

THE LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

What is Going on in the Departments—Capital Notes.

The lighthouse tender Maple, bearing the President and party, comprising Dr. O'Reilly, his physician, and Captain Lambert, Naval Inspector of Lighthouses, anchored about two and a half miles south of Quantico, Va., Wednesday.

The party were the guests of Col. Webster Waller, whose duck feeding grounds and numerous blinds are reported to be among the best along the Potomac River. The members of the party were astir early. Shortly after their arrival the decoys were set, and they began the onslaught on the ducks.

The sport continued for almost two hours, when low tide necessitated a postponement until the afternoon, when the sport was resumed. During the morning hours the party are reported to have killed 50 ducks. The weather was delightful and the water very calm.

The President went ashore during the forenoon and spent some time in conversation with his host, Colonel Waller. The latter accompanied the President aboard the Maple and joined with the others in shooting the game.

The President accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, returned to Washington from his brief shooting trip to Quantico, on the Potomac river about 3 o'clock. The return journey was made on the lighthouse tender Maple. Captain Lambert, of the tender, joined the President in the port.

The Pittsburg Steel and Iron Manufacturing company, the new firm which recently purchased the Moorhead-McCleane plant, in Soho, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Judge Joseph Buffington, in the United States Circuit Court, appointed the Union Trust Company as receiver.

Senator Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill to prohibit the use by the government of any wages made in a penitentiary, work house or prison, or by convict labor. It was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Secretary Herbert reports to Congress that since his entry into office he has put a stop to granting furloughs to naval officers to allow them to enter temporarily into other business.

Our Coast Defenseless.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles before the committee on coast defense stated that the guns now mounted at Savannah, Charleston and other ports are smooth bore, obsolete patterns and useless, and are mounted on rotten carriages. The only places where provision has been made for any considerable defense are New York, San Francisco and Boston, and defenses at these places are entirely insufficient. He said our cities are open to attack by any country having a large navy, and that it would take years to create the necessary armament. He estimated the entire cost of coast defenses or adequate protection of the country at about \$20,000,000 for fortification and guns. This would not include the cost of ammunition and projectiles.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Lynchers Made Quick Work of a Negro—Who Killed a Passenger on a Train

Alexander Jones, a negro with a bad reputation, was taken from a train at Welch, W. Va., by a mob of 100 men, who dragged him to a tree, swung him to a limb and riddled his body with bullets. On his corpse they left a note saying:

This deed was done for the purpose of example and warning to the negroes. So beware.

Jones had boarded a passenger train at Keystone. Whisky had made him quarrelsome, and when Conductor McCullough advised him to keep quiet he pulled a couple of revolvers from his belt and began shooting wildly at all the people in the car. One bullet struck W. H. Strother, postmaster at Elkhorn, in the abdomen and caused almost instant death. Peter Rice, a colored miner, was shot through the right breast and probably fatally hurt. Conductor McCullough was shot in the side, but not seriously injured.

Jones was overpowered by the train hands and placed in the jail at Elkhorn. The officers started at 2 o'clock a. m. to take the jail at Huntington, and when the train reached Welch it was flagged by a danger signal which the lynchers had put out. They forced the officers to release the prisoner, and within a few minutes he was a corpse.

TWO TOWNS TAKEN.

The Cubans Succeed in Capturing Jiguani and Baiere.

News comes from Bayamo, in eastern Cuba, that the important towns of Jiguani and Baiere, on the road between Manzanillo and Santiago de Cuba, have been captured after severe fighting by Colonel Wilson and his party of filibusters.

The town churches, which were used as strongholds by the local Spanish troops, were blown up. Wilson took 160 prisoners and seized 300 Mauser rifles and 60,000 cartridges.

In Havana the news of the founding of the steamer Hawkins, carrying General Calixto Garcia's party from the United States, caused a great commotion in both Spanish and Cuban circles. Extras issued by the evening papers were eagerly bought up. A large proportion of the men on the steamer were well known in Havana. The steamer, J. W. Hawkins, which had been fitted out at great trouble and expense as a filibuster, was wrecked off the eastern end of Long Island on Sunday night and abandoned by the revolutionists and the crew.

