THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW

OF BUT LITTLE USE.

The Attorney General Shows Wenk Spots in the Anti-Trust Law.

Attorney General Harmon sent to the House a reply to the resolution of January 7 requesting him to report what steps he has taken to enforce the taw against trusts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade. The attorney general says:

trade. The attorney general says:

Many complaints have been made against alleged trusts, combinations and monopoles which, in so far as they relate to matters within the jurisdiction of the federal government, I have endeavored to investigate as well as the means at my disposal permitted, Some such investigations are now in progress. Two actions are now pending, based partly or wholly on alleged violations of what is known as the Sherman act. They both relate to agreements among interstate carriers. The question in resolution as to "what further legislation is needed to protect the people" is, the attorney general says, one of general policy and not one of law, which therefore, does not pertain to his department. The Sherman anti-trust law as construed by the supreme court, says the attorney general, does not apply to the most complete monopolies sequired by unlawful combinations of converse which are naturally

plete monopolies sequired by unlawful com-plete monopolies sequired by unlawful com-binations of concerns which are naturally competitors; that they, in fact, control the market of the entire country, if engaging in interstate compactes be merely one of the incidents of their real business and not its direct and immediate object.

The virtual effect of this is to excinite from the operation of the law manufacturers and producers of every class, and probably

from the operation of the law manufacturers and producers also.

As a matter of fact no attempt to secure monopoly or restrain trade and commerce could possibly succeed without extending itself largely if not entirely over the country, so that while emgaring in interstate commerce may not be the direct or immediate object, it is a necessary step in all such undertakings. While congress has no authority in the matter except what is derived from its power to present and punish such commercial combinations and conspiracies, congress may make it unlawful to ship from one state to another in carrying out or attempting to carry out the designs of such organization articles produced, owned or controlled by them or any of their members or agents.

The limitation of the present law enables those engaged in such attempts to escape from both state and federal governments, the former haring no authority over interstate commerce, and the latter having authority over nothing else. By supplemented state action in the way just suggested congress can, in the opinion of the attorney-general, accomplish the professed object of the present law.

The attorney-general says that several of

ent law.

The attorney-general says that several of the circuit courts held that the Sherman antitrust law, which used general terms, with no attempt to define them, made nothing unlawful which was not of the unlawful before, but m rely provided punishment for such agreements and conspiracies against trade and commerce as the courts have already refused to enforce between the parties.

The result has been great doubt and un-certainty and the failure of the law to ac-complish its purpose. If it is proposed to per-sist in that purpose the attorney-general sug-gests an amendment which will leave no doubt about what is meant by monopolies by attempting to monopolize and by contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade and commerce.

MORE BUSINESS CONFIDENCE. Merchants Are Looking For Better Days-

Review of Trade.

R. G. Dan & Co., say in their weekly re view of trade: Failures for the first week of February were \$4,079,680 against \$2,909,890 last year. Manufacturing failures were last year. Manufacturing failures were \$2,373,253, against \$729,358, last year, and \$1,554,072 in 1894, and trading were \$1,626,-427 against \$1,634,804 last year, and \$2,485,-585, in 1894. Failures for the week have been 321 in the United States, against 270 last year and 67 in Canada, against 51 last year. The weather still hinders business, as does the continued closeness of money, and prolonged inaction of Congress, but confidence increases. Exports improve with yielding prices of staples, and for the week from New York exceeds last year's 35 per cent. Pig fron at the east and at Chicago has not advanced, Southern competition continuing at prices so low that several Alabama furnaces have stopped.

vanced, Southern competition continuing at prices so low that several Alabama furnaces have stopped.

