

LATEST NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE GOLD SYNDICATE.

Its Final Dissolution Announced by Banker Morgan.

The government bond syndicate has been dissolved. Members of the syndicate received in their mail on the 13th a circular letter from J. P. Morgan & Co., releasing them from their commitments to furnish their pro rata of \$100,000,000 in gold and a second \$100,000,000 in desirable, taking their payment therefor in 2 per cent government bonds. Accompanying this letter was a circular explaining why the syndicate was formed, what action was taken on its behalf, and why it is now dissolved. The reason given for the dissolution of the syndicate is that the syndicate contracted for a bid of "all or none," and, therefore, Mr. Morgan was unwilling to make a bid under the present circumstances, as he might seem to present for consideration by the secretary the throwing out of smaller bids made in good faith under the public call. The only emergency, in Mr. Morgan's judgment, which would justify such a course would be the failure of the public to respond to the call of the government.

It has been announced that the dissolving of the syndicate up to the present time as every financial interest required the protection afforded by the knowledge that the syndicate was in existence, prepared to make the loan a success under any circumstances. The circular also states that the syndicate had no question as to the success of the loan.

Secretary Carlisle declines to express any opinion as to the dissolution of the syndicate. The general opinion among treasury officials is that its dissolution will have no appreciable effect on the gold, whether controlled by the syndicate or by individuals acting independently.

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS.

Carlisle Tells How the New Bonds May Be Paid For.

Secretary Carlisle made public the following circular, modifying the conditions for payment on the advertised bond issue:

"Treasury circular, (No. 3, 1895), dated January 6, 1895, instructing the receipt of purchase of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) of United States 4 per cent bonds is hereby so modified that after the payment of the first installment of 20 per cent with accrued interest, as required in said circular, the remaining 80 per cent of the bonds may be paid in installments of ten per cent (10 per cent) each, and accrued interest, at the end of each 15 days thereafter, but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount of their bids at the time of the first installment, and all accepted bidders who have paid all installments previously maturing, may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time not later than the majority of the last installment.

"Accepted bidders will pay the whole amount at the time of the first installment or at any date thereafter, as above provided, will be entitled to receive at the date of the payment the whole amount of bonds awarded to them, and accepted bidders who pay by installments will be entitled to receive the dates such payments the amount of bonds paid for."

"J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury."

FOR A SHIP CANAL.

Bill to Authorize its Introduction in Congress.

Representative Daize, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill constituting Andrew Carnegie, George A. Kelley, Charles W. Bateheller, C. L. Magee and twenty-six other persons a corporation under the name of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company, with power to construct and maintain a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river. The bill also confers authority on the company to establish various branch canals. The capital stock is not to exceed \$300,000,000, and the bonded debt of the company is not to exceed a similar sum. The company is authorized also to issue first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000 to carry out its work.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was in session Friday. The only question before it was the legislative affirmation of the Monroe doctrine, and the discussion proceeded upon the basis of a resolution introduced by Senator Davis had prepared under the instructions of the committee at the meeting held last Saturday. The text of the resolution is known only to the members of the committee, and the prospects now are that if the committee agrees to report it, the wording will not be known until it shall have been brought into the Senate. It has been found difficult to so phrase the document as to suit the ideas of all or even a majority of the committee. This fact accounts for the length of time given the subject, and also for the careful manner in which its text and even its outlines are regarded.

Public Land Suits.

The President sent a special message to the House, urging the necessity for immediate legislation to extend the limit of time within which suits can be brought by the government to annul grants of public lands. He called attention to the numerous complications that have arisen between railroads as to grants that overlapped and the necessity for adjustment. The time in which suits can be brought expires March 3, 1896, and if the time limit were allowed to expire then, a portion of the adjustment act would be rendered nugatory. The government, the President says in conclusion, should not be prevented from going into the courts and righting wrongs perpetrated by its agents.

AFTER IRON BUSINESS.

How Manufacturing is to be Carried on at Niagara Falls.

The largest real estate contract ever made in Western New York was filed in the county clerk's office at Lockport on the 13th, involving the transfer of 26,000 acres of land under option to the Niagara power and development company, a better known as Love's Model City. The company now control over 30,000 acres, and will push forward their canal, which was commenced last year. The company makes the announcement that it has made a contract to furnish 1,000,000 horsepower to a company that will invest \$10,000,000 in the manufacture of iron and steel in Model City. It is claimed that leading iron and steel men are in the enterprise, and that 5,000 men will be employed, and 1,000,000 tons of finished steel turned out annually. It is also claimed that steel can be manufactured in Model City \$2 per ton cheaper than in Pittsburgh.

