

Church pastorates are still sold to the highest bidders in some parts of England.

According to the insurance tables expectation of life at ten years of age is greatest in England, 49.2.

It is estimated that the chinch bug, Hessian fly, army worm and cotton worm have cost the United States more than the Civil War.

The Trustees of Tufts College, in Massachusetts, have decided to establish a medical school in Boston. The school will admit students of both sexes.

The New York Press feels it is rather discouraging to be told by Mrs. Emma Ewing, who is an authority, that while improvements have been made in all other directions, practical cooking stands where it did one hundred years ago.

A Booneville (Mo.) man has established a chinch bug station similar to that of Professor Snow, of Lawrence, Kan. "In another year," predicts the Chicago Herald, "Missouri's name will be put in the bright lexicon of bugless States."

Professor Virchow, the great German scientist, reaffirms his belief that no trace of "the missing link" between man and the lower animals has been discovered, either in the human skulls which are believed to be most ancient, or in the physical structure of modern savages.

Aluminum is to be used wherever practicable in the accoutrements, arms and equipments of the German army. By its use the weight carried by infantry soldiers will be a trifle over fifty-seven pounds, where now it is slightly more than sixty-eight and one-half pounds.

The people of Marblehead, Mass., have hung up in their town hall National colors, which they have bought for the new war cruiser, which has been named after their famous town. But Marblehead will not end her gift to the warship with this one. Now it is proposed to place in the cruiser something more substantial, perhaps a silver vase; and it is suggested that a fund be started to be called the "citizen's gift," to pay for the new gift.

The worst feature of a flood is the fact that the river is apt to leave a deposit of sand, varying in thickness from one inch to ten feet, over a large extent of land that was formerly fertile. In the flood of 1858 a great many farmers in the American bottom in Missouri on going back to their premises after the subsidence of the waters found their property covered with river sand in beds so thick that two or three years elapsed before good crops could be raised.

In England the "college by post" system has enrolled about 4000 students and over 200 teachers. In this organization, explains the New York Sun, women of leisure volunteer to teach girls who have not the means or time to attend school. It is all done gratuitously and by mail. Girls wishing instructions in any special branch write to the head of the system and are assigned to some volunteer teacher in that branch. In this country the same work is carried on by the King's Daughters, under Miss Kate Bond.

Truth thinks it "odd that Emin Bey should be so little of a hero in the eyes of the general public. He was a man who stood head and shoulders above many of the men who have won undying renown in Africa, in courage, executive ability and a genius for organization and Government. His physique was by no means robust; he had the stoop of a student, and the traditional spectacled face of a German physician. Yet he was in reality a man of heroic courage and unquestionable force of character. He did not start across the continent of Africa with brass horns, reporters, and hired mercenaries, but recruited his soldiers from the savages themselves. He taught the barbarians to build mills and factories, and held the Arabs at bay, even when so great a soldier as Gordon failed. It seems to me incredible that this marvelous pioneer should have been killed, but the evidence seems overwhelming. He had reason to complain bitterly of his treatment in Africa, and he had not even the solace of fame, which has come to many of the other men who ventured into the wilds of that still undiscovered country. But in the future it is certain that Emin Bey will stand near the head of the list of heroes who have given up their lives to civilize the savages of the Dark Continent."

## TICKINGS OF THE TELEGRAPH

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What is Going On the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

**Miscellaneous Accidents and Fatalities.**  
Mrs. James Whitehead and her daughter, while on a claim in the Cherokee strip, Kan., were overtaken by a prairie fire. The mother placed her daughter on a pony to flee. Before Mrs. Whitehead could mount her own horse the flames reached her and she was burned to death. The daughter escaped.

Two children were burned to death in a fire on Soho street, Pittsburg, Pa. They were Ella, aged 9 years, and Rosa, aged 4 years, daughters of John Gannon.

Six men were horribly burned by acid and steam at the Ashland, Wis. Sulphate Fiber Company's plant. The burned are: Joseph Heron, Charles Eurdick, F. Weehl, Joseph Keisner, Stenz Berdick and George Constance. The recovery of any of the victims is doubtful.

