

LATE TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

FROM MANY POINTS.

Important News Items Received as We Go to Press.

Crime and Penalties.

At Pittsburg, Pa., Emil West, or Weitz, to see the German, shot and killed, with a revolver, Adeline Buttress, a girl of 20 years, and then turning the weapon on himself put a bullet through his mouth and another through his heart. Jealousy was the cause.

Two colored delegates from Florida to Minneapolis, on their way home, not having tickets or money, were put off the train in Indiana by a brakeman. They attacked him so viciously that they were arrested and charged with a murderous assault, tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

At Burlington, Io., Gus Krantz, in a frenzy, shot his mother-in-law, cut his wife's throat and attempted suicide by cutting his own throat, and taking poison. All three are in a critical condition.

Anton Gross stabbed and killed Philip Fesselmeyer at New Windsor, N. Y. The murderer gave himself up to the police. He claims to have stabbed in self-defense. Both men had been drinking heavily.

Capital, Labor and Industrial.

Notices were posted at all the limestone quarries throughout the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys (Pa.) that, commencing July 1, there will be a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, in accordance with the recent reductions made at the furnaces. Fully 8,000 men will be affected.

The Broadway and Newburg Electric Street Car line, Cleveland, O., is tied up by a strike. Not a car is running. About 150 motormen and conductors are out. The men demand twenty cents an hour for ten hours work.

The fire brick workers at New Cumberland, W. Va., have given up their strike, returning to work at the old wages.

The LaBelle Iron Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., will not sign the scale, but is willing to pay the old wages until the summer shut-down. The men will strike June 30.

The Susquehanna and Columbia Iron Company, of Lancaster, Pa., has refused to pay \$1 per ton for puddling, as provided for in the eastern scale of the Amalgamated Association.

Political.

At the election held at Portland, Ore., which has always been Republican, went Democratic by about 1,000.

The Maine Republican State Convention nominated Hon. Henry B. Cleaves, of Portland, for Governor by acclamation. Ex-Governor Robie read a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Blaine and his family on the death of Emmons Blaine. It was adopted by a rising vote.

At the Vermont Republican State Convention Levi K. Fuller was nominated for Governor; P. S. Stranahan was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and F. W. Baldwin, J. S. Carney, C. M. Wilds and E. A. Park Presidential electors.

The silver party, of Nevada, is the title of a new organization that met in convention at Reno Saturday, nominated three Presidential electors, and elected 12 delegates to the People's party convention at Omaha.

Congressional Nominations.

The Hon. George Wilson was nominated for congress by the Seventh Ohio district convention on the 62nd ballot. His most formidable competitor was the Hon. J. Warren Keifer.

At the Republican convention for the Third congressional district of Iowa, Col. D. B. Henderson of Dubuque was renominated by acclamation.

H. C. Van Voorhees is the choice of Muskingum county Republicans for congress from the Fifteenth Ohio district.

Pittsfield, (Me.) Republicans will present the name of James G. Blaine as a candidate for congress from Milliken's district. They have no assurance that Mr. Blaine will accept.

Fires.

At Elizabeth, N. J., damage of \$90,000 resulted from the burning of a business block.

At Alexandria, La., a square of buildings including the bank and hotel were burned. Loss, \$75,000; insurance unknown.

Two spans of the Northern Pacific bridge over Clark's Fork river, Idaho, burned. This is the largest bridge on the Northern Pacific. It is thought the fire caught from a passenger locomotive.

At Merced, Cal., a fire started on the ranch of P. McNamara. It burned his grain and that of M. Robly and H. C. Heatley, 7,000 acres in all. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.

Col. John C. Rose, claim agent for the Pennsylvania railroad, was struck and killed by a train at Marston, N. J.

The four Italians killed at Sedro, Wash., were not lynched, but were killed by a land slide.

Fred C. Blaicher, of the Joel Parker Democratic club of Newark, N. J., fell asleep on the window sill of his room on the fourth floor of the Tremont house, Chicago, lost his balance and fell to the ground, killing him instantly.