Lynched by Robbers.

A letter from Flynn Lick, in Jackson county, Tenn., brings news of a horrible double murder committed near that place. Five masked men entered the house of Joseph Day, an old farmer, who was reputed to have money hidden away, and demanded the secret of his treasure. Day refused to give it up and after numerous threats, was taken out of doors and hanged to a tree. The brutes then attempted to make Mrs. Day tell where the money was hidden, and when she refused beat her brains out with a club. They then ransacked the house but failed to find the money. No arrests have been made.

The Populists national convention will be held in St. Louis on July 22.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Ten business houses were burned at Winchester, Ont. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$12,000.

A masked robber took \$500 of postoffice money from Postmaster Johnson, of Pendleton, Ore.

Judge Parker, at Ft. Smith, Ark., sentenced "Cherokee Bill" to be hanged on Tuesday, March 17.

The steamer Congo was sunk at Memphis. Four of the crew are supposed to have been drowned.

The weather at Sidney, N. S. W., on the 14th is the hottest on record, and there have been many deaths from sunstroke.

One hundred Portuguese troops fell into ambush and were slaughtered recently by insurgent natives of Malabar, India.

A. P. Collins, superintendent of the Tennessee, Ala., Iron company, was assassinated by moonshiners on Saturday, near Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Brazilian government has concluded a contract for the immigration of 100,000 foreigners, Italians being excluded from the provisions of the contract.

Thieves broke into the hat and fur store of McLaughlin & Co., No. 509 Wood street, Pittsburg, before daylight Tuesday morning, and stole goods to the value of \$1,200 or \$1,500.

A surveying party is running lines for an extension of the St. Paul road from Champlain, Mich., to Ishpeming, which will be built early in the spring, in time to connect with the Lake Superior and Ishpeming.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York has discharged every man in its inspection service, \$9 in all, over the country. The Mutual is one of the last companies in the United States to abandon this sort of service.

The accounts of the Fifth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio Savings Bank, which suspended Saturday, are short about \$74,000. John Field has been appointed receiver. Cashier John A. Knight has assigned all his property to the bank.

The Queen of Korea is said to be still alive, having escaped from the palace massacre at Seoul on November 23. Her enemies pretend that they had found her body and that she had been strangled for participation in the supposed assassination.

A collision between freight trains, which occurred on the Allegheny Valley railway, resulted in the destruction of the bridge over Mahoning Creek, and the serious burning of many persons by an explosion of oil tanks. Two of the injured persons may die.

A gang of tramps from Chicago, who had secured employment as ice harvesters at Arcadia, Cal., for the month of October, succeeded in getting 1,000 men to strike, and started an incident riot, which was quelled by Sheriff Hayes and a large force of deputies.

A banquet was given in Bogota in honor of United States Minister McKinley Sunday night. The Venezuelan minister, the cabinet ministers and many other distinguished persons were present. Several speeches were delivered, highly laudatory to the citizens of the United States. President Cleveland was congratulated.

Information comes from Carrizo, Tex., that a party of Americans, James H. McLean and son, A. J. Hines and Walter Strickland, started from Eagle Pass on a hunting trip, were fired upon by Mexican soldiers about 40 miles below that place on Sunday. The party is on its way to Laredo to complain to the government authorities.

CAMPOS TO LEAVE CUBA.

The Spanish Government Recalls Him From Command.

A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that the cabinet, on the 17th, decided to recall from Cuba Captain General Campos and his brother-in-law, General Arderius, second in command. General Martin and Pando will be temporarily substituted in their places. This action of the government was taken in consequence of a demand from the leaders of the Constitutional Union and Reformist parties in Cuba for the recall of Campos. The Campos held a conference with them and the leaders of the Autonomist party in Havana to discuss the conduct of the campaign. The Autonomists expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied, but the others were of an opposite opinion, and the cabinet decided to recall him. General Suarez Valdes has been appointed second in command.

A dispatch from Havana reports an interview with General Martin, governor pro tem of Cuba, in which he said that the situation there was not dangerous, since the insurgents were defeated in every engagement in which they took part. He intended, he said, to organize a fresh plan of campaign in Cuba.

Although Martinez Campos has declined the post of President of the supreme military court of justice, his appointment will, nevertheless, be gazetted. General Martin has been appointed governor of Porto Rico.

