing a much larger structure.

Mortuary.
Ex-President Noah Porter, of Yale col-

lege, died at New Haven, Conn., from a complication of disorders, resulting from an attack of the grip. Dr. Porter was born at Farmington, Conn., December 14, 1841. He was the author of a number of important educational and philosophical works, and was principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary. He was admittedly one of the most scholarly of American metaphysicians.

Henry S. Carpenter, commercially known as the corn king of the west, died at Joliet, Ills., from softening of the brain, aged 66 years. Deceased had a European as well as American reputation, shipping annually 12,000,000 bushels of grain.

Dudley T. Young, editor and publisher of the "Evening Review," of East Liverpool, O., and well known in newspaper circles throughout Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, died after an illness of several weeks of typhoid fever, superinduced by the grip.

Sanitary Items.
For the week ending February 27th, there were 107 deaths in Pittsburgh, 45 being from pulmonary diseases.

The monthly bulletin of the N. Y. State Board of Health for January last has been issued. The total number of deaths reported was 13,400, against 11,241 for December. The average for January for the past years has been 8,908. Of the total number of deaths 3,246 were under 5 years of age. The greatest number of deaths was caused by acute respiratory diseases, and the least specified (two) by smallpox, one case of which occurred in New York City and the other in New Rochelle. The mortality of January is greater than that of any month previously recorded, except that of April, 1891, which it nearly equals. The increase is due to the epidemic of influenza, which may be termed the third outbreak and which reached its height during this month.

Fire.
At Indianapolis, Ind., the State Female Reformatory was destroyed by fire. All the inmates escaped unhurt, and it is charged that three of them started it. The loss will exceed \$300,000, with an insurance of but \$51,000.

Fire destroyed the William Reed Glass Company's building and the Detroit Confectionery and Fruit Tablet Company at Detroit, Mich. Total loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$100,000.

At Philadelphia, the four-story brick carpet factory of J. B. Ryersons & Co. loss, \$15,000; insurance, unknown. Several of the 300 employees were severely burned in escaping.

At Sioux City, Ia., the dry goods store of J. H. O'Connell. Loss, about \$30,000.

The Ocean and Beach hotels and three cottages at the beach, 20 miles from Savannah, Ga., burned. Estimated loss, \$40,000.

Personals.
Secretary Foster, of the United States treasury, arrived safely at Southampton on the steamer Spree.

Mrs. James G. James, Jr., from her sick bed at Sioux Falls, S. D., wrote a reply to her father-in-law's statement, [in which statement Mr. Blaine, Sr., asserted that Mrs. J. G. Blaine, Jr., had done all the courting and persuaded J. G. Blaine, Jr., to marry her, and that the senior Mrs. Blaine had done all in her power to cause the young couple to live harmoniously.] She claims the sentences extracted from her love letters were calculated to give an unfair impression and requests him to publish the letters in full. At the same time she declares she has the letters written on both sides and threatens to publish them. The junior Mrs. Blaine gives her father-in-law ten days to retract his statements.

Political.
The N. C. State Democratic executive committee met at Raleigh to-day with a large attendance and called the State convention to meet in that city May 18.

Half-fare railroad rules will rule for the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

The Democratic National Committee has approved the Chicago Wigwam plan.

Religious.
The great religious movement in Cincinnati, O., which was inaugurated six weeks ago under the leadership of the Rev. B. Fay Mills, came to a close Sunday. The services have been attended by vast audiences from the beginning and the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Music Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity this afternoon and to-night, July 25, 26,000 people availing themselves of the last opportunity to hear Mr. Mills.

Miscellaneous.
The body of Dr. Robert G. Mitler was fished out of the river at Chicago. Dr. Mitler disappeared Dec. 24 and was located in Cincinnati and other places by people who professed to know him. The finding of the body proves them wrong. It is not yet known whether the doctor was murdered or fell into the river.

Mrs. Lucy Rixley died at New York City in her 113 year. She was a slave in North Carolina before the war.