Bessemer is a shade lower at Pittsburg. The demand for plates, sheets and wire nails continues fairly good, and there are more orders for railroad cars and bar iron at Chicago, but no further sales of rails appears; and the demand for finished products keeps but about 70 per cent. of the capacity employed. The coke output is again much reduced. Copper is a shade firmer, while tin and lead are not netive and unchanged. Sales of wool have been small for two weeks of February, but higher prices abroad, sustained by heavy shipments of goods to this country, incline holders of wool here to make no cone ssions, so that manufacturers have the more difficulty in meeting competition. Produce markets have tended downward, mainly because supplies exceeded expectations. Stocks were at first a little depressed by heavy realizing since the sale of bonds, and the money market has not yet fully settled. The business of railroads is large enough to justify better results. Earnings for the first week of February were 2.6 per cent larger than hast year, and January reports are the best since Besptember, showing 10.8 per cent over last year.

HOUSING-THE BIG CONVENTION.

The St. Louis Exposition Building Will Not Do.

The Committee on Hall of the Republican National Convention met in St. Louis. After conferring with the local committee and their architect, Isaac S. Taylor, and the consulting architect of the National Committee, D. Adler, of Chicago, and escretily examining all of the plans and propositions, they decided that, while the Exposition building is one of the best of its kind in the United States, it is not so constructed as to afford all of the best facilities for the accommodatson of the convention, and the seating of 12,000 people so that all could see and hear.

They also decided that a wigwam is not desirable, whereupon the local committee acceded to the wishes of the Hall Committee and agreed to build an auditorium especially designed in all of its appointments to fully meet the requirements of the convention and to seat not less than 12,000 persons.

The location of the convention auditorium is to be left to the local committee of St. Louis, subject to the approval of the Hall Committee. conferring with the local committee and their

GUAYAQUIL IN ABHES.

Pire in Ecuador Destroys Property Valued at 84,000,000.

The city of Guayaquil, in Ecuador, was visited by a terrible fire Tuesday night. The

REACHED THE POLE.

Dr. Nansen's Artic Expedition Said Be a Success.

A telegraphic dispatch received at St Petersburg, from Irkutsk, Siberia, says that a Siberian trader named Kouchnaroff, who is the agent of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, who sailed in the Fram June 24, 1803, for the artic regions, has re-ceived information to the effect that Dr. Nansen has reached the north pole, has found land there and is now returning to-

Nameu bas reached the north pole, has found land there and is now returning toward civilization.

Dr. Pritzjof Nameu, is a dislinguished scientist of Norway, and an enthusiastic believer in the possibility of finding the north pole. He is about 35 years of age. He entered the University of Christiania in 1880, and two years later went on a scaling trip to Denmark straits, on the cast coast of Greenland, in the Viking. Later in 1882 Nameu was appointed curator of the truscum in Hergen, which position he retained until 1888 when he led a small expedition of six men to Greenland. It was probably during this trip that Nameu conceived the plan of making an attempt to reach the north pole in a vessel constructed especially for such an andertaking. In any case, after his return to Norway, Nameu took the preliminary steps toward fitting out the expedition and the Fram was planned and constructed. She is generally classed as a three-masked sating schooner, but she had a 160 horse power steam engine in addition to her sails. Her displacement was 800 toms and her sales were so constructed as to force all ice meeting the vessel to pass underneath her, thus preventing "pinching" and "serewing." were so constructed as to force all tee meeting the vessel to pass underneath her, thus preventing "pinching" and "serewing." The Norwegian Parliament allowed Nansen about \$52,000 to fit out his craft, and in addition, he was assisted in his work by many private subscriptions, including one of \$5,000 from King Oscar. The Fram was launched October 26, 1892, at Laurwik, near Christiania.

launched October 26, 1892, at Laurwik, near Christiania.

The expedition sailed from Christiana June 24, 1893, the doctor's plan being to sail for the New Siberian islands and head north until the Fram, by being imbedded in ice, would be compelled to drift along the west coast of any land which might be found.

On August 23, 1895, Dr. Nansen sent a dispatch from Vardo, reporting that on the second of that mouth he was about to sail into the Kara sea, and that the Fram had behaved splendidly up to that stage of the journey, especially in forcing her way through the lee.