Turf News.

The sale of fifty-nine Belle Meade yearlings took place at New York City. There was a large attendance and high prices paid. P. Lorillard gave \$8,000 for a brown colt by Iroquois, out of Brunette; S. G. Ramsey paid \$6,250 for a bay colt by Luke Blackburn, out of Touch-Me-Not, and a chestnut colt by Iroquois, out of Sentinel, brought \$3,000. The total amount realized by the sale was \$110,000.

Washington News.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended May 31, 1892, was \$929,707,000; same time in 1891, \$846,898,913.

The Treasury Department has issued regulations to be observed on the entry of animals imported for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Sanitary.

In New York City there was an increase in the death rate Wednesday due to the excessive heat. Tuesday there were 77 deaths and Wednesday 109 were recorded.

A total of 161 cases of cholera has been reported at Baku (Russia) during one week with 70 deaths from the disease.

Financial and Commercial.

A company with a capital stock of \$250,000 will convert the plant of the Atlas Glass and Manufacturing Company, of Bellaire, O., into a stamping mill for the making of tin and granite ware.

Crops.

Wheat harvesting will commence in Missouri this week. The crop will be a much better one than was expected early in the season, but will not equal that of last season.

Judicial.

The Philadelphia courts have decided against overhead trolleys in West Philadelphia.

Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine are back at Bar Harbor again.

Legislative.

The Legislature of Louisiana refused by a vote of 59 to 31 to adopt the Australian ballot system.

Miscellaneous.

The body of William Weising was recovered from the wreck of the Newport, Ky., bridge disaster. This makes twenty-six dead. John Phillips, one of the wounded, is thought to be dying. One man, William Barton, is still missing and is doubtless in the wreck. The evidence adduced before the coroner's jury indicates that the Bairds were careless in driving the piles.

John D. Ruggles, who with his younger brother Charles robbed the Redding stage and killed Express Messenger Montgomery, was captured at Woodland, Cal., after a desperate fight in which he was mortally wounded.

The stock of wheat in private elevators in Minneapolis is 300,000 bushels, an increase over last Monday of 174,000 bushels. The total stock in Minneapolis and Duluth is 12,641,570 bushels, or 130,000 more than last week.

Nearly all the national building and loan associations of the United States met in Chicago to consider the question of a permanent national organization and the extent and nature of the State supervision over such associations.

A big counterfeiting gang was unearthed at San Francisco by the arrest of Giovanni Abetti and Paolo Vixconti. The gang has been in operation for over 12 months and put over \$100,000 worth of counterfeit money in circulation.

Edwin J. Ryan of the U. S. Express Co., has left Washington, D. C., taking with him three packages of bank notes, amounting in all to about \$50,000. No clue has yet been found as to his whereabouts.

John G. Whittier will write the opening ode for the World's Fair.

Near Valparaiso, Ind., the Keystone limited on the P., Ft. W. & C. Road was wrecked Sunday afternoon. Six cars and the locomotive plunged over an embankment. The fireman, Chas. Miller, was buried beneath the debris and instantly killed. The engineer and a score or more of the passengers received injuries, but all will recover.

At New Orleans a fatal boiler explosion occurred at the Consumers' ice works. Albert Coleman, colored, was killed, and nine other persons injured.

CANADA CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

She Must Explain to Violation of Treaty Agreements.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—In a state paper sent to the senate yesterday in answer to a resolution of February 24 last, calling for information relative to the reciprocity negotiations with Canada, the president sounds the death knell of that project and plants a mile post in American history by deliberately, in effect, recommending that congress proceed to retaliate upon the dominion for its persistent denial of the rights of American citizens (guaranteed by the treaty of Washington) in connection with the navigation of Canadian canals. The text of his communication says that his answer to the resolution was delayed at the suggestion of the Secretary of State until the conference of the 3d inst. took place between the secretary and the British minister and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. George E. Foster. Hon. John W. Foster also appeared on behalf of the government of the United States at the request of the Secretary of State.