Emil Bathel, boss switchman, was held responsible by the coroner's jury at Milwaukee, Wis., for the railway collision there Tuesday, in which seven men were killed.

A. H. Moore of Philadelphia, who has recently purchased about \$100,000 worth of trotting stock, sold the 6-year-old brown stallion Commoner, by Electioneer, dam Molly Cobb, by General Benton, to W. C. France & Son of Lexington for \$12,500.

The Wool Clip for 1892.
The Boston Commercial Bulletin gives official figures showing the number of sheep in the country, by which the clip of 1892 can be forecast with some exactness. The figures show that the total increase in sheep is 1,519,229, an increase which is very generally distributed and in some surprising places. The decline is mostly in the Southern States, though the heaviest shortage is in Colorado, where 109,174 sheep have disappeared, and in New Mexico, where there are 108,183 less than last year. The States showing the largest increase are: Texas, 49,505; Illinois, 77,696; Michigan, 89,530; Iowa, 115,008; the Dakotas, 215,681; California, 371,281; Ohio, 408,180. Estimates from these figures place the total yield of the United States in 1892 at 216,053,711 pounds, or estimating the shrinkage of pulled wools at 40 per cent a sourced yield of 141,096,937 pounds. This is an increase of 12,652,224 pounds in the grease, or 6,000,000 pounds of wool.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

NO HOPE FOR THE ANARCHISTS.

The "No Quorum" Ruling and Constitutionalality of the McKinley Bill Affirmed. Behring Sea Decision.

The Supreme Court reconvened at Washington for the spring session. A long list of unusually important and interesting cases were disposed of.

The right of the Speaker of the House to count a quorum was done in the Fifty-first Congress, was unanimously affirmed by the court in an opinion delivered by Justice Brewer, in the case of the United States against Ballin, Joseph & Co., appealed from the New York Circuit Court. This case involved the validity of the law passed May 6, 1891, and known as the worsted classification act. When it was before the House for action 138 votes were recorded for the passage of the bill, whereupon the Speaker proceeded to make a quorum by counting several Representatives present, but none voting, pursuant to a rule adopted by the House for such cases. "This rule was valid," said Justice Brewer; "it is within the competency of the Legislature to enact any law not forbidden by the Constitution or against natural justice to secure the presence of a quorum, and when that quorum is present it is there for the purpose of doing business."

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago, R. M. Boyd et al. and Charles Sternbach et al. of New York, versus the United States, involving the validity of the McKinley tariff bill, was delivered by Justice Harlan. Duties were assessed on various articles imported by the appellants under the McKinley bill, and they protested against paying them on the ground that the act was not the law of the United States for the reason that section 30 of the act, as it was passed both House and Senate, was omitted from the enrolled bill signed by the President, and that, therefore, it did not comply with the requirements of the Constitution. This was the first time the question was presented to the Court and Justice Harlan, after referring to the constitutional requirements respecting the passage of the bill and the proceedings of Congress, the Court says:

"The signing by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and by the President of the Senate in open session of an enrolled bill is an official attestation by the two Houses of such a bill as one that has passed Congress. And when a bill thus attested is presented by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, it is a bill of the United States, and the duties assessed on it are valid. The judgments of the courts below sustaining the validity of the act are affirmed."

A decision was given against the Chicago Anarchists, Fielden and Schwab, who sought release from Joliet prison on writs of habeas corpus. Their counsel held that the men were not present in the Supreme Court of Illinois when sentence of death (afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life) was pronounced on them. The Court holds that sentence of death was pronounced on the defendants by the Supreme Court of Illinois, but was passed (when the men were present) by the Criminal Court of Cook county. This rule of common law, that a person must be present in court and asked if he has anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, applies, it is held, only to courts of original jurisdiction and not to courts of appeal like the Illinois Supreme Court. The appellate court, the Court holds, is not bound by the decision of the Criminal Court, and fixed a day for the execution.

The Sayward case involving the jurisdiction of the United States over British Government. This does not invalidate the arbitration on negotiations now going on between this country and Great Britain.