PROFIT IN IMPORTING GOLD.

Believed Large Amounts Will Be Procured For Bonds.

Owing to the favorable conditions now existing in the foreign exchange market the treasury department is hoping that quite large shipments of gold will be made from abroad, to be used in making payments for the bonds to be issued under the call now pending. The department is anxious that a large proportion of the gold offered in payment of the bonds shall be obtained in Europe, and for the purpose of encouraging imports it is estimated that the bidder who offers foreign gold will be given the preference.

At this time the premium on gold in New York is quoted at 1/2 of 1 per cent for buying and 1/4 of 1 per cent for selling. As near as can be ascertained the average cost of importing gold from London is a little less than 1-1/2 of 1 per cent. Under these conditions a small profit, independent of the bond issue, apparently could be realized on gold imports.

Indiana Declares for Harrison.

The Indiana Republican state central committee unanimously adopted the following resolution: "After a full and free individual expression upon the subject, resolved, that the officers and members of this committee of the party in Indiana hereby express the truest loyalty to General Harrison, and to his nomination and re-election as President of the United States should he become a candidate." Chairman Grady was re-elected.

Terrible Dearth.

The abject misery of the people in St. John's N. F., cannot be expressed. Hundreds are starving and without food, while several thousand are dying.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Senate—Senators Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown of the new state of Utah, took the oath of office in the senate today, the former drawing the term ending March 3, 1899, and the latter the term ending March 3, 1897. With the exception of the contested Delaware case, this establishes the political division of the upper branch of congress until March 4, 1897, as follows:

Republicans, 44; Democrats, 39; Populists, 6. Total, 89. Necessary for majority, 45.

Aside from this event the session was given to further speeches on the silver bill, two of the new members of the body, Mr. Nelson, Republican, of Minnesota, and Mr. Bacon, Democrat, of Georgia, making speeches, the former against the free coinage of silver and Mr. Bacon arguing the evils of a gold standard.

House—The House took its turn at the unpalatable Turk today, giving the Sultan and his janizaries a terrific tongue-lashing before passing the Senate bill resolution denouncing the Armenian massacres and calling on the Christian powers, that signed the treaty of Berlin to restore the Armenians. In said document that the Sultan's Christian subjects should not be persecuted because of their faith. The debate revealed a wide divergence of views on both sides regarding the form which the congressional protest against the Armenian outrages should take.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Senate—Foreign affairs and finance occupied the attention of the Senate today. Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, the victor, upheld a strong application of the Monroe doctrine, and was at one time warmly applauded for the patriotic ring of his sentiments. Senator Turpie of Indiana attacked upon Turkish atrocities in a hot and energetic speech, in which he declared the resolution just passed by congress should be followed by a blow, a shot, which would crash through the Sultan's seraglio, sweeping back Mohammedanism and advancing Christianity. Mr. Voorhis of Indiana, who was until recently chairman of the finance committee, spoke in advocacy of the recoinage of silver and sharply arraigned those responsible for the elimination of silver from coinage. Mr. Gray of Delaware urged the advantage of a gold standard.

House—A bill reported to the House for the establishment of the Vicksburg National Military Park, provides for the appointment of a commission to consist of two Federal and one Confederate officers, who are to see to the care and defense of Vicksburg. By unanimous consent a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.), was read and referred to the Committee on Education.

It appropriates \$100,000 for the education of Confederate soldiers who served in the siege and defense of Vicksburg. By unanimous consent a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.), was read and referred to the Committee on Education.

Senate—During the morning business and when reports of committees were called, Mr. Morgan of New York reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations a number of petitions on the subject of recognizing belligerent rights in Cuba, also a resolution offered by Mr. Call declaring that a state of public war existed in Cuba, and that belligerent rights should be accorded to the Cuban government. He reported back, also, a substitute, two resolutions accompanied by a written report. Mr. Cameron presented a minority report, closing with a resolution, that the president is hereby requested to instruct his foreign offices and to urge the government for recognition of the independence of Cuba.