The President says: The result of the conference as to the practicability of arranging a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada, is clearly stated in the letter of Mr. Blaine, and was anticipated, I think, by him and every thoughtful American who had considered the subject. A reciprocity treaty limited to the exchange of natural products would have been such only in form. The benefits of such a treaty would have inured almost wholly to the United States a few or favored introduction of these articles into Canada as against the world; but it was not believed that the Canadian Ministry was ready to propose or assent to such an arrangement.

The conclusion of the Canadian Commissioners is stated in the report of Mr. Blaine as follows: "In the second place, it seemed to be impossible for the Canadian Government, in view of its present political relations and obligations, to extend to American goods a preferential treatment over those of other countries. As Canada was a part of the British Empire, they did not consider it competent for the Dominion Government to enter into any commercial arrangement with the United States, from the benefits of which Great Britain and its colonies should be excluded."

It is not for this government to argue against this announcement of Canadian officials' opinion. It must be accepted, however, I think, as the statement of a condition which places an insuperable barrier in the way of attainment of that large and beneficial intercourse and reciprocal trade which might otherwise be developed between the United States and the Dominion.

"God commendeth His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."

A SHIP'S CREW DRIVEN MAD.

AN EXPLOSION OF STEAM ON A

Warship Loses 15 Lives. Scenes of Frightful Torture.

Brest, June 22.—A terrible accident occurred yesterday on board the new French Cruiser Du Puy de Lome, 3,300 tons. The vessel was making a trial of her machinery and the end of one of her boilers was blown out. The fire room immediately became filled with scalding steam and a sulphurous, suffocating smoke, caused by the water reaching and extinguishing the fire under the boiler. The electric lights went out, and the fire room was left in darkness. The engineer and stokers were unable to escape until the chief engineer and an outsider rushed down the fire room ladder and broke open the door of the compartment.

They found men lying on the deck delirious from the agony caused by the terrible injuries they had sustained. Several of the men in their torture had bitten themselves on their arms and hands and had attacked the equally unfortunate companions and had bitten them. In some cases men were heaped together in struggling, writhing masses and it required considerable effort to separate them. The men were absolutely crazy with pain and attacked their would-be rescuers with their hands, feet and teeth, in some cases inflicting quite severe injuries. The hot water also added to the difficulty of removing the men and finally it was found necessary to grasp them in any way and drag them out. Fifteen of them were dying when they were taken to the ship's hospital, and a number of others will undoubtedly die in a very short time.

At the time the end of the boiler blew out an explosion occurred in the coal bunkers and the equally unfortunate men were extinguished without loss. The steering apparatus had broken down and the cruiser was perfectly helpless. She was taken in tow and brought back to her moorings.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

A Great Improvement is Noted in the Growing Crops.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Another week has blessed the country with great improvement in the growing crops. In wheat so great a change of condition appears that men begin to question whether the yield this year will not closely approximate the unprecedented crop of 1891.

For other grain and cotton, the outlook is decidedly better, and there is reason now to hope for highly satisfactory results from the year's agriculture. In consequence there is stronger trade throughout the country, especially at Western centers of distribution. The improvement is less marked in the South, owing to the very low price of cotton and continued high water in some regions.

At Pittsburg there are brighter prospects of a wage settlement, and the steel iron is moving fairly. The foundries are especially busy at Cincinnati, but machinery is a little slow. Trade is good at Detroit, with fair prospects, large sums going into the country for wool. Trade at Chicago is larger than in any other city. Double laid veal is in demand, with receipts of beef and lard, and even greater increase in barley, a gain of 50 per cent. in wheat and some increase in cattle and hogs, with a slight loss in wool, cheese and butter. At Minneapolis a market increase is seen in trade with large business in lumber and building operations active.