A London dispatch, dated March 4, of last year, announced that a letter, dated Kjollehord, February 24, had reached Hammerfest, Norway, announcing that a telegraph inspector at a station in the mountains between Lebesy and Langford, has seen a balloon moving in a southerly direction, and believed that it was possibly carrying dispatches from Dr. Nansen, but until the foregoing dispatch no further news of the balloon of Dr. Nansen has been received.

FORMOSAN CANNIBALS.

Discovery Made By Japanese Troops in a Village.

Dreadful stories come from Yokohama, o the treatment of Japanese by Formosa rebels ome correspondents going so far as to say that the Chinese practice cannibalism. Early in January the rebels took possession of the village of Kelung. A detachment of Japanese was sent to attack the place, and after con-siderable opposition succeeded in driving the rebels of and entering the village, which was afterward lived.

the rebels off and entering the village, which was afterward fired.

The correspondent of the Japan Mail in speaking of the arrival of the Japanese troops in the village says: "The troops were horrified at the ghastly spectacle of 10 bodies of their countrymen beheaded and frightfully mangled. They were railway workmen who had met death at the hands of the flends. Many of your readers may not workmen who had met death at the hands of the flends. Many of your readers may not be aware of the cannibalism that exists among the Chinese, aithough there is prob-ably not a foreigner in Formosa but knows of the eating of portions of the bodies by the bodies by savages, or are unaware of the markets in Formosan settlements consisting of human flesh of savages for sale. During the outbreak of 1801, so great was the lose of life, that savage flesh was brought in and sold the same as pork in the markets."

WEYLER'S CAMPAIGN SCHEME.

The War to be Actively Pushed in Three Provinces.

Gen. Weyler has arranged a new plan of ampaign, which embraces the concentration of troops at Bejucal and Pinar del Rio. The Pinar del Rio column will act in concert with another column entering the province from the cast, and endeavor to rush the insurgents who now occupy nearly the entire province. Another strong force is to be thrown into Matanzas province. In Camaguy and Santi-Matanzas province. In Camaguy and Santiago provinces increased activity in the arrest of suspects will be begun under Weyler's proclamation regarding persons who express sympathy or extend aid to the insurgents. Weyler's orders that such prisoners must be placed at his disposol is said by Cubans to mean return to the inhuman practices of the old war. Some time ago an order was issued to the commanders of the army columns, authorizing them to proceed against prisoners captured without turning them over to the higher authorities. Under this even petty officers hold the power of executing prisoners, if inconvenient or impossible to convey them to the headquarters of the division commander. The insurgents are regarded as bandita, outlaws, felons, and are treated as such.

CLOUDS ARE CLEARING.

The Venezuelan Commission is Greatly Bituminous Coal Producers Are Trying to Encouraged.

The Venezuelan Commission is highly gratified at the position taken by Great Britain in responding favorably to its re-Britain in responding favorably to its request to be supplied with information relative to the location of the boundary line. They recognize that the British Government has accepted the invitation in the spirit in which it was extended, and they feel that the results so far as the Commission is concerned, will undoubtedly be much more satisfactory, having, as it will, all of the information in the possession of each party to the controversy.

If by independent inquiry the Commission an become possessed of other facts, so much better, but as it stands the response of both parties insures a thoroughness for the investigation that it would be otherwise difficult to impart.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Nicaragua has displaced martial law, and resumed civil law.

A movement is said to be on foot to colidate all the street car companies of Cle

land.

The use of the Gregorian calendar was begun in Korea with the beginning of this

year.

A big demand has sprung up this season in the Eastern States for California olives, and practically the whole product of the state is sold.

state is sold.

The export of horses from this country to
Europe has increased largely in the last two
or three years.

Alaska's output of gold last year is estimated at \$3,000,000, of which \$800,000 came from the Yukon placer mines.

In a freight wreck near Fairport, N. Y., Engineer Weish and Firemen Hosford and Wood were killed, besides several horses.

A Set oy regiment will walk a European regiment to death, and do it on food which their competitors would pronounce wholly insufficient to sustain vigorous life.