HOBBE THIEVES LYNCHED.

Part of a Thieving Party in Oklahoma Run Down.

Near Jaques' store, south of Ft. Holmes, 50 miles south east of Oklahoma city, a vigilance committee of farmers and ranchmen captured and hanged two desperadoes. They were Tom Foley, a man known as "Wild Horse," and a half-breed Choctaw named Martin.

Yesterday night these men, with others, robbed Jaques' store and assaulted his wife. In the fight one of the pursuing party was killed. Three of the gang made their escape, but Foley and his two companions took refuge in a deserted hut, from which they were dislodged with dynamite and hanged without judge or jury.

Before Foley said two of the men who escaped were Bob and Bill Christian. The vigilance committee is still in pursuit.

Fifteen Were Injured.

A frightful accident on the Midland Terminal railway occurred. The train was en route to Denver and Colorado Springs and was just above the city limits of Victor. Fifteen passengers were injured and six seriously, one or two of whom will probably die. The 420 p. m. train for Colorado Springs was backed out of the main track in the cut when it was met by an empty runaway box car, which had broken loose near Independence station, about three-quarters of a mile above where the collision occurred. It struck the first coach on the passenger train and the engine and three of the coaches were derailed. Both box car and engine were telescoped for about fifteen feet.

Chicago Won.

The Democratic National Committee voted to hold the national convention at Chicago on July 7. Chicago won by only two votes, the ballot resulting, Chicago, 26; St. Louis, 24; and Cincinnati, 1, the vote for the Ohio city being cast by Senator Brice. Chairman Harney was among those who voted for Chicago in the final ballot. Nearly all the eastern members voted in the same way, when the contest narrowed down to Chicago or St. Louis.

Congressman Hicks, of Altoona, introduced bills to increase the pension of Samuel Maslin to \$90 and of E. H. White to \$80 per month.

INFORMATION FROM OTHER LANDS.

FOREIGN BUDGET.

Germany Will Do Everything in Its Power for Husbandry.

The Prussian diet was opened on the 15th in the white hall of the Schloss. The speech from the throne was devoted to domestic affairs. It is estimated that the budget for 1896 will show a smaller deficit than that of 1895, owing to increased railway receipts due to improving trade. Bills were announced for extending the railroad; for improving the position of school teachers; to extend the establishment of chambers of commerce, etc. It was stated that the government will employ every means to remedy the condition of husbandry, and that it intends to propose furnishing financial assistance to those shown to be in need of it, to establish co-operative granaries, and to legislate in regard to the tenure of leasehold land.

VENEZUELA CANNOT SELL.

Arbitration the Only Constitutional Method of Settlement.

In the light of the precedents established by her most distinguished authorities, it is difficult to see how the government of Venezuela can consent to enter upon an agreement to compromise her territorial claims against Great Britain, or it has been suggested by recent London dispatches, to part with any portion of her claims for a financial consideration, for no less an authority than Guzman Blanco is on record declaring such a course to be distinctly unconstitutional.

Congressman Heatwole, who has given some attention to the Venezuelan question, has procured a copy of an important document published in 1887 for the government of Venezuela, embracing all the correspondence between its representatives and those of Great Britain upon diplomatic matters between the two governments, from the years 1883 to 1887, when the most active efforts to reach a determination of the boundary line were under way.

In this correspondence Venezuela repeatedly affirms by her minister of foreign affairs, Rafael Siles, and afterward by Guzman Blanco, acting in the capacity of special envoy, that it is impossible for her to compromise the boundary claims by any treaty or convention, because of the terms of her national constitution. It was her adherence to this position that largely frustrated all attempts to arrange a general treaty between the two governments, and has since been left to the governance of diplomatic relations in 1887.

This proposition was most clearly enunciated by Guzman Blanco, when in a memorandum to Lord Salisbury, then foreign secretary, he said: "Venezuela has never held forth to Great Britain her impossibility to alienate any part whatever of the territory of the republic, such a thing being explicitly prohibited by the constitution; so that there remains but arbitration for bringing the dispute about the boundary to an end."

AMERICANS NOT IMPLICATED.

These Arrests in Johannesburg Need Some Explanation.

Mr. Witte, a colleague of John Hays Hammond, the American mine engineer, who was arrested at Johannesburg on charges of treason, informed the United Press that no Californians were arrested except Hammond. He said that the recall of Campos, although Hammond had 20 Californians working for him, J. S. Curtis and T. H. King, the other Americans arrested are from the eastern part of the United States.

