A Duty on Sugar, Lead, Ore, Coal, Coke and Iron Ore, Raw Wool and Lumber Remain on the Free List.

The Wilson tariff bill which passed the house of representatives February 1, was taid before the full membership of the senate committee on finance in the amended form upon which the Democratic majority of that committee finally agreed after one whole month's consideration and num-

core whole month's consideration and numerous changes of front upon all the more important objects of taxation. The more important tiems are as follows:

Sugar notabove 80 degrees polariscope test. I cent per pound; for every additional degrees or fraction not above 90 and not above 190, 2-100 per degree and above 96 degrees, 1-100 cent additional; above 90 and not above 196, 2-100 per degree and above 96 degrees, a duty of 14-10 cents per pound. Molasses, testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope, shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon; molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon. Whisky at \$1.10 per gallon and the bonded period extended from 3 to 8 years. Iron ore, 40 cents per ton.

Lead ore if c per pound, including lead mixed with silver ores. Coal, bituminous and chale, 40 cents per ton; coke 15 per cent ad valorem.

Iron ore including manganiferous iron

raiorem.

Iron ore including manganiferous iron

Iron ore including manganiferous iron
burnt ore, also the dessos or residum from burnt pyrites, 40c per ton; iron in pigs, iron kent-ledge, spiegeleisen, ferro silicon, 22 ½ per cent ad valorem. All iron in stabs, blooms, loops, or other forms more advanced than pig iron, and less finished toan in bars 25 per cent ad valorem (Wilson bill 22½ per cent)

Har iron, rolled or hammered, round iron, Har iron, rolled or hammered round iron, in coil or rods and bar shapes of rolled iron 25 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per ce.) Beams, girders Joists, and all other shapes of iron or steel, which, whether plain or punched, or illed for use, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 30 per cent.) Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates bereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared and unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent ad valorem (Wilson bill, 20 per cent.)
Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron.

rolled in grooves, 30 per cent ad valorem (Wilson bill, 20 per cent.)

Forgings of from or steel, or forged iron, or steel combined, 30 per cent ad valorem (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.) Hoop, band or scroll from or scroll 30 per cent ad valorem, (Wilson bill, 25, per cent.) Railway bars, made of from or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel T rails and punched from or steel flat rails, 22 1-2 per cent. The lead products remain as in the Wilson bill.

The woolen schedule shows few changes. These are about 5 per cent reduction. There is no change the cotton schedule. The duty on collars ad cuffs is increased. The date for going into effect of the bill is changed from June 1 to June 30, and a duty is levied on articles imported or withdrawn for consumption. There is no change in lumber.

In the earthenware schedule, decorated china 45 per cent, not decorated do go per cent.

china 45 per cent; not decorated 30 per cent. No other changes in this schedule from the

House bill.

Plain green flint glass and limed glass, including bottles, 40 per cent, glass cut, painted, colored, etc., 40 per cent; cut glass bottles and vessels, decorated, 40 per cent, including opal and porcelain glass.

Window glass, 16x24 inches 1 1-8 cents per pound; 24x30, 14 cents; 24x36, 15 cents; atl above that, 14 cents. No extra changes in glass schedules.

In pragraph 118 the proviso that the reductions provided for as to sheets of iron or steel thinner than No. 25 wire gaugeshall take effect on October 1, 1884, is stricken out, as is also a like proviso in paragraph 121 relating to the plates, terne plate and taggers tin.

121 relating to the stages of the stages of stages of stages of wrought iron or steel, 20 per cent ad valorem; Wilson bill, 25 per cent orem; when of every description, 20 per

orem: Wilson bill. 23 per cent
Cast iron pipe of every description, 20 per
cent; Wilson bill. 25 per cent.
In paragraph 138 shears and scissors are
added to the list of articles on which a duty

added to the list of articles on which a duty of 45 per cent is levied. Wood screws, 30 per cent; Wilson bill, 35. Gold and silver leaf, 30 per cent; Wilson bill, 85. Lead ore and lead dross, three fourths of one cent per pound; provided, that silver and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three fourths of one cent pound on the lead contained therein, acc ng to sample and assay at the port of

rens, metallic, except gold pens, 30 per cent ad valorem; Wilson bill, 35 per

Manufactured articles or wares, not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 30 per cent ad valorem; Wilson bill, 33 per

cent.