Bobert Browning, of whose will "A. Tennyson" and "P. T. Palgrave" were the attesting witnesses, left personalty in England of the value of £15,777.

SURGERY BY THE CATHODE RAYS,

LOCATED THE BALL.

Which it Was Proposed to Impress Objects Upon the Brain.

Of all the experiments made in connection with the X rays, the oddest are now being quietly conducted, it is reported in the quietly conducted, it is reported in the physiological laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. The intent of the investigation is to determine the possibility of the Roentgen rays to impress images of objects on the cortex of the brain.

It is thought by exposing the center of the brain for the reception of mental images to the action of the X-rays, carrying for instance a complicated anatomical plate will become fixed upon the brain without the fatigue and liability to error inherent in the ordinary

inhibity to error inherent in the ordinary method of learning. The experiments thus far have been conducted about as follows:

A microphotographic negative is made on a specially prepared glass plate. The negative is fixed in a bath which leaves a deposit tive is fixed in a bath which leaves a deposit of reduced metal casily permentable by the X rays: Then the negative is placed in a closed camera or box, together with a Crookes tube capable of producing a very powerful radia-tion of the necessary rays.

The box is applied to the back of the skull, over the angular gyrl, in which are located the centers for vision and certain mental pro-

cases.

The exposure lasts for about two hours or, The exposure lasts for about two hours or, in case of exceptionally thick skulls, half an hour longer. It is found to be necessary to put the subject to sleep during the exposure, as the images are apt to become confused by those obtained by the eye and ear. It is further necessary to shave the part to which the camera is applied, as hair is found to operate against the highest effects of the X rays.

Experiments made on animals gave results egarded as most promising. In one ex-Experiments made on animals gave results regarded as most promising. In one experiment a bone lying in an out-of-the-way corner of the room had been previously photographed. The shaven skull of a dog was exposed to the influence of the picture by means of the X rays. On being released after a sufficient exposure the dog immediately hunted up the bone, showing that there was an image of it in his mind.

The image of the flerce dog was impressed upon the brain of a rabbit. On being released the rabbit evinced signs of great fear; so great, indeed, as to lead to the question whether insanity might not be produced by the impression of horrible images.

whether insanity might not be produced by the impression of horrible images.

Up to this time the experiments have been confined to animals, as there is some fear that a confusion of images may result from the super-position of images on the human

SURGERY BY CATHODE RAYS.

Success of a Chicago Operation-The Hyp notist Was Defeated.

The first surgical operation performed in the United States with the assistance of the cathode rays was a success at the Mercy hospital, Chicago. It consisted of the re-moval of a buckshot encysted between the third and fourth fingers of Louis Burkhardt. third and fourth fingers of Louis Burkhardt. His hand was photographed by the new process, the location of the shot discovered, and he consented to the operation. He was accompanied to the hospital by a hypnotist, who contended that it would not be necessary to place Burkhardt under the influence of ether. The hypnotist was given the first chance, and after he had apparently placed Burkhardt under the spell. Dr. Burry began the operation, but the first scratch of the knife caused the patient to flinch.

"You see," said Dr. Burry, "hypnotism affects only the mind, and as the nerves involved in this operation affect the cord, your hypnotism will not work." Ether was then used, and the knife struck the shot at the exact spot indicated by the photographic print.

print.

According to a Buffalo scientist, a Crookes tube, or any substitute for it, is not essential to cathode photography. Dr. Elmer G. Starr, an oculist of considerable reputation in Buffalo, N. Y., has been experimenting extensively with Prof. Roentgen's new discovery, and now declares that it is not necessary to have a vacuum for the production of the rays, but that they may be produced in the open atmosphere. This result, it is believed, has not been before announced as having been accomplished.

BELIEVE HIM GUILTY.

But The Administration Secures the Release of Waller.

Ambassador Eustis has been instructed to cept the offer of the French government to further imprisonment and pardon his offense on condition that the affair be thereby termin-ated as between France and the United States that the latter make no claim in behalf of the prisoner based upon his arrest, conviction or imprisonment. Waller may, however, sue in the French courts for damages for ill treat-ment.

the French courts for damages for ill treatment.