House—Representative Acheson presented to the House resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, approving the action of Secretary Morton in abolishing the seed department and the free distribution of seeds. A party of Western Pennsylvania business men appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors in behalf of government appropriations for the improvement of the Allegheny river. Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Gallinger, granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of General Thos. Ewing, who died in New York last week.

FOURTIETH DAY.

Senate—Most of the morning was consumed in a discussion upon the joint resolution ordering the purchase and distribution of seeds by the Secretary of Agriculture, on which no action was taken, and during the remainder of the day speeches were made on the House bill, with the Finance committee's free coinage substitute. Senators Call, Democrat, of Florida, and Mitchell, Republican, of Oregon, argued in support of the substitute.

House—Mr. Wadsworth reported the agricultural appropriation bill for the year ending July 1, 1897. It was referred to the calendar of the whole house. The elections committee reported in favor of D. B. Culberson, from the Fourth Texas district, which was agreed to, and Miles Crowley, from the Tenth Texas district. Mr. Doolittle reported from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce a resolution asking President Cleveland to transmit to the house at his earliest convenience the report of the board of engineers appointed by him to examine the route of the Nicaragua canal. It was ordered to be printed.

FOURTY-FIRST DAY.

Senate—When the Senate convened it was technically a continuance of the session of Thursday, as a recess was taken last night. The first business was the reading of the immediate right of way, with Mr. Vilas, Democrat, of Wisconsin, recognized to speak. There was a very meager attendance. Mr. Allen called attention to the absence of a quorum. This necessitated a roll call, which brought Messrs. Brown, Cameron, Clark, and others, and disclosed 49 senators present, one more than quorum. Mr. Vilas then addressed the Senate.

House—The house passed a bill today granting the Christian Endeavor society the same home awaiting its coming to sea a drive in Washington during their meeting here next summer. The report of the elections committee on the contest of Rosenthal (Rep.) vs. Crowley, from the Tenth Texas district, in favor of Crowley, was adopted. Most of the rest of the session was devoted to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. An evening session was held to consider private pension bills.

FOURTY-SECOND DAY.

The Senate took a final vote on the silver substitute for the bond bill and passed it by a vote of 42 to 35. Senator Quay had paired with a silver man and Cameron voted for the bill. The Senate then confirmed the nomination of Colonel Coppinger to be a brigadier-general.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by a party vote, adopted a resolution of censure of Ambassador Bayard for his Edinburgh and Boston (England) speeches.

WILL HAVE TO HANG.

Millionaire Duestrow Convicted of First Degree Murder. The celebrated case of Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the St. Louis millionaire, who has been on trial during the past month for the cold-blooded murder of his wife and baby two years ago, ended Saturday, the jury returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The terrible crime with which he was charged was committed in February, 1894. One day that month his wife and child were home awaiting his coming to see a drive. When he came into the house, Duestrow, who was drunk, began to abuse his wife, and finally shot her down in cold blood. He then picked up his 3-year-old boy, a beautiful child, and holding it at arm's length, killed it with a pistol bullet through the head. His wife lingered for several days and finally died.

Death-Dealing Tornado.

A terrible tornado, accompanied by flood, occurred in North Queensland. Many vessels are missing. The rainfall amounted to 36 inches. The property loss will amount to \$1,000,000. The largest number of persons were killed.

ADVICES FROM THE CUBAN WAR.

SCARED OFF BY WEYLER.

Dozens of Spaniards Leaving Cuba as Fast as Possible.

A Havana letter under date of January 24, says: "The effect of the mere announcement of Weyler's appointment was wonderful. Many people of all classes, from the wealthy to the laboring poor, began to make preparations for leaving the island, and during the past three or four days outgoing steamers for New York, Key West and Tampa, and other American ports, as well as for Spain, have been crowded. Local newspaper men, those who have been employed on papers whose politics favored the revolution, have been foremost among those who obtained transports and steamship tickets.