Mr. Witte, who has just arrived here from the Transvaal, says that the lives and property of the American in Johannesburg are in no danger. The Americans who were arrested did not belong to the reform union, and never took part in politics. The revolution in Johannesburg, he continued, was an entirely peaceful one, and the only motive for it was the protection of the lives and property of the people there.

The Washington government, he declared, should make a strong protest against the arrest of Americans. The English government has too many complications on its hands, and is not able to take as strong a stand as the United States could take. The Transvaal government has always been friendly to the United States, and would give the fullest consideration to the claims of the United States government might make.

U. S. TRADE DAMAGED.

Details of a Treaty Between Brazil and Chile.

Rio Janeiro advises state that the treaty recently signed by Brazil and Chile contains an agreement to subsidize a line of steamers between the two countries. In the event of these treaties working as well as in any contingency, the English government, for them, the trade of the United States with the countries parties thereto will be impaired. Especially hard will they bear upon the shipments of flour. The Chilean treaty with Brazil has been shown of its importance to the Transvaal, and the English government, in a treaty with Brazil, giving all the rights of a favored nation. It is the intention of the United States minister to demand that Brazil that similar privileges be accorded that country.

WILL BE TRIED IN ENGLAND.

Kruger Consents to Jameson and His Officers Being Taken There.

The final agreement between President Kruger and Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, regarding the disposal of the prisoners captured as a result of Dr. Jameson's raid in the Transvaal, was completed on the 15th. By its provisions Dr. Jameson and his officers will be tried in England. The rank and file of the freebooters are now on their way to Natal, where they will be handed over to the British authorities, who will decide upon the treatment they are to receive. Sir Hercules Robinson has left Pretoria to return to his post.

Italians Hemmed In.

Dispatches from Milan quote the military paper "Espresso" as saying that the capitulation of Galla in Abyssinia to the Italians is inevitable, owing to the lack of water. It is also said by the "Italia Militare" that the garrison cannot save itself by flight.

The statements made in the Italian newspapers that Great Britain had ceded Zetland, the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, to Italy is officially denied.

Zetland is a small port on the Abyssinian coast of Bab-el-Mandeb, the strait which separates the Red sea from the Indian ocean, and is probably desired by Italy as a base of operations against the Abyssinians.

Seven Smothered.

Peter Hougard, a Dane, living at 731 Sixty-first street, Englewood, Chicago, killed himself, his wife and his five children Sunday night by turning on all the gas jets in the house and falling to light them after the family had retired. Everything showed that Hougard had carefully planned and executed his crime.

Roasted in a Coal Mine.

A disastrous fire occurred in the Herminigold coal mine with much loss of life. Fifteen bodies have already been recovered and seventeen injured miners have been taken out.

FORAKER ELECTED SENATOR.

Every Ohio Republican Legislator Voted For the Ex-Governor.

J. B. Foraker, in the senate, received 29 votes for United States Senator, Brice 6 and George A. Grant, Populist of Cleveland, 1. The senate has 90 Republicans, one of whom, Senator Porter, was absent on account of sickness in his family. The six Democrats voted for Mr. Brice. The Populist, William F. Conley, of Mercer, the only Populist ever elected to the Ohio legislature, voted for Mr. Grant. Governor Bushnell and ex-Governor McKinley were present.

Foraker's name was presented by John J. Sullivan, of Trumbull, and seconded by Senator Adolph Ruesner, of Cincinnati. Senator Ruesner presented Mr. Foraker's name in the house the vote stood: Foraker, 87; Brice, 21; John A. Thomas, Springfield, 1; Isaac Kagy, of Bucyrus, 1; Judge E. J. Blandin, of Cleveland, 1; Lawrence T. Neal, Chillicothe, 1; all Democrats excepting Foraker. Foraker received the full Republican vote.

The two Houses of the Legislature in joint session Wednesday, confirmed the respective acts of the previous day by electing J. B. Foraker United States senator, term to begin March 4, 1897.

Joseph Benson Foraker was born in a log cabin, near Rainsburg, G. July 5, 1846. His education until 16 years of age, was secured in the district school. On July 14, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighty-Ninth Regiment, O. V. I. He served in this regiment until the fall of Atlanta, by which time, by successive promotions, he had risen to the rank of first lieutenant. After the fall of Atlanta he was detailed as a signal officer on the staff of Gen. Sherman. After the march through Georgia he was promoted to brevet captain for efficient service during the campaigns of North Carolina and Georgia, and was made an aide in the staff of Gen. Sherman. This position he filled until ordered out of service, June 13, 1865.