THE UNEASY KAISER.

He Makes Another Move That Will Stir Up His People's Indignation.
BERLIN, March 5.—There was another storm of popular indignation to-day when it was announced that by order of Emperor William the issue of the Frankfurter Gazette of March 1, containing an article reflecting upon the Emperor's now famous Brandenburg speech, had been confiscated.

The charge of lese majesty. This action following so closely upon the steps taken to prosecute the Cologne Gazette for similar utterances will, it is judged, raise a hurricane of newspaper and popular indignation in Germany. It would appear that the Emperor, in addition to desiring to "grind to powder" and "cause to shake the dust" off the feet of all who disagree with him, also desires to smother the voice of public criticism.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

The Trinidad Colonial Legislature has approved the West Indian reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The last 15 bags of mail from the stranded steamship Elder, on Atherton ledge, Isle of Wright, were taken off. An effort will be made soon to float the vessel.

Severe storms prevail throughout England and the coast.

Etienne Arago, the French writer, dramatist, and statesman, died at Paris. He was born in 1802 and was the last surviving brother of the illustrious astronomer, Francois Arago.

Minister Tupper introduced a bill in the Canadian Parliament renewing the modus vivendi which permits United States fishing vessels to enter Canadian waters and ports on certain conditions.

The Mercantile bank of Melbourne, Australia, has failed.

The strike of 3,000 shoemakers at Leicester, England, has been settled.

Mrs. Deacon, in France, is wearing mourning for her dead love Abelle, whom her husband shot dead in her bedchamber.

EAST LIVERPOOL'S LOSS.

The Finest Business Block in the City Burned.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., March 5.—Fire destroyed a block facing the Diamond and Market street. The loss is \$150,000, insurance, \$95,000. The destruction is complete. The fire is of unknown origin. H. E. Porter, dry goods, loses \$50,000 on stock; insurance, \$22,500. Crocker, Ogilvie & Co., dry goods, \$17,500 on stock; insurance, \$12,500. Nine business houses were destroyed and 10 families rendered homeless. No lives were lost.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY.—The time of both branches of Congress was taken up with dreary debate. In the House the Indian Appropriation bill was again talked over, and in the Senate the Clagett-Dubois contest was the bill. There was no action in either case. Senator Vilas introduced a bill to amend the general pension laws, which provided that the pension of any invalid pensioner who deserted his family should be paid to his wife and children, and that in case of insane pensioners and pensioners imprisoned for crime a like course might be followed. Senator Stanford introduced a bill to determine the value of the legal tender dollar, and providing that all dollars shall be received and paid out in discharge of debts, both public and private, at par, measured by that standard, whether the stamp of the Government making the dollar be on gold, silver, paper or any other material. The House passed the resolution authorizing the joint Committee on Immigration to investigate the operation of the immigration laws, the importation of contract labor, and to acquire particularly into the immigration of people affected with typhus fever into the people of New York.

TUESDAY.—In the Senate to-day, after the transaction of routine business, the Idaho election case was taken up and Mr. Sander addressed the Senate in defense of Mr. Clagett's right to the seat. Mr. Morgan made a legal and constitutional argument against the right of Mr. Dubois to occupy a seat in the Senate. Without action on the case the Senate adjourned.

In the House over three hours were consumed in continued discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill. An amendment to the bill was adopted striking out the \$1,000 extra annual allowance to Captain Pratt as superintendent of the Carlisle school. The amendment providing when vacancies shall hereafter occur in Indian Agencies they shall be filled by the President was also adopted. Mr. Joseph of New Mexico, was fortunate enough to secure the adoption of an amendment increasing by almost \$5,000 the appropriation for the Indian school at Santa Fe, N. M. The bill was passed. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the free wool bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole, together with the views of the minority presented by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Mr. Turner, of Georgia, respectively from the same committee, reported bills for the free entry of binding twine and cotton bagging and ties, which was referred to the committee of the whole, and leave was granted to Mr. Payne, of New York, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, to present the views of the minority on those measures. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—In the Senate Mr. Dolph presented petitions in favor of Government aid for the Nicaragua canal, and the Idaho election case was again discussed until adjournment.