Hundreds of others are in readiness to leave as soon as they are certain that Weyler has sailed from Spain for Cuba. Even Pando, whom we mentioned as the coming captain general of the island, is not the terror for Cubans that Weyler is. The latter announced by cable from Madrid his program, and if he carries it out the end will be appalling. It says among other things that he will deal only with Cubans and Spaniards. In other words, there will be no neutrals. Every man in the island must be either for or against him. Therefore hundreds are laying their plans accordingly.

Weyler gained this unenviable reputation in the last war. He was only a brigadier-general then, but he made a record that 20 years have not effaced. The Spaniards regard him as talented, cunning and courageous; the Cubans think him a bloodthirsty villain.

Upon the departure of Martinez Campos, it was said in Havana that a duel between the old commander and Premier Canovas would take place upon the arrival of the former in Spain. Canovas has been a secret admirer of Campos for years, and it is said here that he telegraphed it as the queen's desire that Campos turn over the government to Marin.

Campos believed the prime minister was acting without her majesty's authority and he would not accept the position. He was glad of the opportunity to leave Cuba, and he at once obeyed. An hour later he received from Queen Maria Christina a telegram expressing implicit confidence in him and assuring him of her tenderest personal regards.

There are many here who believe an encounter between the two men inevitable, and they recall a former unpleasantness in the Spanish senate upon the close of the last war. In public debate Canovas demanded of Campos a statement of military expenditures. The latter arose and told the present prime minister that he would give him an explanation at the point of the sword. A duel was prevented by friends, but the breach widened.

PLACING THE BLAME.

Campos Discusses His Failure to Suppress the Rebellion.

Before General Campos sailed from Havana for Spain he sent the following cable dispatch to President Canovas, at Madrid, with the understanding that it should not be made public until after his departure:

"On boarding the vessel on which I return to Spain I would not be doing my duty if I failed to express to Your Excellency and the ministers for the colonies and of the treasury for the honor and glory of my country, and for nothing and nothing which would lead to my success, not only for the National welfare, but out of personal affection for me.

"If I have failed, all responsibility lies entirely with myself. The Government has not obstructed in my military actions, either military or political. I have not been successful in exercising the unlimited powers with which I have been invested. I have not been able to satisfy all the political parties. I have not prevented the rebellion from invading the island, and which remained quiet during the ten years' war.

"Perhaps I could explain my failure by causes entirely foreign to the Government and partly to myself, but this is not the proper time to do so, and after assuring you of my gratitude to you, I beseech you to express to Her Majesty my loyal devotion, now more respectful and more grateful because of her kindness to me."

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says: All arrangements point to a conclusion between Russia, Great Britain, France and Italy for a final settlement of the Armenian question. These include Russia's occupation and administration of Anatolia and the purchase of Cyprus by Great Britain.

ENORMOUS CHINESE FORGERIES.

It is Claimed They Amount to Fully \$3,000,000.

Latest advices from China tell of the uttering of Chinese forgeries on the island of Java of \$3,000,000 of Java bank notes. In order to have the notes accepted forged notary acceptances were placed on them. Already \$600,000 of forged and many prominent Chinese merchant in Java, have been placed under arrest, including Capt. China, one of the wealthiest Chinese in Java.

It is believed by the police that the forgeries were completed in Singapore. One house, that of Tan Kim Tjank, discounter of \$200,000 of forged notes; Nash & Co., \$135,000, and other houses that discounter are practically bankrupt. Nearly all the leading Chinese merchants in Java have been victimized.

Kwoe Khseow, a native of China, now a resident of Surabaya, and a band of native others have been arrested. Khseow has confessed to having committed the forgeries and implicates many others, all of whom insist they are innocent.

Abyssinia Dictates Terms.

