

# THE SENATE SPECIAL SESSION

### WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE HIGH BRANCH OF CONGRESS IN SESSION AT WASHINGTON.

**MONDAY.**—The following nominations were sent to the senate by the President to-day, together with several of less importance.

Samuel E. Moss of Indiana, to be consul general at Paris.

C. W. Chancellor of Maryland, to be consul at Havre.

Allan B. Morse of Michigan, to be consul at Glasgow.

George F. Parker of New York, to be consul at Birmingham.

Samuel L. Fisher of Massachusetts, to be assistant commissioner of patents.

Wells A. Reeve, to be solicitor of the treasury.

Willam H. Seaman of Wisconsin, to be United States district judge for the Eastern district of Wisconsin.

Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Felix A. Reeve has for several years been assistant solicitor. W. H. Seaman is a warm friend of Senator Vilas and one of the ablest lawyers of his State.

S. F. Moss is the well-known editor of the Indianapolis "Sentinel." He was the leader of the Cleveland faction in Indiana and through his efforts the Indiana delegation was turned from Gray to Cleveland at Chicago.

Allan B. Morse was Michigan's candidate for vice-president at Chicago and at the last State election was the Democratic candidate for governor.

George F. Parker is a close friend of President Cleveland and during the campaign he wrote the life of the President.

S. F. Fisher has for years been principal examiner in the patent office.

The following nominations were confirmed: Silas M. Lamoreaux of Wisconsin, to be commissioner of general land office.

Horace H. Linton of Tennessee, to be United States circuit court judge for the sixth circuit.

John E. Risley to be minister to Denmark.

The senate in executive session to-day discussed the question of making public the treaty with Russia. A majority favors publicity, but the sticking point is what part of the correspondence shall be given out and as to the vote.

Remonstrances against the treaty are coming in, and its opponents will seek to secure the intervention of the President.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that the Republicans would attempt to elect officers. Mr. Gorman said he thought it best that the compromise should be accepted.

The senate adjourned.

**TUESDAY.**—The resolutions for the election of officers of the senate by William H. C. of North Carolina as secretary and J. Bright of Indiana as sergeant-at-arms and Rev. Milburn as chaplain—coupled with conditions that they shall not enter on the discharge of their duties until the 30th of June next, up to which time the present incumbents are to remain in office, were offered in the senate to-day and went over until to-morrow.

The case of Senator Booth of North Dakota was brought before the senate in the shape of a resolution offered by Mr. Hoar directing the committee on privileges and elections to investigate the allegations of criminal embezzlement and to report the facts and what is the duty of the senate in relation thereto.

This resolution went over until to-morrow, the senate adjourning after a session of only fifty-five minutes.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate to-day:

George D. Dillard of Mississippi, to be consul general of the United States at Guyana.

Ezra W. Miller of South Dakota, to be attorney for the United States for the southern district of Dakota.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner of New York, to be the commissioner of immigration at that port, vice Col. John B. Webber of Buffalo, resigned.

George D. Dillard is a resident of Macon, Miss., and a native Mississippian. He is a lawyer and served in the Confederate army during the war.

Dr. Senner is one of the editors of Otto Ottendorfer's paper, the Staats Zeitung. He promoted Mr. Cleveland's interests through the columns of his paper and on the stump.

Dr. Senner has made a study of the immigration question. He has traveled extensively, is familiar with the languages and customs of the people who come to our shores and is therefore in his friends' eyes, peculiarly fitted for the position.

As his appointment is a personal one by the secretary of the treasury it does not have to receive confirmation by the senate.

**WEDNESDAY.**—The senate held only a very short session to-day, at which matters of importance were discussed but nothing final accomplished, when adjournment was had.

**THURSDAY.**—To-day's session of the Senate was devoted almost wholly to the debate on the question of the admission of the States appointed by the governors of the States of Montana, Wyoming and Washington, after the legislature of those States had adjourned without making regular elections.

After an executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, to be ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

James D. Porter of Tennessee, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Chili.

James A. McKenzie of Kentucky, to be minister to Peru.

Lewis Baker of Minnesota, to be minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador.

Forze M. B. Young of Georgia, to be minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

Edwin Dun, of Ohio (now secretary of legation at Japan), to be minister to Japan.

To be consuls of the United States: J. M. Shaffer, of West Virginia, to Stratford, Ont.