In the miscellaneous schedule of metals gold leaf is reduced from 35 to 30 per cent. silver leaf from 35 to 30 per cent. steel pens from 35 to 30 per cent. ateel pens from 35 to 30 per cent. ateel pens from 35 to 30 per cent. and barley malt from 35 to 40 per cent. maccaroni is reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. hauter changed from 4 cents per jound to 20 per cent ad valorem; preserved milk from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 5 cents per pound; hay from \$2 a ton to 20 per cent ad valorem; cents per cent ad valorem; by the cents per pound; hay from \$2 a ton to 20 per cent ad valorem; hops from 8 cents a pound to 20 per cent ad valorem; hops from 8 cents a pound to 20 per cent ad valorem. cents a pound to 20 per cent ad valoren, mions from 20 cents a bushel to 20 per cent ad valorem; peas from specific duty to 20 per cent; potatoes from 10 cents a bushel to 30 per cent; apples, bananas, dates, olives, and pineapples, 20 per cent, ad valorem; plums, prunes, raisins and zante currants, 50 per cent ad valorem; fresh beef, mutton and bork 25 per cent, ad valorem; prolifer plums, prunes, raisins and
30 per cent ad valorem, fresh beef, mutton
30 per cent ad valorem; poultry
is changed from 2 cents a pound to 20 per
cent ad valorem; starch and dextrine
changed from 1 cent a pound to 30 per cent,
and mustard changed from 10 cents a
pound to 25 per cent; spices changed from
1 cent a pound to 30 per cent ad valorem;
vinegar changed to 20 per cent ad valorem;
vinegar changed to 20 per cent ad valorem.

Sole leather is increased from 5 to 10 per cent. Calf skins from 15 to 10 per cent.

THE INCOME TAX.

With the exception of changes in the text and modification of some of its provisions, the income tax remains as part of the bill. The first section reads:

That from and after January 1, 1805, there shall be collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States, every person doing business therin and residing outside, whether said gains, profits or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of 2 per cent, on the amount so derived over and above \$4,000.

In section 59, which says there shall be

In section 50, which says there shall be sevied and collected a tax of 2 per cent on all dividends, etc., the committee strikes

all dividends, etc., the committee strikes out the following:

"On all dividends, annuities and interests paid by corporations or associations organized for profit by virtue of the laws of the United States or any other States by means of which the individual stockholder is in any wise limited in cash scrip or otherwise; and the net income of all such corporations in excess of such dividends, annuities and interest, or from any other source whatever."

Funds of building associations, religious, charitable and educational institutions and maintenance of State, county and municipal officers are exempt.

Our iresty was answer is to be terminated.

by the terms of the bill. The date when the law goes into effect is changed from June 1 to June 30, 1891, and this date is made to affect, not only articles imported, but arti-cles withdrawn for consumption, except where otherwise specified in the bill

CHANGES IN THE HOUSE.

Death Has Been Busy in Its Ranks. Other Members Have Been Called

to Higher Places. A dispatch to the Pittsburg Times says There have been a number of changes in the membership of the present House. The hand of death has been busy among those hand of death has been busy among those who were the choice of the people in November, 1892. Pennsylvania has lost William Mutchler, of the Eighth district. Charles O'Neil of the Second, and William Lilly, Congressman at Large. These have been succeeded by Howard Mutchler, exstate Senator Robert C. Adams and exspeaker Galusha A. Grow. The Ohio delegation lost two members by death—W. A. Enochs, succeeded by ex Congressman H. S. Bundy, the venerable father in law of ex-Gov. Forsker and George W. Houk, whose successor has not yet been chosen. J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan, has also died since the election and his place is filled d since the election and his place is filled b. T. Graffin

J. Logan Chipman, of Michican, has also died since the election and his place is filled by L. T. Griffin,

There have been vacancies, too, caused not by death but by the promotion of Congressmen to other positions. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts was sent to the senate and his place is now taken by Dr. Everett, a son of Edward Everett and a Mugwump "of purest ray serene." The election of Dr. Everett was the only loss the Republican side has sustained through these changes and it was made up by the election of Lemuel E. Quigg, who succeeded John R. Fellows Democrat, who resigned on being chosen district attorney of New York City. Ashbel H. Fitch also resigned to become comptroller of New York City and was succeeded by Isidor Strauss.