Terms of peace have been dictated to Italy by King Menelek. The Abyssinian monarch demands that the Italians shall withdraw from Massawa, Keeren and Asmara, abandoning the territory now occupied by them, and renounce the protectorate of Italy over any Abyssinian territory.

The Mahdi Overthrown.

A dispatch from Carlo to the Pall Mall Gazette says that a revolution has broken out in the Khartoum, and that the tribes from the interior have come to the support of the Mahdi's former followers and overthrown him.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Clara Barton and her Red Cross society assistants are in London, uncertain when they will go to Armenia, or whether or not they will go at all.

The Canadian government has relinquished its claim to Coleman Island, an official survey demonstrating that it lies in United States waters.

Clarence Murphy, wanted at Salem, Mass., for the alleged embezzlement of \$60,000 was arrested in San Francisco. He escaped, but was recaptured by policemen who fired several shots at him.

The missionaries expelled some time ago from Cuzco, who sought to hold the Peruvian government responsible, have decided to recognize the good intentions and accept as a settlement the payment of their actual losses.

United States Ambassador Bayard and Rt. Hon. John Morley were included among the guests at the banquet of the Beethovens of the Middle Temple, which was given in London. Mr. Bayard was given an effusive welcome upon his appearance in the banquet hall.

EXPRESS ROBBERS FOILED.

He Stole \$35,000 From a Western Express Company.

Pinkerton detectives have arrested Express Agent Krout, of Colorado Springs, on the charge of being implicated in the theft of \$35,000 from the Wells-Fargo Company several months ago.

His father, who recently came to Colorado Springs from Illinois, was also arrested on a train at Walsenburg as he was leaving the State, and about \$4,600 was found sewed up in his clothing.

The robbery occurred on the night of November 11 at the Santa Fe depot in Colorado Springs, just after the night train pulled out South. George Krout, the agent, said he at two men had overpowered him in his office and taken two packages consigned from Denver banks which contained \$35,000, overlooking another package containing \$15,000.

As Mr. Krout had been in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express company for a number of years suspicion did not at first point to him. He told a very plausible story and it was believed in spite of the fact that robbery was reported by him to have taken place when the station platform was full of people.

He said the robbers hid in the office while he was looking after the express matter that came off the train, and two masked men faced him when he entered. They closed the door and told him to get out of the office, and at the muzzle of a pistol ordered him to get into bed and cover up his head. There was a cot in the office, and the agent said he did as the robbers bid him, but he gave the alarm as soon as they were off.

Krout's father, a farmer, came to Colorado Springs from Cerro Gordo, Ill., January 21. His actions excited suspicion, and he has been constantly shadowed. Monday he boarded a train on the Gulf road after having purchased a ticket for Fort Worth, Texas. Detective W. R. Sayre boarded the same train and telegraphed Sheriff Ed. Farr to meet him at Walsenburg.

There Krout was arrested and taken back to the Springs. He protested that his name was Sam Jones, and that he knew nothing about the express robbery. When he was searched \$4,600 was found, most of it sewed to the inside of his shirt.

FOLLOW BLAINE'S LEAD.

National Board of Trade Demands That Reciprocity Treaties be Revised.

The National Board of Trade in session at Washington discussed at some length the report of the committee to which has been referred the several resolutions bearing upon the money and currency questions submitted by a number of the constituent committees of the board. In its report the board states that it finds the unfortunate conditions which existed one year ago to be substantially unchanged, and states that in "the judgment of the national board of trade the establishment of a sound, stable and efficient monetary system is essential to the restoration of confidence and the prosperity of our industrial interests, and such restoration is an immediate and urgent duty of congress; that the essential provisions in such a system should include the relief of our government by the retirement and cancellation of the legal tender notes under safe and proper conditions as to time and methods; also, provision for the revision and extension of the national banking system under conditions which will maintain our monetary standard, and secure to the country a safe and ample currency to take the place of the notes so retired."

