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

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

A Boonville (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 bug-

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

Aluminum is to be used wherever practicable in the accourrements, 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 elightly more than sixty-eight and onehalf pounds.

The people of Marlehead, Mass., have hung up in their town hall National colors, which they have bought for the new war erniser, 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 craiser something more substantial, perhaps a silver wase; and it is suggested that a fund be started to be called the "citizen's gift," to pay for the new

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 etudents and over 200 teachers. In Trunk railroad at Battle Creek, Mich., have 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 mercensries, but recruited his soldiers from the savages themselves. 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 evispec seems overwhelming. He had weason 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 enveyes of the Dark Continent."

Church pastorates are still sold to | TICKINGS OF THE TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

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

Histories, Accidents and Familities Mrs. James Whitehead and her daughter, while on a claim in the Cherokee strip, Kan., were overtaken by a prarie fire. The mother placed her daughter on a pony to flee. Before Mrs. Whitehead could mount her own horse the flames reached her and the was hurned to death. The daughter es caped.

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

Six men were horribly burned by acid and steam at the Ashland, Wis, Sulphate liber Company's plant. The burned are: oseph Heron, Charles Eurdick, F. Wesh! loseph Reisner, Stenz Berdick and George onstance. The recovery of any of the vicims is doubtful.

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

Crime and Penalties, At Clayton, Mo., the trial was called of Train Robbers Pinnock, Ray and Robertson, who held up the Frisco train near Pacific. Robertson pleaded not guilty and was held under bond of \$10,000. Pinnock and Pay 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 Frammel 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 murderess, for interfer

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 reso-

At Columbus, O., between 500 and 600 street car employes on the street car lines in that city struck Tuesday morning and not a wheel was turned. The strike was caused by the discharge of two of the union men.

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

Indicint.

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 60 days in jail, ined \$200 and costs and ordered to give a \$2.000 bond not to repeat the offense for weiling a bottle of beer at Emporia, Kas. 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 een identified: George Dawson, Essex, England; Robert Finley, Hamilton, Ont.: a man named Wend, Louisville, Ky.; J. S. Strube, a sailor, residence unknown.

Albert Abbink, at the St Louis Cinh How pital, is suffering from a disease called anchylostomum dodendale, 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 Lencel, vice president of the French enate, is dead. Senator Lencel was born in 1827 and entered 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 Co-

lumbian Exposition Managers. It cost \$30,000,000 to make the World'

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, 1824.

To do this is now practically impossible, and they have asked the park commissioners for at least six months or ension 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 contratoors 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 his 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 fomiles around are closed.

-Ir is estimated that the World's Fai concessionaires have cleared \$4,000,000. The Ferris wheel alone has made tion of the receipts paid into the Fair treasOUR CRACK WARSHIP.

Oregon, the Most Powerful Vessel In the American Navy is Launched. Shortly before noon the battleship Oregon

first vessel of her class contructed on 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 wit ness a similar event.

ness 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: Leogth over all, 34s feet, load water line, 320 feet; breadth, 39 feet 3 inches; draught, 24 feet, displacement, 10, 39s tons; maximum horse power 9, 500. She will have a maximum speed of 16.2 knots and will carry a crew of 480 men. Her cost, exclusive of armament, is \$4,000, 500.

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 1-pounder rapid firing guns, two gatling guns and six torpedo tubes. The 13-inch and 8-inch guns are mounted in

13-inen and 8-ineh 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 45 feet below it, extending 126 feet amidships, protecting the engines and boilers. Above this belt is another, five inches thick extending to the main deck. From the ends of the 18-ineh belt, to the extremities of the ship is a protective deck three inches thick, and another armored deck 27 inches thick.

The turrets for the 13-ineh guns are in two parts, under a redoubt 17 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 25 to 6 inches in thickness. There is also a complete system of coal protection, ceilidar, sub-division and gun shields. Under the engines and boilers are four bottoms and double bottoms elsewhere. The coal 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 Frade savs:

Port is in sight after a long and stormy royage, and the prospect of a speedy end of he 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 moder ate progress as yet.