Charles T. O'Ferrall resigned to take the Governorship of Virginia and his place has been filled by the election of S. S. Turner, William H. Brawley, of South Carolina, has also resigned to accept the appointment of United States District Judge, but no election has been held for his successor. Ex-Gov. J. H. Gear of Iowa, has been elected United States Senator from that state, but will not resign, his term in the higher branch of the National Congress beginning on March. 4. 1893 the day his term in the house ends. Thus there have been eleven changes in the House membership, six by death and

Thus there have been eleven changes in the House membership, six by death and five by promotion. And from the recent action of the Republican City Convention of Cincinneti the House will soon lose another, and one of its test members. Judge John A. Caldwell, of the First Ohio district, has just been nominated for mayor of Cincinnati. The election takes place in May. May.

COUGHLIN ACQUITTED.

Verdict That He Had No Hand in the Murder of Dr. Cronin.

Daniel Coughlin of Chicago is a free man For the first time since the morning of May 25, 1889, when he was stripped of his detective star and placed under arrest by order of Mayor Creiger, he enjoys the pre cious boom of personal liberty. Convicted of murder and conspiracy and consigned to the penitentiary for the term of his natural the penilentiary for the term of his natural life; granted a new trial by the Supreme Court as the result of error in the previous proceedings; brought back from Joliet after years of incarceration, a jury of his peers this afternoon declared, as an outcome of a second trial that he had neither part nor parcel in the assassination of Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin. And with this verdict the curtain is rung down upon one of the most celebrated crimes in the history of the republic. republic

THE HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The Coughlin trial has been one of the most noteworthy in the criminal annals of the country. Daniel Coughlin of Chicago. an ex-city defective, was charged with com-plicity in the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin, pricity in the murder of Dr. P.H. Cronin, a prominent Irish physician. Cronin was well known in one faction of the Clanma-Gael, and it was to members of an opposing faction that his murder was charged. At the former trial Coughlin, Martin Barke and Patrick O'Sullivan were convicted of the murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. The two latter died in prison and ment. The two latter died in prison and the present defendent secured a new trial. the present defendent secured a new trial. Dr. Cronin disappeared on the evening of May 4, 1889. After a protracted search, his body, mutilated and decomposed, was found in a catch basin in the northern part of the city. In the same section of the city stands the little tarison cottage, where this theory of the prosecution places the mursier.

RIGHTS OF PENSIONERS.

Law Requiring Notice Before Suspen sion Applies to All Classes.

At Washington, acting Secretary of the Interior Reynolds sent to congress an opinion of Attorney General Olney on the construction to be placed on the act of Decem-

struction to be placed on the act of December 21, 1893, requiring thirty days notice to be given before a pensioner is suspended. The opinion holds that the act applies to every pension granted by the office, and makes it a mandatory duty of the Commissioner to give thirty days' notice even in cases where fraud is admitted. "Contracts and judgments," says the Attorney General "are vested rights, yet payments under a contract induced by fraud or even mutual mistake of facts and even invalid for some jurisdictional defect may properly be withheld pendente lite. Proceedings to collect the money will be restrained when necessary by an injunction from the courts. The right to withhold payments in such cases pending legal investigation belongs to the Government as well as to the individual. The withholding or suspension of a pension is a continuing act.
"It may occasionally happen that while

act.

"It may occasionally happen that while at the expiration of the thirty days the evidence before the Commissioner seems clearly a revocation of the pension, the pensioner is still promising to procure further testimony in support of his claim and begging for delay. The Commissione, is not put into the dilemma requiring him to pay money on an apparently fraudulent claim or to forclose forever all rights to the pensioners.

sioners.

'On production of further evidence he would have jurisdiction to reopen the case. His proper course, therefore, would be to make a decision at the close of the thirty days on the evidence before him, and, if further testimony thereafter produced should altar the case, to reopen his decision and reinstate the pension, allowing to the pensioner all arrears and installments which meantime have accrued.'