Harrison E. Williams, of Missouri, to Vera Cruz, M. P. Fendler, of Illinois, to Annaberg; Theodore M. Stephen, of Illinois, to Rio de Janeiro; Claude Meeker, of Ohio, to Bradford.

Newton B. East, of Louisiana, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris.

John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant secretary of the interior, vice Cyrus Bussey, resigned.

Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Ohio, to be solicitor general, vice Charles H. Aldrich, resigned.

Joseph I. Hall, of Georgia, to be assistant attorney general, vice George H. Shiesler, resigned.

First on the list of nominations to-day, and first in distinction in long public service and in diplomatic experience, was Thomas F. Bayard, and it was by unanimous opinion declared fitting that he should be the first of the Ambassadors created by the last Congress. He was born at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 23, 1828, and, although his training was for a mercantile life, he later studied and occupied the profession of law and entered the bar in 1851.

In 1855 he resigned his senatorial seat to become secretary of State in President Cleveland's cabinet. Since his retirement from the cabinet Mr. Bayard has engaged in the practice of the law. His nomination was at once confirmed without any reference.

James A. McKenzie was one of the coteries of individuals in Kentucky humorists who include Proctor Knott and Joseph Blackburn who represented that state in the Forty-seventh Congress. He is 63 years old, and while he was educated as a lawyer, he saw fit to follow the primitive occupation of a farmer.

James D. Porter, who succeeds Patrick Egan, is a resident of Paris, Tenn., where he is at present engaged in the practice of law. He has also served with distinction upon the bench and enjoys a reputation as being one of the ablest lawyers in his State.

# THE WORLD'S FAIR CHARGES.

### AN EXPLANATION TO THE PUBLIC.

Plenty of Drinking Water Will be Furnished Free. No Fees For Other Conveniences.

The following address has been issued by President Higinbotham of the world's fair at Chicago to the public:

"Because of many misrepresentations and misstatements relative to exposition management and affairs, being in circulation through the press and otherwise, both in this country and abroad, and in reply to many letters of inquiry or complaint touching the same matters, it seems advisable that some official statement regarding them should be made to the public. Therefore, I respectfully ask that the widest publicity be given to the following facts:

1. The exposition will be opened in readiness for visitors on May 4th.

2. An abundance of drinking water, the best supplied to any great city in the world, will be provided free to all. The report that a charge would be made for drinking water probably arose from the fact that hygienic water can also be had by those who desire it at 1 cent a glass.

3. Ample provisions for seating will be made without charge.

4. About 1,500 toilet rooms and closets will be located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds, and they will be absolutely free to the public. This is as large a number in proportion to the estimated attendance as has ever been provided in any exposition. In addition to these there will also be nearly an equal number of lavatories and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character, available for the use of which a charge of 5 cents will be made.

5. The admission fee of 50 cents will entitle the visitors to see and enter all the exhibits and to inspect the grounds, and in short everything within the grounds, except the Esquimaux village and the reproduction of the Colorado cliff dwellings. For those as well as for the special attractions on Midway pleasure a small fee will be charged.

6. Imposition of extortion of any description will not be tolerated.

7. Free medical and emergency hospital service is provided on the grounds by the exposition management.

8. The bureau of public comfort will provide comfortable free waiting rooms, including a spacious ladies' parlor and toilet rooms in various parts of the grounds.

9. The new regulations for the government of the navy provide, among other things, against naval officers serving as correspondents for newspapers.

10. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell on Thursday appointed, 188 fourth class postmasters, and of this number 85 were in 61, vacancies caused by removals. The largest number appointed from any one state was 15 in Indiana, which involved 11 removals. In Kentucky there were 21 appointments and six removals. In Vermont there were 29 appointments and 10 removals. In West Virginia, 14 appointments and 11 removals, and in Wisconsin, 9 appointments and five removals.

Assistant Secretary Bussey rendered an important decision in the matter of the claim of Joseph P. Smith for an increase of pension on the grounds of disabilities, in which he over rules the action of the commissioner of pensions in allowing an attorney's fee of \$10. The claim for an increase was made under the act of June 27, 1880, and the assistant secretary holds that all such claims should be treated as strictly increase claims whether new disabilities are claimed or not, for which a fee of only \$2 can be allowed. It is said that probably 200,000 claims will be affected by this decision.