The action is based on the report of Minister Eustis, at Paris, who says: "After examining the original letters of Waller I have no doubt whatever of his guilt. It was a deliberate attempt to give information to the enemy to the prejudice of the military situation of France. No court could have hesitated to condemn him,"

AN EASTERN COAL POOL.

Form a Pool. A movement to form a great po

minous coal producers is now under way. If the pool is formed it will govern production

the pool is formed it will govern production and prices will be advanced. The marketing of all bituminous coal will be placed in the hands of a seiling agency, with head-quarters probably in New York.

The new pool will be made up of producing companies and individuals shipping to tidewater. Should the pool be formed an advance of at least 25 and 30 cents a ton will be ordered. To make the pool effective between 100 and 150 different concerns and individuals would have to come in. Aireadyfully 80 per cent. of the interests directly involved are said to have intimated their willingness to enter the pool.

THREE SPANS FELL.

Workmen on a Bridge Near Bedford, Ohio,

Thrown 65 Feet into Tinker's Creek. Three spans of the the southern end of the high trestle in course of construction by the nigh trestie in course of construction by the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Electric railway, over Tinker's creek, near Bedford village, collapsed, hurling six workmen into the valley and creek below.

William Newman, of Canton, O., was frightfully mangled. He cannot recover.

Chas Geb, of Canton, fell the entire distance of 65 feet, and was probably, fatally injured.

James McMullen of Twinshare.

ured.
James McMullen, of Twinsburg, sustained general bruises. Charles McCarthy, of Canton was severely bruised about the body. James Freeman, of Cieveland, had two ribs broken. George Buliard, of Canton, fingers broken and face bruised.

AN ILLINOIS LYNCHING

Grant Atterbury Taken From Jail at Sul-

livan By a Furious Mob. Grant Atterbury was taken from the jail at Sullivan, Iii., dragged to the court house and hanged to a tree. Atterbury was charged with criminally assaulting Mrs. Roxy Atter-bury on the night of January 23. The evi-dence against him was strong.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Five firemen were killed and 134 houses consumed during the fire in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The Wisconsin Central railroad has conceded 15-day tickets to the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul.

Governor Morton has signed the bill transferring the Pallisades to the National government for a National park.

Riley Grannan, the plunger, who won \$100,000 at the enstern races just season, lost it in the San Franciso winter races, and is in debt.

The entire family of Postmaster P. A. Hisgins, of Brights, Ala., have been killed by measles. Neighbors had to bury the corpses one by one. A package of 350 carats cut diamonds, worth \$20,000, consigned to a Cincinnati eweler, were seized as smuggled goods at Philadelphia.

During the next sesion of the Bavarian diet, the insane F'ng Otto is to be declared civilly dead and Prince Luitpoid will be chosen King of Batavia.

An extensive tract of public land in Nica-ragua has been sold to representatives of a Philadelphia syndleate, which proposes to raise bananas on a large scale for shipment to the United States.

A protocol has been sighed by the Italian Minister at Rio Janeiro and the Brazilian Foreign Minister whereby the two countries agree to submit their dispute to the President of the United States.

of the United States.

Bartholomew Shea died in the electrical chair at Dannemora, N. Y., on the 11th, paying the penalty for the murder of Robert Ross, at Troy, in March, 1894. He protested that he was innocent.

A man who robbed a jewelry store at New Windsor, Ill., and shot Constable Reynolds, was pursued by a posse near Kewannee, Finding escape impossible, he shot himself, confessing before dying that he was the thief, Majne's labor commissioner fleures that

Maine's labor commissioner figures that the average daily cost of living is 31 cents for each individual in the average family in that State. The cost for single men board-ing is 45 cents. These figures cover rent, food and light.

food and light.

Otto Schuitz, a baker and an Anarchist, was arrested at Chicago, Thursday night, for trying to burn his wife and two children. Later he tried to commit suicide in a cell at the Central police station by butting his head against the walls.