Engineer Beaulieu, Fireman Albers and Brakeman Mulligan were killed and the bodies of the two former completely consumed in an accident on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan near Hamburg, Mich., Thursday night.

**Crime and Penalties.**  
At Clayton, Mo., the trial was called of Train Robbers Pincock, Ray and Robertson, who held up the Frisco train near Pacific. Robertson pleaded not guilty and was held under bond of \$10,000. Pincock and Ray entered pleas of guilty and were each sentenced to 14 years imprisonment.

A terrible and fatal battle with knives occurred at Orlando, Ark., between James Trammel and a peacemaker, name unknown in which Trammel's wife beat to death the wife of Doc Trammel. The victim gave premature birth to twins before dying. The screams of the woman attracted a neighbor who in turn was attacked with a knife by the husband of the murderer, for interfering.

**Washington News.**  
Mr. Hicks, Republican, of Pennsylvania, offered in the house a bill providing that no pension claim heretofore or hereafter allowed shall be annulled, suspended or set aside, unless it is shown that the pension was obtained by fraud or perjury.

Rev. Mr. Haddaway, chaplain of the house of representatives, died Thursday morning. The house adopted suitable resolutions of respect.

**Capital, Labor and Industrial.**  
At Columbus, O., between 500 and 600 street car employes on the street car lines in that city struck Tuesday morning and a wheel was turned. The strike was caused by the discharge of two of the union men.

**Financial and Commercial.**  
The Puget Sound National Bank of Everett, Wash., and the First National Bank, of Ellensburg, Wash., which closed their doors recently have reopened.

**Judicial.**  
The Illinois Supreme court in a short opinion written by Justice J. P. Shope, declares the weekly pay law passed by the last state legislature unconstitutional.

**Miscellaneous.**  
Theodore Vost was given 90 days in jail, fined \$200 and costs and ordered to give a \$2,000 bond not to repeat the offense for selling a bottle of beer at Emporia, Kan. Judge Randolph, who imposed the sentence is an enthusiastic prohibitionist. Vost's pardon will be asked for.

The act of the last Michigan Legislature permitting women to vote at municipal elections has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

The dead bodies of the following additional victims of Friday's wreck on the Grand Trunk railroad at Battle Creek, Mich., have been identified: George Dawson, Essex, England; Robert Finley, Hamilton, Ont.; a man named Wend, Louisville, Ky.; J. S. Strube, a sailor, residence unknown.

Albert Abnik, at the St. Louis Club Hospital, is suffering from a disease called anchylostomum duodenale, the effect of which is to render him as white as marble. Even his tongue, gums and finger nails are devoid of all color.

**BEYOND OUR BORDERS.**  
Emile Lenol, vice president of the French senate, is dead. Senator Lenol was born in 1827 and elected politics before he was 30. He was elected to the Senate in 1870. Dublin is suffering from such a drouth that the great breweries and distilleries have been forced to close down.

**A BIG JOB ON HAND.**  
The Difficulty Now Confronting the Columbian Exposition Managers.

It cost \$30,000,000 to make the World's Fair at Chicago. The officials would like to know just how much it will take to unmake it. The Fair officials are under a bond of \$1,000,000 to have all the buildings and other appurtenances removed and the park returned to its former condition by January 1, 1894. To do this is now practically impossible, and they have asked the park commissioners for at least six months' extension of the time, and if possible 12 months. This request will be granted probably, but there are other difficulties. The buildings are so large that it will be an expensive and in some particulars dangerous task to tear them down. Contractors who have looked at the Manufacturers building, which covers 31 acres, say that the man who razes it will have to be as skillful as the architect who planned it. Still there will be more salvage from the Manufacturers' building than any other. Many contractors say there is very little material in the buildings worth handling.