STARVED TO DEATH.

Alarming Destitution in the Rio Grande

District. W. S. Chamberlain, Deputy United States Collector of Customr at Rio Grande City, writes a letter in which he makes a strong appeal for aid for the destitute of that appear for and for the destitute of that section. He says that women and children are starving to death, that three fourths of the cattle have died and the real situation is withheld for speculative land reasons. Commest, flour and sugar, he says, have risen in price beyond the reach of poor people and water, owing to the protracted drouth, is selling at 12½ cents per gallon.

John Bull Must Explain

John Bull Must Explain.

The State Department at Washington, received a dispatch from the United States Consul stationed near the scene of the landing of British marines on the Mosipation coast, stating that they had re-embarked aboard the man of war. This information is not satisfactory, however, to the administration, and as soon as definite news is received from Mr. Baker the Minister to Nicaraugua, a full explanation will be demanded from the Easter of States.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What Is Transpiring the World Over. Important Events Briefly Told.

Capital, Labor and Industrial, The Phoenix (Pa.) iron works, which ususually employs between 3,000 and 4,600 men, have closed down.

The 500 employes of the Buffalo, Rochester Pittsburg road receiving over \$40 a month

save suffered a 10 per cent reduction. The Eagle mills of Woonsocket, R. I. which have been running alternate week

have resumed on full time at 10 per cent reduction. A further cut will soon be made The lockout of molders at Cleveland, O. was broken the men gaining their demands

Knowles, Taylor & Anderson, sewer pipe manufacturers, of East Liverpool, O., have resumed work in full at a reduction averaging from 10 to 20 per cent.

The Uniontown (Pa.) Glass Company has closed its plant because of lack of orders. About 200 employes are affected.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) Typographical mion at its last meeting adopted a resolu tion pledging all its members not to join a military organization. It is believed that other labor unions in that city will be ask ed to take similar steps.

Washington News. Senator Cameron introduced a bill to give sister Celestine, Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Convent, Titusville, Pa., a pension of \$25 per month, dating from May 15, 1868 She was a hospital nurse during the war.

Congressman M. C. Blanchard has been appointed United States Senator by Gov Foster, of Mississippi to fill the unexpired term of Senator White until the Legislature neets in May this year.

Hereafter all notices of reductions of pen dons will be sent to pensioners by registered letters. This plan has been adopted by Commissioner Lochren and necessary ar rangements have been made with the postoffice department.

The statement is made by one of the mos prominent men in public life that President Cleveland will veto the Bland seignion age bill if it passes the senate. ;

The Boston Towboat Company has been given the contract to raise the Kenrsarge If successful \$45,000 will be paid; otherwise

Disnaters, Accidents and Patalities Scranton, Pa., the rescuers penetrated

the Gaylor coal mine in which 13 men were supposed to have been entombed about three weeks ago. It was learned that only eight men were buried. Of these two bod ies were reovered when afterdamp drove the rescuers to the surface.

At Bruce Mines, Ont., three miners wer killed at the Ophir gold mine by the rock caving in on them. The dead men were named Frank Percy, James O. Heath and Anthony Savage.

Fires

McMinn's opera house, the Methodist church, 20 stores and four residences burned down at Cullman, Ala. A dynamite explosion caused by the fire killed C. Mitchell and G. O. Dinkelberg. property loss is \$100,000.

A fire at Homestead, Pa, caused a loss of \$40,000. Four buildings were destroyed including the Odd Fellow's hall.

Sylvester Rhodes, who murdered a prom-

ment young white man named Emmet Dozier, a week ago, was captured at Jessup Ga., and shot to death.

Burglars opened the safe of the Pleasan ton, Kan , bank with dynamite. They got \$1,500 and missed \$10,000.

Miscellaneans.

A dispatch from Guadalajara, Mexico, says that Congressman William L. Wilson was well enough to set up three hours on It is expe able to go to the city of Mexico in about 10 days

Only 3,000 of the 12,000 Chinese in the Seventa California district have register

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

Important action has been taken by the provisional government of Hawaii at Honolula in the matter of preparing for a constitutional convention to organize a representative government. The Annexation Club has formally organized as a political party in support of the government and favoring annexation to the United States.