Midsummer dullness appears at St. Louis. Railroads are having temporary blockades since the floods abated, and business is as strong as it has been at New York and elsewhere a good in all lines, and at Kansas City in wholesale branches, receipts of grain being liberal. At Denver business is fair, at Louisville satisfactory and improving, and at Little Rock prospects are brighter, and business at Memphis is inactive, and at New Orleans dull, with a receipt of high water. At Savannah trade is above the average in all branches and prospects are favorable.

Speculation has not been especially active and wheat is unchanged in price. Corn has advanced 3c, and oats 2c. Pork and lard are unchanged, but oil is 1c lower, and coffee is 2c. In cotton no change in price appears, though transactions have been quite large, 500,000 bales for the week, and the week's receipts have been larger than a year ago.

Business failures during the last seven days number, for the United States, 176; Canada, 14, total, 190, as compared with 179 last week, 192 the week previous to the last, and 234 for the corresponding week last year.

NO ONE RESPONSIBLE.

The Titusville Flood Attributable to Extraordinarily Heavy Rains.

Titusville, Pa., 27.—The jury that investigated the cause of the recent flood and fire disaster here, by which 60 persons lost their lives, returned a verdict Saturday. The inquiry to ascertain and assign blame was attached to the owners of certain dams above Titusville led to the general conclusion that the dams were not responsible for the flood, but that ten or eleven inches of water said to have fallen at Sparta, Pa., between 3 o'clock p. m. and midnight of Saturday, added to the entire area of rainfall and occurring as it did at a time when the ground was thoroughly saturated and streams usually full, from heavy rains during the previous month, would account for the entire flood.

The verdict then passed to the fire, but as the jury did not deem it important or practicable to ascertain exactly how the floating oil or benzine took fire, the only opinion expressed is that the oil was probably ignited from some floating light. The following recommendations are then made: "The custom of storing and manufacturing oil and its products where it is most convenient for its owners, regardless of endangering the lives and property of others, has been for years allowed to grow up here, as well as all over the oil regions, and for this reason we can attach no blame to anyone in particular for the present loss of life. We have seen the sad effects of this custom in this flood, both here and at Oil City, and the lesson should not be lost. Floods are liable to occur at any time and cannot be prevented. It is entirely practicable, however, to so locate and construct and guard oil tanks and other receptacles of inflammable petroleum products that they cannot be floated away or blown overboard by a heavy sea, and for both public and private safety they ought to be located away from and below the built up portions of the city, where, in case of flood and fire, lives and private property cannot be endangered by them."

The League Record.

The following table shows the standing of the various base ball clubs:

Table with columns: Club Name, Won, Lost, Post, Per Cent.

OIL CITY (PA.) DISASTER VERDICT.

The Owners of the Tank Containing the Deadly Naphtha are Censured. A Locomotive Fired it.

Oil City, June 24.—The coroner and jury completed the verdict as to the cause of the deaths in the late disaster at Oil City, Pa., and of the causes of the disaster. A separate but similar verdict was made for each of the 55 persons whose bodies were viewed by the jury.

The coroner's verdict is as follows: "It appears from the evidence before us that Edward Eakin's death was caused by being burned or drowned, or both, as the result of a series of explosions of naphtha, which occurred in the city of Oil City, on Sunday, June 5, 1892, between the hours of 12:30 p. m. and 12 m. We find the explosions to have resulted from the igniting of the naphtha floating on the surface of Oil creek, and that the fire was accidentally communicated from the Dewdrop refinery locomotive No. 83, of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. We find that the consequence of an unusual rainfall, Oil creek had overflowed its banks and submerged a large portion of the bottom lands of the valley. When the flood was at its height, a tank containing about 15,000 lbs. of naphtha was blown away, precipitating its contents into the water of the creek. The naphtha being lighter than the water, spread over the surface for a distance of about two miles, including the inundated portion of the city. When it found fire the explosion and conflagration followed, resulting in the death of the above named person, together with the deaths and serious burning of many others, the destruction of about 100 dwellings, hotels, refineries and factories in and about the city."