The proceedings of the House were quite uninteresting to-day, and confined strictly to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The House adjourned with the bill still undisposed of.

THURSDAY.—In the Senate the Idaho Senatorial contest was settled to-day. The contestant, W. H. Claggett, had seven votes in favor. Fifty-five Senators declared that Mr. Dubois had been legally elected to the United States Senate. Senator Sawyer, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported to the Senate a bill, in the nature of a substitute, providing as follows: "That on and after the first day of July, 1892, all articles of mail matter of the third and fourth classes shall be comprehended in one class to be known as third-class matter, and postage on the same shall be chargeable at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid with postage stamps affixed thereto; provided, that upon the consolidation of the two classes of mail matter the conditions as to wrappers, permissible printing, and so forth, shall be applicable by law to fourth-class matter, in addition to the privileges now conferred by the act upon matter of the last mentioned class." Adjourned.

In the House to-day the District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed. The bill allowing railroad companies to give special rates to commercial travelers was considered. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that nothing should be construed to prohibit the use of any common carrier from granting reduced rates to passengers or making reduced rates for freight. The demand of the previous question was lost and the bill became unfinished business. Adjourned.

FRIDAY.—The Senate devoted the greater part of yesterday to the discussion, without action, of the bill to establish a National Military Committee of the Senate reported favorably a bill to establish lineal promotion throughout the several lines of the army, cavalry and infantry of the United States. Eulogies were delivered in respect to the memory of the late Representative Lee, of Virginia, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

It was private bill day in the House, after which Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to regulate education and citizenship of Indians. It provides that any Indian who attends school for the period of 10 years, in whole or in part, at the expense of the Government, and has attained the age of 20 years, shall be declared a citizen of the United States, with all the privileges and immunities of other citizens. A lengthy and spirited debate then ensued on a "no quorum" point of order, and amid considerable excitement the House took a recess until 3 o'clock. When the House re-assembled at 3 p. m. there was no less than a quorum present. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, raised the point of no quorum, and after a fruitless attempt to secure one, the House adjourned until to-morrow without transacting any business whatever.

SATURDAY.—Senate not in session. In the House Mr. Tucker, from the Committee on the Election of President, Vice President, and electors, reported a joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment changing the date beginning and ending terms of Senators and Representatives from March 1 to December 31; providing that the annual sessions shall begin on the second Monday in January; and further providing that the term of the President and Vice President shall commence and end on April 30 instead of March 4. House calendar. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was then on motion of Mr. Sayers, of Texas, taken up and passed without amendment or debate. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, called up the bill appropriating as a deficiency \$150,000 for carrying on the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and \$10,000 for experiments in the production of sugar. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, opposed the bill on the ground that the Committee on Agriculture had no jurisdiction over the matter, and it properly came under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. He made the further objection that the committee had not properly investigated the question of appropriation and proposed several inquiries bearing upon this point. After a spirited discussion the bill was passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Orthwaite, of Ohio, in the chair), on the invalid pension appropriation bill. At the close of the consideration of the bill, and when its passage was next in order, a dispute arose over a minor amendment, and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, made the point of no quorum. He did this, he said, not because of opposition to the bill or its amendments, but in order to draw the attention of the country to the fact that members did not attend the sessions of the House in sufficient number to transact business. The House thereupon adjourned.

A new diamond is being cut in Antwerp said to be the largest ever found in Africa. It weighs 400 carats, and when it is finished it will be reduced one half.

AUSTRALIAN BOB.

Hero of the Battle with Maher at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The greatest pugilistic exhibition ever programed to occur in one night in the same club, occurred here last night, and was emphasized by the appearance of four real champions. Fully 6,000 people witnessed the contest. Frank Slavin and an unknown, Charley Mitchell and an unknown, and Peter Maher, champion of Ireland, and Robert Fitzsimmons, the middleweight champion of the world, fought tonight. At 8:35 o'clock the arena, with its sea of humanity, decorated in carnival colored drapery and flags of all nations, presented a gala sight.