TO RECOUP LOSSES.

A Radical Advance of Rates is Made by

Insurance Companies. An increase in insurance rates in the territory controlled by the Middle Department of Fire Underwriters has been decided upon by the companies doing business therein. The new rates will be from 5 to 15 per cent higher than the old ones for the present. The district affected by this change comprises all of New Jersey south of New comprises all of New Jersey south of New Brunswick: Pennsylvania, outside of Phila-delphia and Pittsburg, Maryland(excepting Baltimore City) and the District of Colum-bia

Baltimore City) and the District of Columbia.

During 1800 the companies in the Eastern association lost money to such an extent that they saw bankruptcy staring them in the face unless something should be done to recoup their losses. Instructions were issued to the Middle Department association to increase rates for 1894 from 25 to 35 per cent. This resulted in a conference at which it was explained that if so great a raise should be made people would become frightened and the reaction might injure the companies. Finally it was deemed best formake the advance in rates only from 5 to 15 per cent. This new schedule is now being enforced all over the district.

OHIO MINERS TO GO TO WORK.

A Satisfactory Agreement Arrived at in the Sixth District.

The coal miners and operators of the Sixth district of Ohio held a conference at Bridgeport and came to satisfactory terms. The operators offered \$3,00 per yard for entry work and the miners compromised on that point, but would not give in on the price for breaking and turning rooms, which was left at the old price. State President John Nugent says all the mines will be put in operation at once, giving 1,000 people employment. LATER NEWS WAIFS.

WASHINGTON

An important bill has been introduced by Representative Talbert of South Carolina t mend the set to refund to the states and territories the money collected under the lirect tax of August 5, 1861, It provides that money received from the sale of lands bid in for direct taxes under the act of June 1. 1862, to collect the direct tax in insur rectionary districts, from the sale of lands under the freedman's bureau act of July to, 1806 and the act of June 8, 1862, shall be returned to the owners of the lands when they were confiscated, or their beirs of the same disposition made of receipts from rent of the lands. The beneficiaries are to give a lease of all claims against the govrament growing out of these acts. Secretrry of the Treasury is to sell bonds purchased from the proceeds of these resales and rents and apply the proceeds to reimbursing the former owners and money already paid to the states in return for the sales of these acts are to be deducted from the amounts due to applicants. All conflict ing parts of acts it is proposed to repeal.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

George A. Smith, a farmer about 35 years of age, living at Celina, Tenn., went home drunk the other night and, enraged for some unknown cause, beat his infant child to death, following this crime with a brutal counding of his wife, whose throat he afterward cut. Leaving his bleeding victims he went to the house of his sister in law, whom he found in bed sick. Grasping her by the hair he pulled her out of bed and began to best her, but she escaped. Smith will be lynched if caught.

Two men at Peoria, Ith., were sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for robbing a man of 10 cents.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND PATALITIES. William Snyder and his wife, both past 70 years of ege, were burned to death their cottage at Develan, N. Y. Snyder had reached the door and might have escaped, but went back to rescue his perishing with her.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Bridgeport, O., glass works will resume in all departments March 15 after a year's idleness. The works will be run on the co-operative plan.

The provisional government of Hawaii is restricting immigration fearing that the deposed Queen is importing foreigners to support her in an uprising to again secure her throne.

At Calcutta the legislative council has passed the new customs tariff bill. Much native opposition was shown to the exemption of cotton yards and fabrics from the import duty, the home government being accused at public meetings of yielding to the selfish demands of Lancashire to the detriment of India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sand hills near Dunyan, Col., 15,006 to 20,000 acres in extent, are said to yield from \$1 to \$20 of gold per ton. Prospectors and others are tumbling over one another to reach the camp.