The possible uses of the new process of photography involving the application of the cathode rays in determining the existence of secret flaws in matals, are now about to be tested thoroughly at the Carmede works, where a large amount of naval construction is under way.

About 1,000 unemployed Poies gathered at the sub-office of the street department in Buffaio and demanded work, threatening trouble if it was not given them. The police were sent for and the crowd dispersed. Some of them appeared at police headquar-ters and stated that their families were

Nicaragua has requested Costa Rica to ap-point another commission on boundary, it is said, as Nicaragua cannot continue to treat with the persons constituting the present commission. Nicaragua proposes to cede to Costa Rica a piece of land along the bound-ary line a mile wide and desires that all fur-ther differences. For admires the boundary differences regarding the boundary be submitted to the arbitration of the

THE FT. THOMAS TRAGEDY.

The Coroner's Jury in the Pearl Bryan Case Find a Verdict. The full text of the verdiet of the Coroner

ury returned on the 12th is as follows:

"We the jury, flud: First-That the headless body found at Fort Thomas district on the premises of John B. Lock, Campbell county, Ky., is that of Pearl Bryan, of Green-castle, Ind.

"Second—We further find that cocaine had been administered to Pearl Bryan, for pur-

ses unknown.
"Third—We further find that the decapitadon was performed while there was life in the body, and at the point where the body was found. "Fourth—We find that Pearl Bryan, Scott

nati, who has not yet quite completed an an-alysis of Miss Bryan's stomach's contents. He testified that he had found a quarter of a grain of cocaine, and thought he would yet find more, possibly a whole grain. He had also found some traces of arsenic and mercury, but these were in the embalming

fluid.

As to the decapitation at the place where the body was found, the testimony of bushes was introduced. Twigs and leaves cut from these bushes the morning the body was found showed blood stains on the lower side at heights of from two to six feet from the ground. One witness testified that he found footprints by a woman's show under an apple tree near where the body lay.

Dr. Caruthers, who held the post-mortem, gave the opinion before the jury that decapitation was performed where the body was found, while there was still life in the body. It was done with a sharp knife, or more probably with a surgeon's scalpel. The latter testimony has an important bearing on the jurisdiction over the prisoners.

the jurisdiction over the prisoners.

The grand jury of Campbell county, Kentucky, sitting in Newport, Thursday morning reported to Judge Perkins indictments against Scott Jackson and Alonzo M. Walling for the willful murder of Pearl Bryan.

A TRAMP FOUND A FORTUNE.

Discovered Thousands of Dollars That Had Buried by Train Robbers.

John P. Harmens, a 50-year-old tramp, is locked up in the Sacramento, Cal., jail on his confession that he found near the City \$20,-600 of the \$50,000 stolen from the overland

cop of the \$50,000 stolen from the overland express near Sacramento by Brady and Browning over a year ago. Harmens has turned over to the police \$2,000 which he had in the German Savings bank in San Francisco; \$5,900 in securities, a diamond ring, and a diamond collar button.

Harmens discovered the money under a clump of bushes, where the robbers had hidden it. The police are inclined to believe that he got more than \$20,000,as when Brady, one of the bandits, confessed and took the officers to where the money was buried, only \$6,000 was found. They suspect that Harmens got the rest of it. After he had struck the cash he made a trip to New York and blossomed out in elegant clothes and luxurious living.

DYNAMITE WAS USED. Cubans Capture Bayamo, Aided by the

The following letter, written by W. W. Wilson, at Bayamo, Cuba, on January 28, and mailed at Kingston, Jamaica, reached the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, New York.

headquarters of the Cuban Junta, New York:
"Having an opportunity to send you a few lines, I write to inform you of our great success. We are new occupying Bayamo, which we took from the enemy on January 6. We made the attack on the 5th, but finding that the enemy outnumbered us 2 to 1, we withdrew and made preparations for the use of dynamite in order to force our way in.

MONROE DOCTRINE IN PARLIAMENT

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Both British Parties in Favor of a Peace able Policy.