Prof. John Duffy was selected as referee. Peter Maher of Ireland, an aspirant for heavy-weight honors, and Robert Fitzsimmons, the New Zealander who is middleweight champion of the world, met to-night before the Olympic club of this city for a purse of \$10,000, of which the loser gets \$1,000.

Arthur Upham and Charley Mitchell were announced to box four rounds; Frank Slavin and Felix Vaquein four rounds, and Slavin and Charley Mitchell four rounds. Upham looked like a ghost in his corner as Mitchell sat eying him closely. Mitchell made a holy show of Upham and knocked him out in the third round.

Slavin and Vaquein now took their places and fought fiercely for three rounds. The setto between Slavin and Mitchell was a spirited one, each man giving and taking some heavy blows during the four rounds.

The contest of the evening was next in order, and the slight delay that ensued was continually interrupted by yells of "rimo." George R. Carn, of Chicago, was time keeper for Fitzsimmons; P. J. Donohue, of New York, for Maher; R. M. Frank, official time keeper for the Olympic Club. A greeting that was simply a hurricane greeted the Australian and the Irish lad as they simultaneously entered the ring. Maher was the first to enter the ring, and it was commented upon that he looked nervous. His weight was 175 pounds. Perspiration stood out in beads on his forehead, and he showed his lower lip with a nervous movement. When Fitzsimmons appeared a moment later the house broke into a yell that resembled the deafening yell of a "rallye College crowd at the close of a ball match. His weight was 165 pounds. At 9:15 the men faced each other in the ring to battle for the \$10,000 purse and the \$100,000 that had been wagered on the result.

In the thirteenth round Maher gave up the fight, badly punished and very weak. His seconds threw up the sponge and Fitzsimmons was declared the victor.

The end of the fight was the surprise of the night. Just as the call was about to be made Maher remarked to "Billy" Madden and Fallon: "I cannot keep on, let it go at that."

"Have you got enough?" yelled some one in the crowd nearby. "The spunge and Madden said Maher was tired and that he was in immediate danger of collapse. Fitzsimmons, who had hardly caught on to the situation, sprang at once to the aid of his opponent, seized both of the Irishman's hands, and shook them again and again. Tears stood in Maher's eyes and he half rose to his feet, and then staggered back to the crowd cheered and began to file out, and in a few minutes the ring was empty.

PENSIONS FOR 50,000 MORE.

The Men Who Enlisted to Repel Lee's Invasion of Pennsylvania Declared to be Entitled to Pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Assistant Secretary Bussey made an important decision in the pension case of Rudolph M. Manley, of Company I, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteer militia. On June 15, 1863, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling upon the executive of the State of Pennsylvania for 50,000 volunteers to serve for the period of six months unless sooner discharged. In pursuance of that proclamation the Governor issued a general order calling for volunteers to repel the threatened and imminent invasion of Pennsylvania.

In compliance with this order the Forty-seventh Regiment was raised and mustered into the State service for 90 days, instead of six months as designated in the call. The records of the War Department show that Manley was mustered in the fall of 1863, and was mustered out with his company on August 13, 1863. During this service his evidence on file shows that the soldier suffered a sun stroke from which he has never recovered. Upon this application he was granted a pension of \$24 a month, but on June 15, 1884, his name was dropped from the pension roll upon the ground that it had been ascertained that the regiment to which he belonged was not in the United States service but in the service of the State of Pennsylvania. This is the position taken by the Judge Advocate General of the Army in a decision rendered September 12, 1880.

This decision restores to a pensionable status the 50,000 soldiers who served in the Pennsylvania militia about the time of Lee's invasion of that State. The questions involved in this decision have received more than ordinary consideration, an opinion having been rendered to the Secretary of the Interior by the Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, and later by the Attorney General of the United States, both of which sustain the present decision.