The canvass of voters in Denver and Highlands, Col., is completed and it is estimated that over 12,000 women have been registered.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

It Is Nearly Self-Supporting at the

Present Time Interesting facts concerning the postal service are embodied in the unusually complete report upon the appropriation bill compiled by Representative Henderson at Washington, chairman of the committee on postoffices. The estimates of the department amounted to \$99,399,483 exclusive of special facilities on trunk lines, an item amounting to \$196,614. The bill recommends an ai-propriation of \$87,470,599, which is in round numbers \$3,000,000 less than the estimates and shoult he same as the than the estimates and about the same sum in advance of the appropriations for the current year. The estimated postal revenue for the fiscal year 1880 is 484,427,748, so that the postal service is nearly self supporting. Instead of depending upon the future ac-tion of congress to make good deficiences, the bill provides that a sum equal to what-ever deficiencies may arise shall be appro-rested.

ptiated.
A material reduction from the estimates is made in the compensation of postmasters. The amount asked was \$17,250,000 and that recommended is \$16,000,000. For clerks salaries the full estimate of \$9,700,000 is granted, an increase of \$840,000 over last year. For free delivery service the estimate of \$12,327,685 is recommended, an increase of a million from the preceding year. For inland transportation by railroad routes \$20,000,000 was asked for and \$25,500,000 granted, an increase of \$1,000,000 from last year.

year, That the postal service might be a money That the postal service might be a money making system is shown by the fact that \$7,000,000 pounds of free matter for the government was carried during the year, which had it been paid for at regular rates would have yielded \$7,173,34. The amount credited on account of the Pacific railroads for the year past was \$1.619.817.

Free delivery of mail in 46 small towns ranging from \$90 to 4,00 in population is said not to have shown the expected increase in business and no further appropriation for extending the service experimentally is recommended, particularly as the

ally is recommended, particularly as the free delivery branch has a deficiency of \$83.016 for the first time in its history and to make a fair trial of rural free delivery would involve great expense, at least \$2),—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

It Proposes the Expected Changes in Domestic Politics. The Queen's speech was read to Parlia

ment. It is much briefer than usual. Her Majesty mentions the satisfactory conclusion of the Bearing sea arbitration as especially gratifying.

The speech proposes in domestic politics the expected program, with two or three additions. The measures recommended are the aboution of plural voting, the extension of Scotch loral government, the organization of boards of conciliation to settle labor roubles, the amendment of factory acts the disestablishment of the church in Wales the relief of evicted tenants in Ireland and registration reform.

The Supreme Council, Patrons of Industry, which is holding its sessions at Toledo, O., adopted a lengthly and radical platform in favor of Government control of railroads, an income tax, woman suffrage, election of all officers by popular vote and opposing saloon and liquor interests.

An All Embracing Platform

An Oil Town Burned Down. The town of Cygnet, Ohio. located four miles northeast of North Baltimore a typical oil town with buildings of frame was des-

THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP.

No Warship in the World Her Superior Dimensions of the New Fighter.

The battleship Indiana, after a most successful preliminary trial trip returned to her dock at Cramp's ship yard in Philadelphia, early Wednesday morning, the ship was put into sea and given a hard run four hours over the course usually chosen by the Cramps for their builders' trials. Three trips were made. The first under natura

trips were made. The first under natural draft was accomplished at a speed of 14-110 knots, the second under ball forced draught in a trifle less than 15 knots and the third under forced draught at 15-25-100 knots. The guaranteed speed of the Indianals 15 knots. There seems no doubt that the big battleship will average 163 knots an hour when the official trial trip is made.

The result of the triu was so far shead of expectations that Edwin Cramp, who has charge of the ship, gave orders that she should return to the yard instead of taking a run to sea, customary with ships on a first trial. Everybody aboard was well pleased with the behavior of the Indiana. The machinery worked perfectly. The steamer has no rock and there is no doubt that she will take her destined place as the queen of battle ships of the world.

that she will take her destined place as the queen of battle ships of the world.

The battleship Indiana is 318 feet long on the water line with an extreme breadth of 694 feet, 24 feet draught forward and att, 10,288 tons displacement, 15 knots of sustained sea speed and a normal coal supply of 400 tons. She is built of steel. The null is protected by belts of heavy armor 7½ feet wide, 3 feet of which is above water. This protection runs along both sides of the vessel for a distance of 148 feet amidships, at the extremity of which the armor turns in toward the center line at an angle of 45 degrees for a longitude distance of 21 feet, affording a total broadside protection of 186 feet and passing around and supporting the armor for the 13 inch gun turrets. On too of this side armor is placed a steel deck 22 inches thick, under which are the magazines and machinery. Above this belt of side armor and extending from redoubt to retout, the sides are five inches thick with a tacking of 10 feet of coal. The vessel is cut up forward beneath the water line, making a powerful ram bow and doing away with excessive bow—waves on account of the easier lines so obtained as well as greatly adding to the maneuvering qualities.