**Entire Families Die.**  
A dispatch from Hartford City, Ind., says Typhoid fever is creating awful havoc in this section of the State. It is more deadly than smallpox. In several instances entire families have been annihilated. The death rate is frightful. The schools and families around are closed.

It is estimated that the World's Fair concessionaires have cleared \$4,000,000. The Ferris wheel alone has made \$260,000 above the cost of construction and the portion of the receipts paid into the Fair treasury.

## OUR CRACK WARSHIP

The Oregon, the Most Powerful Vessel in the American Navy, is launched. Shortly before noon the battleship Oregon first vessel of her class constructed on the Pacific slope, was launched from the ways at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, in the presence of one of the greatest crowds of people that ever assembled there to witness a similar event.

The launch was entirely successful, and the new battleship now lies in a little lagoon in front of the Union Iron Works awaiting her completion, which will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The Oregon is what is technically known as a sea-going coast line battleship, and is the most powerful ship in the United States Navy. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 348 feet; load water line, 320 feet; breadth, 53 feet 3 inches; draught, 24 feet; displacement, 10,280 tons; maximum horse power, 8,000. She will have maximum speed of 16.2 knots and will carry a crew of 460 men. Her cost, exclusive of armament, is \$4,000,000.

The armament consists of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch and four 6-inch breech-loading rifles also a secondary battery of one 28-pounder and six 12-pounder rapid firing guns, two galling guns and six torpedo tubes. The 13-inch and 8-inch guns are mounted in turrets.

The Oregon armor is very heavy. There is a belt of steel from 3 feet above the load water line to 4 feet below it, extending 196 feet in length and protecting the engines and boilers. Above this belt is another five inches thick extending to the main deck. From the ends of the 18-inch belt, to the fore and aft, the armor is protected by a deck three inches thick, and another armored deck 22 inches thick.

The turrets for the 13-inch guns are in two parts, under a redoubt 7 inches thick, and above this is an inclined armor of the same thickness. The 8-inch turrets are similarly built with inclined armor varying from 8 to 6 inches in thickness. There is also a complete system of coal protecting, cellular, sub-division and gun shields. Under the engines and boilers are four bottom and double bottom sections. The total capacity at the designed draught is 400 tons but the bunker capacity is 1,800 tons.

## BRIGHT HOPES FOR BUSINESS

The Promise of the Early Passage of the Silver Repeal Bill Injects Fresh Life into Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Port is in sight after a long and stormy voyage, and the prospect of a speedy end of the struggle over silver repeal has brought bright hopes to business. Stocks climbed rapidly for three days, banks relaxed restraints, commercial loans are more freely sought and made, and reports from all quarters show the prevalence of a more hopeful feeling. This of itself tends to produce some revival of consumption and of industry, which, nevertheless, has made but moderate progress as yet.

It is still too soon to expect much effort in trade and industry, but the removal of monetary obstacles are to a large extent removed, there still remain other legislative questions which create uncertainty.

At present the chief item is that rail way earnings for the third week of October show increase of 3 per cent. over last year, the first increase for a long time. Notwithstanding the large sales, the markets continued unusually strong.

As yet there is seen only a continuance of the fight and slow increase in distribution of the light and silver. Some of the gradual revival in demand extend to all branches. The New York banks still accumulate money, and commercial loans are more largely asked and obtained. This enables merchants to take goods out of bond and may increase customs receipts, which have amounted in 33 days to \$10,238,691, against \$16,296,559 for the full month last year. Apparently the month's decrease will be about 25 per cent. Internal revenue has been maintained in the same time, \$11,052,528, against \$14,152,891 for the full month last year.

**A BIG STEAMSHIP WRECKED.**  
The City of New York struck the Rocks at Point Bonita. The Pacific Mail steamship City of New York, which sailed from San Francisco, Tuesday afternoon, went on the rocks at Point Bonita in a dense fog. She will probably be a total wreck. Point Bonita is at the entrance of the Golden Gate on the north side.