The naphtha which caused this awful destruction of life and property belonged to the Eclipse Lubricating Oil company, of Franklin, Pa., and was stored in a tank on the bank of Oil creek on the Corplanter farm near McClintockville, where it was built about four years previous to this time. At the time of its construction the tank was from 20 to 30 feet from the ordinary high-water mark in the creek, but this distance had been gradually reduced by the action of the water prior to this flood to between 5 and 10 feet and this flood further washed away the ground up to and under the tank, a distance of from 15 to 20 feet. A part of the tank bottom thus being left without support, tore out, allowing the naphtha to escape into the creek, and the evidence of the watchman James Martin shows that he realized danger from the undermining of the tank, for he made a feeble effort previous to this flood to protect it by throwing loose stones between the tank and creek.

The jury did not from the evidence that all persons owning and having in custody this tank and its contents are guilty of gross carelessness in permitting it, while filled with naphtha to stand without proper protection from fire and water. We also find from the testimony that there were no tanks in the vicinity of this one, owned by other parties, containing oil and its various products, which are a constant menace to life and property and would recommend to the proper authorities that suitable steps be taken, looking either to their removal or the placing of adequate safeguards about them. In witness whereof we the said coroner and the said jurors have to this inquisition set their hands and seals this 23d day of June, year and place first mentioned and the undersigned jurors and witnesses respectively acknowledge their signatures to the verdict. (Signed) J. M. Snowdon, Coroner."

THE BIG WIGWAM.

The Decorations and Appearance of the Interior of the Convention Hall at Chicago.

A circus tent, trebly magnified, with a dozen huge white pendants stretching from the ceiling to the floor, was the striking feature of the interior of the big Democratic wigwam when the National Convention assembled to-day. The supposed pendants of shining canvas were in reality stout posts supporting what appeared to be a mammoth circular canopy floating in the air, in reality a substantial roof of wood raised some distance above the walls to admit light and air above from every direction. Greater magnitude, but naturally less appearance of permanency and beauty of finish, distinguished the mammoth temporary structure from the Republican Convention hall at Minneapolis. There the predominant tint was old gold, here almost a glare of red and blue. The vista of seats—a total exceeding 20,000—seemed to lengthen out right and left, before and behind, till the eye became bewildered by the silken banners of blue, inscribed with the names of the States, and distributed about the area of floor forming the center of the structure, showed where the votes were to come from that within a few hours at the most would name the winning candidate.

At the rising tide of the States, board by board, the spectators, who, if they would not vote in the convention, were at least able to cheer and yell to their hearts' content. The Chairman's desk, the same over which in 1884, when the States were nominated in 1884, was surrounded by two immense bouquets of daisies, roses and long green ferns. Banks of fresh foliage were piled against the tables of the newspaper men each side of the speaker's stand, while higher up in the space reserved for guests of honor were scores of nodding palms, the gallery, though encircling the entire hall, and probably the largest ever erected for a National Convention, seemed to form part of the hundreds of tiers of seats and not a distinct portion of the structure. The rail cars were scores of nodding palms, and at intervals the shields of the various States and portraits of a score of honored Democrats of the past, Hendricks and Douglas and others, back to the beginning of the party.

BEYOND OUR BORDER.

A. Bernhard & Co., manufacturing jewellers, New York, assigned. Liabilities, \$50,000.

Cholera is extending in Paris suburbs.

Count Herbert Bismarck and the Countess Margaretha Hoyos were married at Vienna in the Evangelical Church in Dorothea-Gasse. The weather was beautiful. Prince Bismarck's presence to the bride was a splendid diamond riviere, and Count Herbert's present is a bracelet of brilliants, while the father of the bride gave her a diamond coronet.

A severe drought prevails in Poltava, a government of South Russia, and the crops are blighted. Many animals are perishing for want of fodder.