The regular session of Parliament was opened on the 11th. The speech from the throne was rend by the lord high chancellor

Her Majesty said: "The government of the United States of America has expressed a wish to co-operate in the termination of the differences which in the termination of the differences which have existed for many years between my government and the republic of Venezuela upon the question of the boundary between that country and the colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory result."

It sets forth that the relations of Great



SIR WILLIAM V. HARCOURT.

Britain with foreign powers are satisfactory, recapitulates the known facts of the Transyani troubles; alludes to the measuresty for an increase of the navai strength of England, and refers to the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela and the negotiations with the United States in regard thereto as pending, and that the government of Great Britain has under consideration proposals that offer a prospect of a more peaceful solution of the dispute. The speech also recites the facts of the massacre and disturbances in Armenia. While it deplores the excesses which have been committed it says that some degree of satisfaction is to be found in the Sultan's promises to institute reforms, but avoids any indication to institute reforms, but avoids any indication of the future policy of England in regard to

of the future policy of England in regard to Turkey.

Her Majesty congratulates the country upon the success of the bloodless operations of the British expedition in Ashantee, and deplores the death of Prince Henry, of Battenberg, who was a member of the expedition. The speech announces that the measures to be adopted by the government will include an employers' limited liability bill; a measure for the creation of a voluntary schools; an Irish land bill; a bill for the formation of an Irish board of agriculture for the relief of agricultural distress; a bill for the regulation of allen pauper immigration, and a measure for the construction of light railways for the rural districts. rural districts.

The house of commons resumed businessing The house of commons resumed business ness at 4 o'clock and was soon crowded. The notice of the first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen, about the proposed increase in the strength of the navy was loudly cheered. Mr. Goschen, in moving the address, said that he trusted that the negotiations regarding the Venezuelan question would result not only in a satisfactory settlement. would result not only in a satisfactory settle-ment, but in a complete reconciliation and firm friendship between Great Britain and her kindred across the Atlantic. He made a glowing reference to the outburst of patitotic feeling in Canada and in the British colonies daths the result relition origin.

during the recent political crisis.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he was "Fourth—We find that Pearl Bryan, Scott
Jackson and Alonzo Walling were ail last
seen together on Friday, January 31, 1836,
between the hours of 6 and 7 p. m., on the
northwest corner of George and Plum
steeets, Cincinnait, and entered a cab and
left together, driving west on George to
Plum, and south on Plum toward Sixth
street."

The striking points made in this verdiet
are that Pearl Bryan had been drugged with
cocaine, and that she was murdered where
the body was found. The evidence as to the
cocaine was by Dr. W. H. Crane, of Cincinnati, who has not yet quite completed an an-

said Monroeism was not a principal of inter-national law, but one of national policy, to which the Americans have a traditional and

which the Americans have a traditional and passionate attachment, and it was the same dootrine by virtue of which Great Britain had interfered in various states where her interests were affected.

Sir William Harcourt then added: "I am in entire agreement with Lord Salisbury when he says the United States has a porfect right to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected, and they are entitled to judge whether their interests are affected and in what measure they shall be sustained. Upon this doctrine is founded the balance of power; upon that ground Great Britain interposed in Belgium, Greece, Turkey and many other places. President Monroe limited it to the American continent. The United States has declared the controversies of the American continent to President Monroe limited it to the American continent. The United States has declared the controversies of the American continent to be of special interest to themselves, and they will judge when and how they are called upon to interfere. That feeling is not disputed in the queen's speech, and I rejoice to see that it states a wish to co-operate with the government of the United States, and the only practical question remaining is, whether the doctrine has been invaded in the case of Venezuela. The United States has not made any pronouncement upon this question, but has appointed a commission to inform their judgments upon the subject.

"It has been stated that the appointment of this commission was an offense to the people and government does not take that view. The commission is to inform the government of the United States, with which our government desires to co-operate. How can the United States of America co operate with us unless they have the information which will enable them to co-operate in setting the boundary?