The City of New York sailed at 3:30 in the afternoon on her voyage to China and Japan. About 6 o'clock the booming of her cannon could be heard, and distress signal rockets could be seen as they burst above the fog. Soon every tug in the bay was racing for Point Bonita. On arriving there it was found that the steamer was hard and fast on the rocks, having gone on them under a full head of steam. The vessel must have gone close inshore as she was passing under, and the tide carrying her over her course threw her on the rocks and turned the magnificent ship into a wreck. There is eight feet of water in the bay, and the tugs cannot move her. All the passengers have been taken off and safely landed. The most of the cargo will be a total loss. Estimates place the value of the vessel and her cargo at over \$500,000. The vessel carried no insurance.

## THE CROP BULLETIN.

Favorable for Wheat in Pennsylvania Ohio and West Virginia.

The October crop bulletin issued at Washington contains the following from state agents respecting their localities:

Pennsylvania—Quality of wheat "fair," rye about the same and oats "excelling." Barley a poor yield of inferior quality. Irish potatoes rather scarce, but of good size and very good quality. Late tobacco has been benefited slightly by the rains. West Virginia—In yield and quality wheat, rye and oats are all very good. Average condition of buckwheat rather poor, owing to the extreme drouth at time of sowing. In most cases it seems to have filled very well, but the straw is so short that in many places it will be difficult or impossible to save the crop. The heavy storm of August 25, blew down corn all over the state, damaging both corn and fodder to a great extent.

Ohio—Wheat crop all that could be expected, both in quality and quantity. Reports from threshing indicate a crop above average in bushels per acre. Combed with this is a light acreage. Barley was damaged by rain and the yield will not be as good as merchantable. Potatoes are little, if any, more than a half crop. In many localities the late planted were a total failure, and in no place is all crop found. Tobacco not housed prior to the 25th of September was damaged some by the local frosts. Sorghum has declined 25 per cent. in area and the product of sugar and syrup is equal or even greater proportion since 1890. The maple industry has grown and is an important one in many counties.

Five losses in the United States during the first nine months of 1893 were \$28,840,000 greater than the corresponding period of 1892, and not less than a dozen strong companies are preparing to go out of business.

## THE MAYOR MURDERED.

### CARTER HARRISON, OF CHICAGO

Shot in His Home, Crime of a Crank. A Disappointed Applicant for Office the Assassin.

CARTER HARRISON, world's fair mayor of Chicago, lies dead in his palatial home in that city killed by an assassin's bullet just as the great exposition, in which he took so much pride, was closing. He was killed by a disappointed applicant for office.

At 7:15 Saturday evening a man ran up the steps of Mayor Harrison's residence, 231 South Ashland boulevard and rang the bell. A woman servant answered the bell, and the man asked for Mr. Harrison. She said she would call him. She passed back through the hall leaving the outside door open. A moment later Mr. Harrison stepped from the parlor into the hall. In an instant the man had drawn a revolver and fired, the shot entering the abdomen just above the navel. Two more shots rang out, the first entered Mr. Harrison's body just under the left arm and penetrated the heart.

When the first shot was fired Mr. Harrison had started toward the door and was within a few feet of his assassin when the second shot struck him. He was so close when the bullet struck that the leaden missile shattered on the knuckles of the left hand and the powder burst in the flesh.

After the last shot was fired the mayor stepped into the parlor and started towards the dining room. He had taken but a few steps, however, when he fell into the butler's arms. The servant led him to the rear of the house. His son, Preston Harrison, who was upstairs at the time of the shooting, ran down and was at his father's side in an instant.

Mr. Harrison said: "I am shot, Preston, my name is Patrick Eugene Prendergast. He is probably insane. He was employed as newsboy for the evening Post and Intelligencer and lives at 609 Jane street with his mother and brother John."

When asked why he killed the mayor, he replied: "Because my conscience so dictated. I promised to make me corporation counsel, but kept putting me off after he found out that I was in favor of elevating the railroads. Harrison spent time with the railroads, and I considered it to be my duty to remove him before any more people were slaughtered by the railroads."