The cholera epidemic is spreading to the Caspian provinces of Persia, and several cases are reported in Baku, Russia.

A report from Belize, Honduras, says the schooner Ringdove had sunk and nine out of 13 persons aboard have been drowned.

While Gladstone was addressing a meeting in London, Saturday, a woman threw a piece of hard gingerbread at him, which struck him in the eye. He finished his speech and then went to consult an oculist.

To Notify the Nominees.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The committee appointed to notify the nominees of their selection has selected July 11 as the date on which the candidates will be notified. Congressman W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, has been made chairman of the committee.

When a butcher gambles he should play for large stakes.

PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

SOME IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS.

Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keystone State.

AVERAGE CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Wheat Better Than Usual, But Oats and Oats Hurt by Bad Weather.

Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, has received reports from all parts of the State, from which he is enabled to make some crop estimates. He says there is an increased acreage of wheat, and with the average yield placed at 100, returns indicate the crop of 1892 at 122, or even better, with favorable weather at harvest time. The crop of straw will be considerably below that of last year, but by to the average of the last 10 or 12 years. The backward and wet spring has seriously affected corn, and the farmers will lose 500,000 bushels. Oats have also suffered from wet weather and the cold spring. There will be a larger crop than last year, owing to an increased acreage. Owing to the low prices which prevailed, the acreage in potatoes is reduced, leaving it at about 125,000 acres. An average crop may be expected. The yield of hay will be below the average of the past ten years. Secretary Edge says, considered as a whole average crops may be estimated, with an advance in prices all along the line. Live stock is in good shape.

The Latest Cloudburst.

A cloudburst in German Valley, Clinton county, caused great damage to crops and swept away fences, bridges and outbuildings. On Plum run, Robert Kalenbach and family were fleeing from their home, which was inundated. He had his 6 months old child in his arms and fell. The child was recovered this morning half a mile away. No other lives were lost. The barn of George Thompson in Dunnstable township was struck by lightning and burned with contents, including two horses. The loss is estimated at \$4,000, partly insured. The loss to farmers cannot be estimated.

Another Johnstown Flood Victim.

The bones of a flood victim were found at Johnstown, being the second found since last winter. A common marble in one of the pockets indicated that it was the body of a boy, though all other means of identification were lost.

An explosion of blasting powder in a quarry near Uniontown, Albert Burrie, a bricklayer, was mortally hurt.

The five persons in the family of Mrs. Agnes McGrath, of Beaver Falls, were poisoned by eating cheese, but all recovered.

John Krieger, of Nanticoke, aged 13, who consumed six or six packs of cigarettes daily, has gone mad.

At Monongahela City the deadly oil can has claimed another victim. Mrs. Henry Sailer, a 19-year-old bride of six months, at Webster, arose to prepare her husband's breakfast. The fire burned slowly, and the woman took up the oil can and poured the burning oil completely covering Mrs. Sailer. She must have inhaled the flames as when her husband ran down stairs life was already extinct.

Near Connelleville Patrick Flaherty, aged 21, was instantly killed at the Morrell Coke Works. He was shifting cars, when he fell under the wheels and was ground to pieces.

At Murrysville, Elias Stamets, a farmer, undertook to burn out some nests of insects in a chicken house, when the fire got beyond his control and destroyed his barn and all the outhouses on the farm. Loss, \$3,000.

William Coleman was fatally crushed by a fall of slate in the mines at West Newton.

Charles Madraugh, Michael Manning and John O'Reilly were committed to jail at Greensburg, for driving a horse to death.

Fourteen Hungarian coke drawers at Morewood, were overcome by the heat and three of them will die.

The body of W. E. Bushy, a young machinist, was found in the railroad yard at Altoona. His money being missing, his friends suspect foul play.

During the year 87 local farmers' institutes were held throughout Pennsylvania under the direction of the State board of agriculture at an average expense of \$75 each.