The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 43 to 9. The committee on the subject of reciprocity, which after discussion, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the national board of trade affirms its approval of the Torrey bankruptcy bill, and urges upon congress its enactment of the only measure that can give permanency to our reciprocity, to the national interests of the United States.

"Resolved, That the passage of an equitable bankruptcy law during the present session of congress is imperatively demanded in the interests of the entire country. A search of the records of our reciprocity, which Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, chairman, made a report embodying the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"That the national board of trade urgently demands the enactment of such legislation as will restore to our former reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Mexico, and the Central and South American countries and Spanish American colonies."

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Merchants and Bankers See a Promise of Good Spring Trade.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s review of trade says: Though business is still waiting, there are some signs of definite improvement. It is now believed that the first payment for bonds will be made in the near future, and the money markets are easier as regards loans on collateral, though the difficulty of making commercial loans still checks operations. Merchants and bankers report that signs promise a good spring trade.

Signs of improvement in the iron and steel business are gratifying, even though they spring from combinations which have raised the price of coke and allotted the output of lake ore. There is also a better demand for wire nails after long stagnation and also for sheet. Pig iron is rather weaker, southern works competing sharply, while speculative buyers of some months ago are selling below present furnace prices, but the average for all products is practically unchanged and 11 1/2 per cent. higher than last year. Coke production has again been cut down 10,975 tons in a single week. Minor metals are strengthening a shade by speculation. Cotton is a shade lower, and cotton mills are talking of reducing production. Polens are practicing cutting and jobbers, clothiers and retailers have considerable stocks of heavy goods remaining. Wheat has again advanced about 3 cents for cash, but only 1 1/2 cents for May, although Atlantic exports are little larger than a year ago.

Exports of provisions have been 404 in the United States, against 354 last year, and 70 in Canada, against 54 last year.

AFTER THE EVIDENCE.

The Venezuelan Boundary Commission May Have to Go to Europe.

The Venezuelan commission holds its weekly meeting Friday, and took up the enormous mass of official documents bearing on the boundary controversy. It has been already practically determined that Secretary Malet-Prevost will shortly proceed to Madrid to ransack the Spanish archives for records that his experience leads him to believe are in existence, but have not, up to this time, been connected with the case. Satisfactory assurances have been given that every facility will be afforded him for his researches, and no one has any idea that the British government will attempt to place any obstacles in the way of the commission.

One of the commissioners, or an expert selected by them, will, in all probability, be sent to the Hague, to study the Dutch archives. As it is known that historical data of the highest importance is in the possession of French archivists, it is likely that a number of the commissioners or their agents will go to Europe in the next two or three months to hold a meeting.

Aimed at Train Robbers.

The epidemic of train robberies in the Indian Territory during the past year induced the House Committee on Judiciary to launch a bill introduced by Mr. Broderick, Kansas, partly aimed to prevent those crimes.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

LIKE INLAND SEAS.

Terrible Floods Are Raging in The South and Southwest.

The unprecedented rainfall in the lower Mississippi valley during the past ten days has caused all streams to overflow and the low lands in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi are one vast sea of water. Bridges have been washed away on several of the railroads and traffic is seriously delayed. In Arkansas the damage from the flood will reach high figures.

The Onatchavita river rose thirty feet within thirty-six hours, and the torrent of water swept everything before it. Many fine plantations and farms in that fertile valley have been submerged, and outhouses and fences swept away. It has been falling steadily during the past forty-eight hours, and the water will go still higher.

At Port Gibson, Miss., rain fell for 36 hours continuously, beginning Friday night. The government gauge shows a fall of 7 1/2 inches. All streams are overflowing and bridges destroyed or badly damaged. Dave Barnes, colored, was drowned by the upsetting of a dug-out, in which he was attempting to cross an overflowed field. The water at Cahoon station was the highest for 20 years.

At Terry, Miss., heavy rains for 48 hours caused a general overflow of streams. Bridges were carried away in all directions, causing a loss of many thousands of dollars to the country.

W. C. T. U. PROTESTS.

Against Military Instruction in the Public Schools.

Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, of Mansfield, O., superintendent of the department of physical culture in the National W. C. T. U., through the department of legislation and enforcement of law, of which Mrs. Margaret R. Ellis, of East Orange, N. J., is superintendent, is sending out the following petition to each legislator at Washington:

"We, the undersigned, in behalf of the 300,000 members of the National W. C. T. U., do most earnestly protest against the passage of any measure which would authorize any which aims to provide military instruction in the public schools of the country. We believe that these schools have been established and supported for the purpose of developing citizenship, and should, therefore, teach the principles of true government and peace, rather than the science of warfare.

"We further believe that systematic body training in all grades of these schools will help produce the best of which child is physically, mentally and morally capable, and insuring the government the support of loyal citizens under any and all emergencies.

"Will you use your influence, and vote against all bills which in any way design to introduce and establish military tactics in the public school curriculum?"

AN AMERICAN MISER.

Died in Cheap Quarters in Paris With Millions in His Clothes.

A short time ago an unknown American, a man apparently about 77 years old, fell in a fit while walking along the Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. The police took charge, as there was no one accompanying him or within sight who knew anything about the man. It was ascertained that the man lived where the stranger lodged, and he was taken there.

Among the papers found on his person was an envelope which he carried in an inside pocket bearing the postmark Boston and enclosing a check for 20,000 francs. The place where the man lived and to which he was taken unconscious by the police, was a cheap lodging where it was learned he had lived in apparent poverty for twelve years. He expired soon after being taken to this place.

A search of his domicile was thereupon made, which revealed a quantity of French bank notes, American securities, etc., placed at various points in the apartment, of the total value of 2,000,000 francs. Efforts are now being made to ascertain the name of the man.

BIDS FOR THE BONDS.

A Large Number Have Already Been Received.

A large number of bids for the new bonds have been received, and every mail brings additions. As to the amounts or prices offered, even the secretary of the treasury knows practically nothing. There seems to be no doubt that the amount of the bids will exceed the \$100,000,000 to be offered, and it is expected that the foreign offers will be considerably more than was expected when the loan was announced. The improved political situation abroad, it is believed, will contribute to this end.

The semi-official announcement that bidders who intend to pay for their bonds in foreign coin will be given the preference in making the awards is expected to stimulate foreign competition for the bonds. The thing most to be feared, it is said at the treasury, is a possible combination by which a large percentage of the offers will be at uniformly low rates. Then Secretary Carlisle would not hesitate to reject low bids.

WANTS TO INVESTIGATE.

Tariff Discrimination Against American Products.

The House Committee on Ways and Means adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of tariff discriminations against American products, and of the effect of the repeal of the reciprocity laws.

The resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, recites that it is desirable to extend the surplus of agricultural and manufactured products of the United States to foreign countries, that in certain countries their importation is prohibited, restricted or subjected to burdensome inspection, over valuation or discriminatory duties, and authorizes the committee to prepare a report which shall show in what countries such discriminations are in force, and the effect of their abandonment. Experts to make the investigation are provided for.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Kentucky House passed the Hiles Compulsory Education bill.

The Hon. William H. English is critically ill at his home at Indianapolis.

Belva A. Lockwood, once a Presidential candidate on the Woman's Rights ticket, and now a practicing attorney in Washington, has been disbarred from practice as an attorney or agent before the Pension Bureau.

The lower House of the Mississippi legislature unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of granting belligerent rights to Cuban and requesting Missaful senators and Representatives in Congress to vote to that end.

The good results of Speaker Reed's new rule against smoking on the floor of the House of Representatives are already apparent. The air of the old legislative hall is vastly purer and fresher than it ever was in past congresses, and its increased salubrity is enjoyed not only by the statesmen themselves, but by the visitors in the galleries. The atmosphere is now transparent instead of pale-blue. Statesmen cannot now be seen lounging on sofas and smoking in the dining smoking vile cigars, and the staid odor of bad tobacco is no longer noticeable.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.</