It is still too soon to expect much effort in trade and manufactures, and though mone-tary obstacles are to a large extent removed, there still remain other legislative questions which create uncertainty

A fact of real encouragement is that rails way earnings for the third week of October show increase of 3 per cent. over last year, the first increase for a long time. Not with standing the large sales, the markets con-

the first increase for a long time. Notwith standing the large sales, the markets continued unusually strong.

As yet there is seen only a continuance of the faint and slow increase in distribution of products which has been noticed for some weeks. Nor does even this 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 25 days of October to \$10,208,-091, against \$16,206,559 for the full month last year. Apparently the month's decrease will be about 25 per cent. Internal revenue has been better maintained in the same time. \$11,052,528, against \$14,152,891 for the full anomh last year.

The number and magnitude of failures decreased less than has been expected, the liabilities in three weeks of October amounting to \$15,072,920, against about \$7,000,000 for the same weeks last year. This week there have been 352 failures in the United State, against 187 last year, and 44 in Canada against 20 last year.

ada against 20 last year

A BIG STEAMSHIP WRECKED. The City of New York Struck the Rocks

at Point Bonita. The Pacific Mail steamship City of New Yor; which sailed from San Francisco,

Toursday afternoon, went on the rocks at Point Bonita in a dense fog. She will prolably be a total wreck. Point Bonita is at the entrance of the Golden Gate on the nor hern side. The City of New York sailed at 3:30 in the

atternoon on her voyage to China and Japan. About 5 o'clock the booming of her cannon could be heard, and distress signal rockets could be seen as they burst above the log. Soon every tug in the bay was racing for l'oint Bonits. On arriving was racing for Point Bonits. 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 got close in shore as she was passing out, and the tide carrying her out of her course threw h r on the rocks and turned the magnificent ship into a wreck. There is eight feet of water in her hold 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.

Favoroble for Wheat in Pennsylvania Ohio and West Virginia.
The October crop builetin issued at Wash ington contains the following from state

agents respecting their localities: Pennsylvania-Quality of wheat "fair.

Pennsylvania—Quality of wheat "fair." rye about the same and oats "excellent." Barley, a poor yield of inferior quality. Irish potatoes rather scarce, but of good size and very good quality. Late tobacce has been benefited slightly by the fail rains. West Virginia—In yield and quality wheat, rye and oats are all very good. A verage 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 atraw is so short that in many places it will be difficult or impossible to save the grop. 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. Coupled with this is a light acreage. Barley was damaged by rains. Corn light and much will not be classed as merchantable. Potatoes are little, if any, more than a half crop. In many localities the late planted were a total fail-cre, and in no place is full crop found. To bacco not housed prior to the 25th of Sertember was damaged some by the local frosts. Sorgham has declined 25 per cent. In area and the product of sugar and syrup in squal or even greater proportion since 1890. The maple industry has grown and

or even greater proportion since The maple industry has grown and s an important one in many countres

-Finz losses in the United States during 000 greater than the corresponding period of 1802, and not less than a dozen strong compenies are preparing to go out of busi-

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 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 even ng a mar 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 outside door open. A moment later Mr Harrison stepped from the parlor into the in an instant the man had drawn a revolver and fired, the shot entering the addomen just above the pavel. 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 left the gun that the leaden missile shattered on the knuckles of the left hand and the powder burned the flesh.

After the last shot was fired the mayo 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 real 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, and cannot live."

The assassin was soon caught and gave his name as Patrick Eugene Prendergast He is probably insane. He was employed as newsboy for the evening Post and Inter-Occas and lives at 609 Jane street with his mother and brother John.

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

Mayor 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 18.