Hamilton Carville, a 15-year-old son of John Carroll, a neat fencible, fell from a cherry tree on a picket fence, several of the pickets penetrating his body. He died from the injuries.

During a severe electrical storm in Uniontown, Mrs. John Yowler was struck by lightning and instantly killed. At her feet played her infant child, which was unharmed by the stroke. The bolt entered the chimney and came out through the fireplace. Mrs. Yowler's face was so blackened by soot that she was not recognized until washed.

Sherwood Cook, the 11-year-old son of a widow, was drowned at Morewood, Oil City, while bathing with some companions. The body was recovered about 400 feet below where he was seen to sink.

John B. Seaman, a prominent miner, aged 41, was crushed to death by a fall of top rock in the Murray shaft, near Wilkes-Barre. The same fall, which involved nearly 30 tons, fatally crushed Samuel Riddle and William Williams, both miners.

During the storm Friday afternoon, Enoch Jones, of Vanocville, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was ploughing corn at the time, and the horse which was drawing the plow was also killed. Jones was 18 years of age.

Fred, son of George Kennedy, of New Brighton, was drowned while swimming.

To Work in the Slums.

A wealthy man and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Montgomery, of California, have renounced the pleasures of the world to devote themselves to work in the slums in connection with the Salvation Army. About twelve years ago Mrs. Montgomery, who was then Miss Carrie Judd, of Buffalo, was cured by faith and prayer after a sickness of two years when she was believed to be in the last stages of consumption. From that time she has devoted herself to promulgation of faith cure doctrines by establishing a magazine, writing her life, and founding a hospital. Mr. Montgomery was also believed himself to have been cured of diabetes by faith. Since their marriage two years ago the couple have devoted their life to good works, having established a mission for fallen women, helped foreign missionary work and assisted in other worthy enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are now beginning work in the New York slums. They will also establish a camp meeting ground for Salvationists on 1,300 acres owned by Mr. Montgomery, in California, to rival Ocean Grove, N. J.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY.—The Senate was in session for four and a quarter hours to-day, although the attendance was very small. Part of the time was given to the consideration of bills on the calendar, part to executive business and the chief portion to a speech by Mr. Call in support of a resolution heretofore offered by him for an investigation of railroad corporations and their interference in politics and elections. No action was taken on the resolution, and the Senate adjourned till Wednesday.

In the House only routine business was gone through with, and after a brief session the House adjourned.

TUESDAY.—The Senate was not in session. In the House only a brief session was held and no business of importance transacted.

WEDNESDAY.—The postoffice appropriation bill as completed and reported to the Senate to-day, appropriates \$80,807,312, an increase of \$2,200,473 over the amount as the bill came from the House. To the agricultural appropriation bill the committee has made additions, aggregating \$37,500, so that it carries an appropriation of \$3,247,003. The Senate spent the remainder of the session discussing the free silver bill, and at 5 o'clock adjourned without action.

In the House the blind man chaplain offered a beautiful and touching prayer for help and sympathy for Mr. Blaine and his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow, and as his resonant voice filled the chamber, the members stood with bowed heads and in perfect silence, each sincere in his sympathy for the great statesman, who yesterday received such a magnificent and unparalleled tribute of respect and esteem from his political opponents in Chicago. After agreeing to heretofore most at 10 o'clock and passing the senate bill, extending to the port of St. Augustine, Fla., the provisions for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, the house went into committee of the whole on the general deficiency bill, soon after adjourning.

THURSDAY.—The agricultural appropriation bill was disposed of by the Senate to-day except as to one amendment on which action has been reserved until the Senate meets again on Monday. The Senate passed the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the Sherman pedestal. No other business was transacted.

The House met at 11 o'clock, but adjourned immediately until tomorrow, without transacting any business.

FRIDAY.—Senate not in session. No business of importance was transacted in the House, adjournment being made until to-morrow.

In California this summer an odd industry will be the cultivation of pampas plums, which for the imposing display they make are carried about in the political parades.