Mr. Harrison was conscious to the last. His death occurred 15 minutes after the shots were fired. His last words were farewell to his children and a message to Miss Annie Howard, the young lady who was to have been his bride on November 16.

At midnight the police removed Prendergast over on the North Side to the country jail under a heavy guard.

Miss Howard was in the house at the time the fatal shot was fired. In accordance with the wounded man's request she was at once taken to his side and was present when the end came. When it became evident that Mr. Harrison could not survive his injuries and could not live but a few minutes, Miss Howard's grief was pitiable. She was completely overcome and was led away by friends who feared for the effect upon her of her grief. She was taken in a carriage to the home of Carter H. Harrison, Jr., where she remains.

The question of Mr. Harrison's successor to the mayoralty is in some doubt although the law in the case of a corporation, councilman, will undoubtedly take charge for the present.

Early Sunday morning a coroner's jury was summoned and an inquest held at the Harrison residence. The jury found that death resulted from shock and hemorrhage caused from bullets fired from a revolver in the hands of Patrick Eugene Prendergast. The verdict recommended that Prendergast be held for murder.

During the inquest, Deputy Coroner Kelly advised Prendergast if he had a statement to make, but the prisoner refused to speak.

**SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.**  
CARTER HENRY HARRISON was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, February 15, 1845, graduated at Yale in 1866, read law, engaged in farming, traveled for two years in foreign cities, and after receiving his degree from Transylvania law school, Lexington, Ky., settled in Chicago, where he practiced real estate law until 1872, when he was elected to the office of county commissioner for three years.

Returning from a second European tour in 1874, he was elected to congress as a Democrat by so close a vote that his competitor, who had defeated him in the preceding contest, gave notice of a contest. He was re-elected in 1875 and was chosen mayor of Chicago, which office he filled for four terms. He left the office to take a trip around the world accompanied by his two sons, but as soon as he returned he again began to dabble in politics and in 1891 ran for mayor as an independent against De Witt C. Creiger, the regular Democratic nominee, who was standing for re-election and Hempstead Washburne, Republican. The three cornered fight resulted in the election of Washburne.

Again he tried for the mayoralty this year, his great ambition being to be the world's fair mayor. In preparation for the campaign he purchased the Chicago Times and Journal and its machinery, secured the nomination, Sam W. Allerton, a respectable real estate dealer, was put up as the citizen's candidate, but Harrison was triumphantly elected by a majority of nearly 50,000.

## LATER NEWS WAIFS.

### FIRES.

The Chautauque Lake Ice Company's building, extending from Twelfth street to Thirteenth street, and from Pike street to Mulberry alley, Pittsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire. The great structure was wrecked and warped, and was practically eaten up by the flames. The Pittsburg Storage Company, a tenant of the ice company's building, suffered severely by the fire. In the care of the Storage Company were valuable goods stored there for safety by individuals and merchants in the city. The fire was the largest and most stubborn that has visited Pittsburg within many years. The fire caused a loss of over \$500,000.

**CRIMES AND PENALTIES.**  
Taylor, the murderer of the Mullins family, was hanged at Morton, Va. He preached his own funeral sermon, according to programme.

Six members of the Dalton gang rode up to the store of George Hall at Cushing, O.T., while the store was full of people and compelled the proprietor to hand over some \$300.

**DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.**  
In a boiler explosion in Boone county, W. Va., James Huffman, engineer, and Charles McBarner were instantly killed and Charles Barker was fatally hurt.

**FOREIGN.**  
The State Funeral of M. Gounod, the composer, occurred in Paris on Friday. A monument will be erected to his memory.

**LEGISLATIVE.**  
The Georgia House of Representatives passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigars in the State.

**CAPITAL AND LABOR.**  
The Farmington cotton mills at Lancaster, Pa., employing 1,200 hands, will run only on alternate weeks until trade improves.

The railway strike at St. Paul has failed, owing to the fact that there were 5,000 idle men in the city.