At midnight the police removed Prender-When asked why he killed the mayor, he

At midnight the police removed Prender-gast over on the North Side to the country

At midnight the police removed Frendergast 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 fred. In accordance with the wounded man's request she was at once summoned to his side and was present when the end came. When it became evident that Mr. Harrison could not strive his injuries and could not live but a few minutes at most, Miss Howard's grief was pitiable She was completely overcome and was led away by friends who feared for the effect upon her or her grief. She was taken in a slosed carriage to the home of Carter H. Harrison, Jr., where she spent the night. The quession of Mr. Harrison's successor to the mayoralty is in some doubt although seconding to the law the corporation counsel 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 death resulted from shock and hemorrhage caused from bullets fired from a revolver in the hands of Patrick Fugene Prendergast. The verdict recommended that Prendergast be held for murder.

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

CARTER HENRY HARDISON WAS born in Fayette county, Kentucky, February 15, 1825, gra uated at Yale in 1845, 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 engaged in real estate. After the great fire

engaged in real estate. After the great lire of 1871 he served as county commissioner for three years.

Returning frem a second European journey 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 and in 1879 was chosen basyor 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 sons, but as soon as he returned he again began to dabble in politics and in

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 trad for the masoralty this year, his great ambinon being to be the world's fair mayor. In preparation for the campaign he purchased the Chicago Times and backed by this journal and the machinery, secured the nomination. Sam W. Allerion, a respectable realessate dealer, was put up as respectable real estate dealer, was put up as the citizen's candidate, but Harrison was triumphantly elected by a majority of nearly 50,000.

Last summer his engagement to Miss Annie Howard, a wealthy New Orleans belle, belonging to a prominent southern family, was announced and their wedding day had just been fixed.

She is the daughter of the late Charles Howard, one of the organizers of the Louisiana lottery. He died a few years ago, leaving Miss Annie over \$4,000,000. She was born at Bilozi, a watering place in Mississippi, toward the close of the civil war. She received a careful education at her father's home on the Hudson, has traveled extensively, and is an allogether charming, cultured and attractive young woman.

She has given over \$1,000,000 to charity. Through Mrs. Harrison, Jr., who was a girlhood friend she first met Mr. Harrison, and last apring shortly after the fair opened she was wooed and won by his he nor, and accepted. The wedding was to have taken place in New Orleans, and would have been one of the most brilliant affairs ever held in the south.

All arrangements had been made to take

All arrangements had been made to take

a large party of political and personal friends south by a special train and return after the ceremony. An extended wedding trip had been planned.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE

The following are the official figures for the paid admissions to the fair:
 May (month)
 1,050,037

 June (month)
 2,675,113

 July (month)
 2,700,263

 August (month)
 5,528,286

 September (month)
 4,658,403

 October (to date)
 6,682,713

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

The Chautauqua 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 l'ittsburg 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 Plusburg within many years. The fire caused a loss of over \$500.

CHIMES AND PENALTIES. Taylor, the murderer of the Mullins family, was hanged at Morton, Va. He preach ed 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 competled the proprietor to hand over some

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

FOREIGN. The State Funeral of M.Gounod, the com-

poser, occurred in Paris on Friday, A monument will be erected to his memory. LEGISLATIVE.

The Georgia House of Representatives

cassed a biil prohibiting the sale of cigarets

on the State. CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Farmum 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, swing to the fact that there were 5,000 Idle men in the city.

MORTEARY.

Ex Judge William McKennan, of the United States circuit court; but for several years on the retired list, died at the resilence of his son-in-law, l'ittsburg, His death was devoid of any signs of suffering, and he passed quietly and peacefully

MISCULLANGUE.

At Brunswick, Ga., one white man and ive 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 Helda Paulsen.

THE NEW BABY'S OUTFIT.