The Indiana ranks in size with the Brit-

greatly adding to the maneuvering qualities.

The Indiana ranks in size with the British battleships Victoria. Nile, Trafalgar, and Sanspariel, but is much superior in power of armor and strength of armanent. She compares favorably with the great English 14,00-ton ships Hood and Royal Sovereign, the pride of the British navy. She was launched during a hallstorm on February 28, 1866, in the presence of the president of the United States, Harrison, and Miss Jennie Miller, a daughter of Attorney General Miller, of Indiana, christened her as soon as she touched the waters of the Delarware in front of the establishment of her builders, Messrs. Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia.

The Indiana will earn in premium money from \$160,000 to \$150,000 in addition to the \$3,020,000 contract price.

THE LABOR WORLD.

cents a day.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., has 30,000 unemployed people FARM inborers in Belgium receive forty-six

A PRINTER in Peru can make from \$1.25 to \$1.80 a day. Shopgible in France receive an average of \$100 a year.

New York ironworkers are giving financial aid to brassworkers. LARREARING men have formed an organiza-tion in Buffalo, N. Y.

Brass workers say there is no improvement in their trade to speak of. PALL RIVER (Mass.) icile spinners receive financial aid from the union.

Lanoners' wages in Minnesota now average about fifty-three cents a day. THE average salary of school teachers in Pennsylvania is about \$9 per week. In Mexico seamstresses are paid thirty-seven cents a day; weavers, fifty cents.

Union labels in hats are now sewed on the sweat-band. Labels pasted on are counter-GOTHAM'S millionaires are subscribing

liberally to the fund for relief of the ployed. Five hundred mothers are earning daily bread in the Woman's Club sewing-rooms,

Is many factories in Germa women are not permitted to wear corsets while at work. Wages of coal miners in Gunnison County, Col., have been voluntarily raised from sixty cents a ton to seventy-five,

A NEW glass factory has been started at Cicero, Ind. It uses natural gas entirely and will employ 300 hands.

LECTURING tours have been arranged by members of the K. of L. Executive Board, with hope of revivifying the Order. FURTHER reductions in the wages paid to employes of steel and from manufacturies show that the war started by the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburg, against its competitors is not ended yet.

A necent British Consular report states that at Ancona, Italy, there are seventeen spinning mills, in which over 800 women are employed. The wages average fourteen cents for a day of twelve hours.

In Switzeriand, girls on arriving at the age of fourteen are regularly employed as porters, and during the season in that country may be seen daily carrying the baggage of travelers up and down the steep mountain

CONTRACTORS at Denver announce that they cannot secure men to work on Crippie Creek (Col.) roads for \$1.60 per day and they may have to resort to the employment of Chinese. The mining camps have at-sorbed the unemployed.

Two THOUSAND unemployed men went to the City Hall, Toronto, Canada, and de-manded that the Mayor either give them work or money. The agitators distributed anarchistic literature and made threats of looting the residences of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Owing to the great demand for public Owing to the great demand for public work in the parks at \$1 per day the City Employment Committee, of Pittsburg, Penn., issued an order some time ago to employ only married men. This had the effect of causing a hig boom in business at the marriage license Cierk's office. Every unmarried Italian and Pole in Pittsburg seems to be hunting h wife.

Cut His Mother's Head Off. A dispatch from Duhomey says that King Behanzin, on the evening of his surrender, summoned his mother, and after telling her of his intention to submit to the French, said he must inform his father and would therefore take him a message. Behanzin therefore take him a message and, smoking a pipe, calmly looked on while the attendants decapitated her.

The two American Steamships now under construction at the Crampa' shippard at Philadelphia are yet known only as Nos. 277 and 278. They have been named, however and two western cities get the henor. No. 277 will be christened St. Louis and No. 278 21, Faul.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Exotiss markets are greatly depresse !. Tax capital of Jeeland has 2600 inhabi-Potton are still ounting Anarchists in

Paris. An estimate shows Italy's deficit to be about \$35,400,000.