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An anti-scalper bill, introduced in place of the one stolen, has been passed by the Minnesota Lower house.

McManus & Sons, bankers, of Chihuahua, Mexico, have suspended, with liabilities of \$1,000,000. The cause of the suspension was land and mining speculations.

Braila, the principal port of Roumania on the lower Danube, a town of 300,000 inhabitants, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss will be fully 1,000,000 francs.

A villa at Leoben, in Galicia, Austria, occupied by two families named Abramovic and Hybinic, of six members each, was entered recently by burglars and all the inmates robbed and murdered. No arrests have yet been made.

Four thousand hives have been burned in the suburbs of Manila, Philippine Islands.

At Galea, Md., fire destroyed 20 frame buildings out of 50 in the town, causing a loss of \$2,000. The town has no fire department.

At Macco, Ga., Louis Lewis, a negro, was hanged for the murder of his wife. The crime was committed in September, 1890. Lewis had three trials. He died protesting his innocence.

Based on the price coal has brought at the mines during the past month, which was \$2.25 5/10, the Schuylkill Coal Exchange has fixed the rates of miners' wages and mine laborers at 3 per cent above the \$2.50 basis for the last half of March and the first half of April, a reduction of 2 per cent on the previous month.

Notices were posted Saturday in the machine shops of the Westinghouse Air Brake Works at Wilmerding, Pa., announcing a reduction of from 10 to 50 per cent in the wages of unskilled machine workmen. The reduction means a cut of from 40 cents to \$2.50 per day.

About 300 painters at Jackson Park, Chicago, threw down their brushes and quit work because a 3-cent increase in their wages was not forthcoming. The regular down-town wages for painters are 32 cents an hour, while men at Jackson Park have been getting 35 cents. Later the men on the manufacturers' building concluded to demand a raise to 40 cents.

St. Petersburg—Cholera has made its appearance again in this city and it is known that fatal cases are of daily occurrence, although the authorities are pursuing a policy of suppression and withhold from the public all information as to the spread of the disease. Very disquieting rumors have been received from the Interior, and the Minister of the Interior is taking action which indicates that the Government must possess special information of the gravest character.

Vienna—A Vienna physician, sent to Southeastern Hungary to report the progress of the situation, says the cholera is spreading rapidly in that region. At Peterwardein it is especially virulent. The villages of Zaluzze and Kudryng, in Galicia, have been isolated.

White Star steamship officers in Liverpool say no person named Olsen was on board the last Naronic. The bottle story from Norfolk, Va., is considered a fake.

The quarterly statement of the Southern industries show that for the first quarter of 1892 the new industries established exceeded those for the first quarter of 1892 by 198.

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# LATER NEWS WAIFS.

### DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

At Provincetown, Mass., the fishing schooner Ada K. Damon came in. In the snow storm of last Tuesday she lost six of her crew.

The lace window curtains in St. Catherine's Church at Charlestown, Mass., caught fire during service and blazed up furiously frightening 300 women and children who were present. They were panic-stricken and a stampede took place. One woman was fatally injured by being trampled on.

Two lives were lost by the sinking of a canal boat at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, New York, on Thursday. Joseph Williams, 54 years old, one of the crew, and Mabel Garman, the infant daughter of the captain, John Garman, were drowned.

At Mr. Holly, N. J., during a game of base ball Frank, the 11-year-old son of Amos Aronson, was struck in the head by a ball hit by Frank Garberino and rendered unconscious. He was taken home, where he died of concussion of the brain.

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# THE SHARPSHOOTER'S STORY.

### During the winter of '61 my company occupied two islands in the upper Potomac, where they did constant picket duty, having their posts and "digouts" along the entire south shore of the islands. The following incident occurred a few days after our return from that weary forced march of seventeen miles along the slippery tow path to Edward's Ferry to the assistance of the unfortunate Colonel Baker of the California regiment at Ball's Bluff, where, as you know, we arrived too late to afford relief. Our men were feeling very much disgusted on their return over the unsuccessful result of their march, so that the sight of a rebel picket on the opposite shore was the signal for the simultaneous discharge of a dozen rifles, and you may be sure they kept themselves well out of sight. We were equipped with the Enfield rifle, warranted to kill at 1000 yards, and in this respect had greatly the advantage, and had few casualties to record on our side. The distance from shore to shore was about 800 yards. There had been for some time considerable rivalry among our men as to who was the best shot, and when off duty they were allowed to practice on a range at a target.