**NOTICE.**  
Ex Judge William McKennan of the United States circuit court, but for several years on the retired list, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Pittsburg, Pa. His death was devoid of any signs of suffering, and he passed quietly and peacefully away.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
At Brunswick, Ga., one white man and five negroes were stricken with yellow fever on Friday, the smallest total for any day since the epidemic got under headway. Two white patients died—Bessie Firth and Heida Paulsen.

## THE NEW BABY'S OUTFIT.

Something About the Clothes of the Little One at the White House.

It will probably interest most mothers to know that Mrs. Cleveland made almost all of her latest born daughter's outfit herself. What if she is the President's wife? Why shouldn't she exercise the same privilege that every mother does, and sew all her sweet fancies and all her supreme happiness into the dainty little wardrobe? Surely, if love has a work that may be called its very own, this is it. Baby Ruth's outfit was made by a New York seamstress, Mrs. Cleveland was then inexperienced and did not know what a baby required. But this baby has had all the advantages of Mrs. Cleveland's experience with Ruth, and has enjoyed the benefit of the fine materials, such as flannels, woolen goods, soft silks and the like, which have been sent to Mrs. Cleveland to be made up into baby clothes.

In this outfit there are outing cloaks all white, and they are of six different materials. One is of fine white flannel, lined with white silk. It falls in gathers from the neck, and it has very full sleeves, which are finished with a silk ruffle. The neck of the cloak has a silk ruffle around it high at the back of the neck and tapering to a very narrow fringe under the chin. This is done out of regard to the comfort of baby's neck. The other white cloaks are respectively of corded silk, eider down, broadcloth, satin, and there is one soft crepe cloth lined with wool. They are all deliciously soft, and there is not one among them which weighs as heavy as the ordinary cloak which is in the outfit of every work-a-day child. You could take them all and roll them into a bundle, small enough to fit in a lady's hand satchel. And the bundle would be as soft as a pillow of down. This is one of Mrs. Cleveland's hobbies. She believes that a baby should be kept warm in clouds of soft, fleecy materials, with nothing hard to hurt baby's skin, and nothing rough to chafe baby's nerves. Woolen and cord silk take the place of cambric and linen.

**OBSCURE.**  
Only two issues of stamps were ever declared obsolete by the United States Government. They were the issues of 1847 and 1861. When the civil war came the Postal Department had no means of getting at the postmasters in the seceded States and making them return the large stock of stamps which they had on hand. The only way to prevent their use was to put out another issue and declare all the old stamps valueless. This was done in 1861.

**NO MAN WANTS TO BE A SAINT UNTIL HE FINDS OUT WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A SINNER.**

## EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

### SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.

SENATE.—In the senate to-day speeches upon the silver purchase bill were made by three Senators from silver States—Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, and Teller, of Colorado. All of these speeches were, however, in continuation of some that had been begun weeks ago, and no one went far today with an arrangement to be continued at some future time. Not the slightest attention was paid to them by the few Senators who came and went and there were only two attempts made to secure the attendance of a quorum. The legislative fiction of a continuous day's session to be recorded as of last Tuesday, was carried on by a recess this evening instead of an adjournment. The recess is until 10:30 to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.—The public printing bill, a resolution distributing \$237,000 now held by the receiver of the Mormon Church for charitable purposes and a bill appropriating \$75,000 to construct a revenue cutter for service on the great lakes were passed by the House to-day. The Oates Bankruptcy bill was taken up for consideration and debated until adjournment.

SENATE.—The dilatory debate on the silver repeal bill was continued and after a brief session the Senate took a recess until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—In the House after some routine business, the debate on the bankruptcy bill was resumed and the House adjourned without final action on it.

**SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.**  
SENATE.—The Senate to-day relapsed into its usual drowsy semi-conscious condition. Senator Jones, of Nevada, finished his really able argument for silver. He is acknowledged to be the best informed statesman on that question in the world, and his speech in the Senate, while it spread over parts of five days, was listened to as no other effort on that side of the question has been. Senator Stewart continued his remarks and was followed by others, after which the Senate went into executive session and later took a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.—The debate on the bankruptcy bill was continued in the House to-day. Mr. Coombs, Democrat, of New York advocated and Mr. Lane, Democrat of Illinois, and Mr. Kilgore, Democrat, of Texas, opposed the measure. The House adjourned without final action.