Tun worst blizzard in ten years has just prevalled in Alabama. ELEVEN THOUSAND Chinamen have registered on the Pacific const.

GEORGIA and Connecticut have been added to the Naval Reserve States. Good horses have recently sold at \$2.50 shead in the West at sheriff's sale.

THE war in Honduras is over, Teguci-galpa has fallen. Nicaragua has won. THERE is great destitution in Star County, Texas, as a result of the long drought.

MINKEN from all over the country are flock-ing to the Cochiti District, New Mexico. Dr. Rouars has found a twelfth century copy of the Pentateuch in San Francisco. Owing to the decline in silver, Guatemale as suspended payment on her external

MOTHER MANDELSAUM, the once notorious Sew York "fence," recently died at Hamilton, Canada.

Tue gold fever is at its height in Lumpkin Dounty, Georgia, and many rich veins are be-ng discovered.

Droven has transformed the once fertile the prosperous Rio Grande Valley into a raie of desolation. Mexico has sold 250,000 acres of land in Chiapas, on which a colony of the Salvation Army will be established.

Taught by experience that wheat is no onger profitable, Illinois farmers are turning to diversified farming.

Two American prospectors have discovered as old gold mine in the Sierra Madras Mountains of fabulous riches.

A BRONZE tablet has been erected in Balti-more, Md., to mark the spot where the Con-linental Congress met in 1776. It has been decided to move the model battle ship Illinois at the World's Fair to the Van Buren street pler, Chicago.

Sanpow, the "strong man," was hypno-ized by Dr. C. H. Mersereau, of New York, and made to do many strange things. Overenopportos, holding back by farmers

and financial depression are given by grain men as causes of the low price of wheat. The discovery of coal in Western Texas, a region comparatively timberless, is an event that is heralded with great joy in that

MARKETS. PITTREUEG. THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW. STRAW-Wheat..... Oats..... BUTTER-Elgin Creamery
Fancy Creamery
Fancy country roll...
Low grade & cooking...
CHEESE-Ohio, new.... 27 28 20 15 124 154 154 154 125 15 125 Limburger (New make) ... APPLES—Fancy, & bbl... 6 Fair to choice, & bbl... 3 BEANS— Y & M(new)Beans Pbbl 1 75 N Y & M(new)Deans # 3
Lima Beaus, 3
FOTATOES—
Fancy # bn. 200
CABBAGE—per bundred. 300
ONIONS—YellowGlobe#bu 60
Mixed Country 40

Spanish, per crate..... TURNIPS—purple tops.... Live chickens # pr.
Live Ducks # pr.
Live Ducks # pr.
Live Ducks # pr.
Live Turkeys # b.
Dressed chickens # b.
Dressed ducks # b.
Dressed turkeys # b.
Dressed turkeys # b.
EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh.
EXTRA live Geese # b. 55 70 1 10 Extra live Geese # B..... No 1 Extra live geese # B MINCELLA STOUGL

TALLOW-Country, # 1 ... City
SEEDS—Clover.
Timothy prime.
Blue grass
RAGS—Country mixed
dONEY—White clover.
Buck wheat 1 40 Buckwheat.
MAPLE SYRUP, new crop.
CIDER—country sweet # bbl CINCINNATI.

FLOUR-

FLOUR— WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... RYE—No. 2 CORN—Mixed BUTTER PHILADELPHIA. FLOUR—
WHEAT—No. 2. Red...
CORN—No. 2. Mized...
OATS—No. 2. White.
BUTTER—Creamery Extra.
EXIGS—Pa. Firsts

LIVE-STOCK REPORT, EAST LIBERTY, PITTSBURG STOCK YARDS, Per 100 ibs.

4 40 to 4 75 3 60 to 4 20 3 00 to 3 25 2 00 to 3 00 Fresh cows, per head.

Prime 95 to 100-B sheep... \$ 3 50 to 3 75
Good mixed... 2 50 to 3 80
Common 70 to 75 B sheep... 1 50 to 2 20
4 25 to 4 50

............