One morning a Confederate officer, evidently on his rounds inspecting his pickets, had stopped at a house probably 100 yards back from the shore, and was engaged in conversation with a woman standing on the porch. The First Lieutenant of our company having command of the lower island, after carefully observing the officer through his glass, quickly sent for four of his men who had the best record as "crack shots," and selecting a rifle for himself the five stretched themselves behind a log on the river bank and deliberately "drew a bead" on this unsuspecting victim. They fired by a prearranged signal from the Lieutenant at the same moment, and saw, with no more apparent concern than if they had dropped over a rabbit, both horse and rider fall together. A few weeks afterwards, when our regiment crossed over and captured Leesburg just after the rear guard of General Hill's army had left it, we found the wounded officer in the house before which he had been shot as deliberately as a hunter would have shot a bear. I believe every one of those five men was sincerely glad of two things, first that they did not kill their game, although he lost his leg, and second that none of them knew in this instance who was the best shot, one bullet only hitting the man, while every one of the other four struck the horse.—Pittsburg Post.

# AWFUL LIST OF DISASTERS.

### MANY PERSONS KILLED.

Hotel Fire at Bradford, Pa. Mine Disaster at Shamokin, Pa., and Other Terrible Accidents.

The Higgins House, a three-story frame structure opposite the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh depot at Bradford, Pa., was burned at an early hour Saturday morning. Three lives were lost, and several injured by jumping from the windows. Those who lost their lives are N. Havin, an engineer, a machinist named Parks, and a woman not identified supposed to be Ella Fox. A Swedish girl, employed as a servant, is missing, and it is feared lost her life. The fire spread to adjoining property and caused a heavy loss.

The loss on the E. R. & P. company's building, freight office, effects, papers, etc., amounts to \$10,000. The entire loss of the company, including freight cars and liabilities, will be about \$30,000. Insured, L. O. Higgins, hotel, cigar factory, etc., \$13,000; light insurance, J. H. Bartlett, \$2,000; D. L. Linton, \$1,000; no insurance, J. A. Edgett, \$1,500; J. A. Waldo, \$1,500; Leroy, \$2,000.

As illustrative of the irony of fate the Bradford Evening Star of Saturday morning started out by saying: "Bradford is remarkably fortunate in its experience with fires in the last year. The water went on at some length to point to Bradford's immunity from fire losses, saying among other things: 'Everything in the city conspires to safety from fire.'

A MINE CAUSES THE DEATH OF 10 MEN.—An awful explosion was occasioned in the Nelson shaft, Shamokin, Pa., by a miner's lamp. Ten men were killed and the inside workings are a mass of flames. The names of those killed are as follows: James Brennan, aged 21, single; Michael Brennan, aged 28, single; Nicholas Dolan, wife and six children, John Robel, aged 25, single; John Burt, married, family large, small children, John Ryan, aged 35, single; Fred Gilmer, aged 25, single; Frank Shipes, aged 22, single; Joseph Garey, aged 45, married; Joseph Batoro, aged 28, single.

The mine will have to be flooded in order to extinguish the fire and this will throw 1,000 employes out of work. Thirty miles of shaft of subjection. The mine is owned by J. H. Houghton & Co. of Hiram. The fire started in a small wooden structure about 20 feet from the bottom of the shaft. A careless Hungarian was filling a burning lamp with oil when the explosion occurred.

TWO MEN KILLED BY DEATH.—A disastrous accident occurred at Charlestown, Va. Ten stores, hotels and tobacco houses were burned. A large quantity of lead tobacco was also destroyed. A high wind was blowing, and there were no adequate means to stop the flames. Two colored men were burned to death.

TWO MEN KILLED ALIVE.—At Easley, Ala., while five men were excavating for the purpose of constructing a foundation for a store, the walls caved in. Three were rescued, but Anderson, Collier and John Dorsey were buried alive. Their crushed bodies were recovered three hours later from under 12 feet of earth.

FOUR BLOWN INTO EARTH.—At LaComa, Iowa, a boiler explosion occurred. Henry Kinis, aged 60 years, and three sons, Henry Kinis, Jr., John Kinis and Peter Kinis, were killed. How the explosion occurred is not known, as all who were present were killed.