Capt. Foraker thus had served three years as a soldier before he was 19 years old, and returned home to the farm. Later he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, two years, and was graduated from it July 1, 1868. October 14 he was admitted to the bar of Hamilton county, at Cincinnati. On October 4, 1870, Capt. Foraker married Miss Julia Bundy, daughter of the late Hon. Ezekiel S. Bundy, of Wellington, O. Their children are Joseph Benson, aged 23; Arthur S. Clair, aged 21; Florence Margaret, 21; Clara Louise, 19; Julia Bundy, 16.

In April, 1879, Capt. Foraker was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, a position he resigned three years later. In 1882 he was elected to the Ohio legislature, for governor, but went down with his ticket. Two years later he was elected and served two terms as governor, and was defeated for a third term in 1893.

PETROLEUM PROSPECTS.

The West Virginia Fields—Northwestern Ohio Active—Indiana Looking Up.

Oil operations in West Virginia extend over a vast area of territory, and on the whole are of greater importance than any other portion of the Southwest. Better results have been attained in this State than in Pennsylvania or Ohio. The fields in West Virginia, Ritchie, Wetzel, Marion, Wirt, Pleasants and Wood counties have contributed to the last year's new productions and have large tracts of undeveloped territory in reserve.

The big field region in Doddridge, the Black River development in Wetzel, and the deep territory on Flat Run, Marion county, are prolific producing districts, and start favorably with the new year. The Waverly pool has been defined and the new Eureka pool is being developed in Tyler county, the Middle Island and Sango Creek country have been interesting. The excitement occasioned by the Dyke-Brooks and Keener discoveries did not last the old year out and begins the new year with no new offerings.

The drilling in of the Kyle well, on Indian Run, in Tyler county, has raised the production from 50 to 100 barrels per day, and the fact marks the discovery of another big pool of oil in the Big Indian sand. Other oil fields are located miles distant, and ready there is a rush of speculators to the new field, and leases are being grabbed up. The North Penn Oil company began drilling on a test well near the Pennsylvania state line at Viola, Marshall county.

Ohio's Foreign Exports.

The new year shows greater activity in the great oil field of northwestern Ohio. Territory is being taken under lease in all directions and during the present year, the drills will be pushed in in numerous directions, that have been condemned for the past half dozen years. Large blocks of land are being leased in Wyandot, Hardin, Logan and other counties. This will be the greatest year in the history of Trenton rock oil.

Toledo has been made the headquarters of the Western Oil Men's Association, covering the Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and California oil fields. During 1895, China, Japan, India, Java and Singapore imported 4,906,353 cases of American petroleum, a decrease of 5,308,983 cases compared with 1894.

REFORMS FOR CHILDREN.

Ten Legislatures Asked to Incorporate Them This Year.

President Alexander Hougard, of the Boys' and Girls' National Home and Employment association, has by resolution of the national board forwarded to the governors of the following 10 states where legislatures convene this winter five laws regulating child among young people, Georgia, Alabama, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Utah and Vermont. The bill calls for no appropriation and contain the following provisions:

First—The restoration to their homes of all truant and truancy laws found in any of the cities, towns and villages of each state.

Second—The opening of free county intelligence offices in the office of the county clerk in each county.

Third—Protection of children in the homes of dissipated and immoral parents, that have been imprisoned for the past half dozen years.

Fourth—Imprisonment of all youths apart from old criminals.

Fifth—Providing for boys and girls and minor children in all cities, towns and villages being at their homes after nightfall.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The one hundred and twenty-fifth legislature of New Jersey convened on the 14th. Both branches were organized by the Republicans. Governor Wert's annual message indorses the suggestion that country roads be provided with wide steel rails upon which wagon and carriage wheels may run.

South Carolina's general assembly met Tuesday. The governor's message recommended that in the passage of election laws adjusted to the new constitution the famous eight-box ballot law be allowed to remain in force as a breakwater against negro votes in case the federal courts should invalidate the suffrage clause of the new constitution.

Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown were nominated for the senate by the Republican caucus of Utah legislature.

Red Cross Submits.