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

It will probably interest most nothers to know that Mrs. Cleveand made almost all of her latest born daughter's cutfit herself. THE PERSON What if she is the

What if she is President's wife? exercise the same privilege that every mother does, and sew all her sweet fancies and happiness into the dainty little ward-· breakters robe? Surely, if

love has a work THE CRRISTERING none 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, tined 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 I t BARY'S BED. high at the back of the neck and tapering to a very narrow frill under the chin. 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 worka-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 crucify baby's nerves. Woolen and soft silk take the place of cambric and linen.

Obsolete.

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 s pper.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

SENATE.—In the senate to-day speeches apon the silver purchase bill were made by hree Senators from silver. States—Jones and Stewart, of Navadia, and Teller, of Colstado, All of these speeches were, however, in continuation of some that had been begun weeks ago, and all of them went year to-day with an airangement to be continued at some future time. Not the slighest attention was paid to them by the few Senators who came and went and there were only two sitempts made to secure the

few Sensiors 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 Tuerday, was carried on by a recess this evening instead of an adjournment. The recess is until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Horse—The public printing bill, a resolution distributing \$257,000 now held by the receiver of the Mormon Church for charitable purposes and a bill appropriating \$170,000 to construct a revenue cutter for service on the great lakes were passed by the House to day. The Oates Bankrupty bill was taken up for consideration and debated until adjournment.

SENATE—The dilatory debate on the silver repeal bill was continued stellation at the senate took at other recess until

Hotar—In the House af er some routine business, the debate on the binkruptcy bill was resumed and the house adjourned without final action on it.

SENATE The Senate to-day relapsed into

SENATE—The Senate to-day relapsed into its usual drowsy, semi-comatose 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 apread over parts of live 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.

Thouse—The debate on the ban kruptcy bill was continued in the house to day. Mr Coombs, Democrat, of New York advocated and Mr. Lane, Democrat of Illin is, and Mr. Kilgore, Democrat, of Texas, o 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 Ampropriations and ordered printed. At 5:45 the senate took a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

House—The bankruptcy bill was again the parts of the proposition.

morrow.

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

the House to any, but no action was had when adjournment came.

SENATE—Voing on the amendment to the repeal bill has at last begun. The Peffer free coinings amendment, the pending one, was laid to rest by a vote of 35 to 28. Upon motion of Senator Voorhees, the substitute reported by the majority of the Committee on Finance was adopted instead of what is known as the Wilson bill, or House bill, No. 1, by a vote of 38 to 9, 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 Ieller and Wolcott had risen to say a few words, when it was thought best at 520 to take a recess until 11 of clock tomorrow when Wolcott will have the floor. House,—Mr. Wendock, 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 Fighth 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 shout by the macounstions of the American Protestant Association, a politico-religious organization in Michigan and other Western States, and went on to arraign, the society in very severe terms. A beated discussion followed, but without disposing the matter the house at 2 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

SENETNY SECONDEAT.

Severy - Voting on the various amend-ments to the silver repeat bill was carried on to-day, and one after the other were rejected, making it apparent that the m jor-tity had determined to vote down any am-ant amendments to the bill. All the amend-ments were voted upon except that of Senator Harris, who concluded he would not press it for a vote. On the other amendments the majority against them stood just 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 42. The last vote taken was upon one of Senator Peffer's amendments, after which the committee amendment to the bill was voted upon in senate and an adjournment was had, leaving the amended bill the regular order for final action.

House,—Not in session.

THE LIMITED WRECKED. One Passenger Hart 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 occured. Daniel Manoney, the engineer, and Henry Matthews, fireman of the Limited, were badly

Four deed 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 ob-covered. No passengers were nort.

Women Cannot Vote In New York. At Syracuse, N. Y., Jusice 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 fe-

males from the registry lists. -CAPT. CHARLES CARTER, aged 95 years. of Norfolk, Va., who had during his lifeime 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 bles 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 Sustemals appears to be the financial propo-dition made by President Barrios to the Lug-ciature and refused by the

A cuanon in the channel of the Missouri River has compelled twenty families in East Atchison, Mo., to abundon their homes.