SENATE.—The Senate spent nearly seven hours in session to-day, but did not reach the end of the legislative day of Tuesday, October 19. Almost the whole time was consumed in discussing the silver purchase repeal bill. The House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson river between New York and New Jersey, was reported from the committee on Commerce and placed on the calendar. The Urgency Deficiency appropriation bill was reported back from the committee on appropriations and ordered printed. At 5:45 the senate took a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The bankruptcy bill was again the principal feature of the proceedings in the House to-day, but no action was had when adjournment came.

**SIXTY-NINTH DAY.**  
SENATE.—Voting on the amendment to the repeal bill has at last begun. The Peffer free coinage amendment, the pending one, was known as the Wilson bill, or House bill, No. 1, by a vote of 58 to 40, which, of course, was a mere formality. The amendment of Perkins of California, providing for the free coinage of the American silver product and the retirement of the smaller denominations of paper currency, was then taken up and short speeches were made by White, Allen and Teller and Wolcott had risen to say a few words, when it was thought best at 5:30 to take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow when Wolcott will have the floor.

HOUSE.—Mr. Woodcock, Democrat, of Michigan raised a storm in the house by introducing a memorial from Henry M. Youmans, a member of the Fifty-second Congress from the Fifth Michigan district, and a candidate for re-election, praying that the house investigate the circumstances attending the election of the present representative from that district. The memorial alleged that the election was brought about by the machinations of the American Protestant Association, a politico-religious organization in Michigan, which had been organized in 1854, and went on to arraign the society in very severe terms. A heated discussion followed, but without disposing the matter the house at 2 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

**SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.**  
SENATE.—Voting on the various amendments to the silver repeal bill was carried on to-day, and one after the other were rejected, making it apparent that the majority had determined to vote down any and all amendments to the bill. All the amendments were voted upon except that of Senator Harris, who concluded he would not press it for a vote. On the other amendments the majority regarding them stood about the same as the vote on previous amendments, the vote in their favor ranging from 28 to 32, while the vote against them ranged from 40 to 48. The amendment taken was upon one of Senator Peffer's amendments, after which the committee amendment to the bill was voted upon in senate and a motion to amend the bill was taken. The amended bill the regular order for final action.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

## THE LIMITED WRECKED.

One Passenger Hurt and Four Tramps Killed.

The second section of the Chicago Limited, bound East ran into a freight train near Trenton, N. J. The freight had jumped the westbound track almost directly in front of the flyer and before the latter could be stopped the collision occurred. Daniel Manoney, the engineer, and Henry Matthews, fireman of the Limited, were badly injured.

Four dead tramps were hauled out from beneath the freight cars. Twenty or twenty-five tramps, it is said, were on the freight train and more bodies may be discovered. No passengers were hurt.

**Women Cannot Vote in New York.**  
At Syracuse, N. Y., Justice P. C. Williams handed down his decision in the matter of women's right to register and vote for school commissioners. He decided that the act of 1892 which gave her the right to vote is unconstitutional; that the office of school commissioner is elective and not appointive and therefore not within the rule of the constitution. Upon this decision an order was entered to remove the names of females from the registry lists.

**CHARLES CARTER, AGED 93 YEARS,** of Norfolk, Va., who had during his lifetime been married eight times and who was the father of 38 children, died Monday night. All of the children are living.

**MRS. BERMAN,** of New York, with a rolling pin nearly made necessary a pie for a man whom she at length discovered under her bed, after looking for him every night for 40 years.

**THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE** for the revolution in Guatemala appears to be the financial prostration made by President Barrios to the Legislature and refused to take.

**A CHASER** in the channel of the Missouri River has compelled twenty families in East Atchison, Mo., to abandon their homes.