In an interview with Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross, regarding the sultan's interdiction of that society's work in Armenia, she is quoted as saying that Turkey is not antagonistic to the Red Cross as such, but objects to the distribution of foreign relief on entirely different grounds, neither in its power nor that of the society to control. She adds that any statement that the Red Cross is aggressive and intends to act in spite of the prohibition is entirely incorrect and unfounded.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Senate—The bill granting a pension of \$75 monthly to the widow of Brigadier-General Cogswell caused a long debate in the senate today. The bill passed. The Bond Silver bill was taken up at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Butler (Rep., N. C.) offered an amendment prohibiting the issuance of interest-bearing bonds and directing the secretary of the treasury to pay in gold or silver, according to the market value of the coins. Mr. Butler spoke in opposition to the bonds.

House—The House took up the pension appropriation bill immediately on convening and Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohio) replied to the criticisms offered yesterday by Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) created the session of the day by a short, but bitter arraignment of the pension office and an eloquent repudiation of the sentiments expressed by his colleague, Mr. Bartlett, yesterday. He declared it was time some rational action was taken to call a halt on the pension office. At the conclusion of Mr. Cummings' speech the committee rose, and the speaker announced the appointment of the Chickasaw commission as follows: Messrs. Grosvenor (Ohio), Keller (Minnesota), Strong (Ohio), Avery (Michigan), Bowers (California), Republican Whistler (Alabama), Clegg (Tennessee), Maddox and Crisp (Georgia), Democrats.

The house at 4:25 adjourned.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

Senate—Mr. Sherman secured the floor shortly after the session of the senate began today and presented an adverse report on the bill prohibiting citizens of the United States from assuming any titles, decorations, etc., from foreign nations. Mr. Sherman said there appeared to be no need for the proposed legislation, and the consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed. He reported favorably a joint resolution appropriating \$75,000 for the expenses of the commission engaged in fixing the boundary line between Alaska and British America, and the resolution was passed. Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas) then took the floor in support of his resolution introduced yesterday concerning silver, bonds, etc.

House—After disposing of minor matters, the house resumed consideration of the pension bill. The most notable incident of the debate was the attack made by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, upon which he turned the extraordinary attempt of the president and his clerks to encroach upon the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government.

He denounced Secretary Carlisle for sending a financial bill to congress and the action of the president in having read the bill before Mr. Carlisle's return to the Wilson bill just before a vote on the bill, which he said was an attempt to influence the vote. Congress should resist such encroachments upon its prerogatives, Mr. Grow declared.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Senate—Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of state for information as to whether naturalized citizens of Armenian birth are allowed to visit Turkey and whether United States passports held by them are recognized by the Turkish government; also whether the families of such Armenian naturalized citizens residing in Turkey are permitted to leave that country under the usual protection.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) offered a resolution enjoining on the secretary of state for copies of dispatches of United States consuls in Cuba relating to the war now carried on in that island. The resolution was laid on the table for the present upon objection of Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio), and Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.).

A resolution was offered by Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) and laid on the table temporarily declaring that the Monroe doctrine was not intended to be applied in the manner and for the purpose now proposed by the president of the United States; and that the president's action was premature (looking to the history of the controversy) and inappropriate in view of the business and financial conditions of the country.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The house passed the pension appropriation bill to the consideration of which it had devoted the entire week, and then adjourned until Monday. Mr. Bartlett raised points of order against all new legislation proposed in the way of amendments, such as that of looking to making a pension "vested right," etc., and Mr. Dingley, of Maine, who was in the chair, then laid on the table the clause in the bill changing existing law so as to allow widows to obtain pensions under the act of 1890 whose net incomes did not exceed \$500 per annum was stricken out.

NINE MEN LOST.

A Fishing Schooner Sunk in a Collision with a Steamer.

The Gloucester fishing schooner, Fortuna, was sunk in a collision with the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Barnstable, off Highland Light. Nine of the Fortuna's crew were drowned. Fourteen were saved, and the rest were rescued by the Barnstable. The Fortuna was bound for the Georges, carrying a crew of 28 men, including the captain, John W. Greenlaw. The schooner was on the starboard tack going at a good rate. The Barnstable was on the port tack, but knowing she had the right of way, the schooner's course was not altered until too late.

The steamer struck her well forward, cutting a deep hole, and the schooner began to sink immediately. Before the boats could be cleared the water down and the Fortuna was left struggling in the water until 11 of them were picked up by the Barnstable's boats. The others had gone down.

HEAVY LOSS IN EXPORTS.

Their Excess in 1895 Over Imports \$125,000,000 Less Than in 1894.