"What the country demands without dis-

which will enable them to co-operate in settiing the boundary?

"What the country demands without distinction of party is that the dispute should be brought to an honorable solution promptly. (Cheers.) If it is proved that the rights of Venezuela have not been invaded by Great Britain the United States of America will have no cause for complaint. If we have occupied territory to which we have no title we must not make any pretense to maintain that occupation. The question must be settled on the evidence, and what objection can be raised to arbitrament of a third party? The government does not reject arbitration, and the only question left is the limitation of the boundary. There is a general desire that justice should be done."

THE KOREAN REVOLUTION.

News From the Captain of the Gunboat Machias.

Secretary Herbert received a cable dispatch from Captain McNair, commanding the Asiatic station, confirming the news paper reports of the renewed disturbances in Korea. The cable dispatch was sent from Nagasaki, Japan, and is in the following words:

words:
 "Telegraphic information has has been received from the commander of the Machias,
via Chefoo, China, as fellows: There is much
(great) excitement in Seoul, Korea.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Most Important Measure Presented in Both Houses.

PORTY-NINTE DAY.

FORTY-SINTH BAY.

Notice was given in the Senate today by Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, that on Monday next he would address the senate on the resolution reported by him from the committee on foreign relations relative to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Cameron (Pennsylvania) introduced a joint resolution relative to the termination of the war in Cuba. After a preamble, quoting from the President's last annual message what is said in reference to that subject, the joint resolution provides that as it appears there are no means of securing permanent peace to Cuba, except by the recognition of the right to self-government, the good offices of the United States are carnestly recommended for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. The resolution was read for a first and second time and laid on the table for the present. Senator Quay's resolution to recommit the House tariff bill with the free coinnge bill to the finance committee without recommendations was laid before the Senate, and on the suggestion of Mr. Gorman Mr. Quay consented to let it go over until tomorrow. On motion of Mr. Call, the resolution as to the recognition of belificency in Cuba was made the special order after the urgent deficiency bill.

After further discussion of the bond-free coinage bill the House agreed to vote on it at 4 p. m. Thursday, and then adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Crain, of Texas, deceased.

FIFTIETH DAY.

Mr. Quay's resolution to recommit the

PUPTIETH DAY.

Mr. Quay's resolution to recommit the tariff bill went over. The long pending resolution which has brought out much criticism of the secretary of agriculture was passed without division. The measure was amended so as to provide that the purchase and distribution of seeds shall proceed as here-tofore. Mr. Bianchard was then recognized for a speech on the Monroe dectrine. Senator bianchard strongly commended the president for the reassertion, on an enlarged basis of the Monroe dectrine, and advocated that it be given the sanction of legislative indorsement.

lasts of the Monroe doctrine, and advocated that it be given the sanction of legislative indorsement.

House—At the afternoon session concurrence in the bond oill was opposed by Messrs, Hill (Rep., Conn.), Lacy (Bep., La.), and Burton (Rep., Mo.), Messrs, Dearmond (Dem., Ma.) and Orden (Dem., La.), spoke in its favor. There were only 13 members present at the night session. The speakers were: Harris, (Rep., O.), C. W. Stone, (Rep., Pa.), Brown (Rep., Tenn.), Howe (Rep., N. Y.), Fowler (Rep., N. J.), in favor of nonconcurrence in the senate free coinage substitute, and Otey (Dem. Va.), and Baker (Pop., Kas.) in favor of concurrence.

The President transmitted to the House such correspondence relative to Cuba as he deemed compatible with the public interest. This was in response to a House resolution. The papers were voluminous and include over 2,000 letters which passed between Secretary Oiney and Senor DeLome, the Spanish minister, Consul General Williams and others.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

Senate—The tariff bill was not called up today, nor was there a word said about it by
any member on the floor. The urgent defleiency appropriation bill was the unfinished
business, and its consideration was proceeded with. The reveune tariff may come up
after the appropriation bill has been disposed of. One thing is tolerably certain,
and that is no final vote will be had on the
measure for many weeks to come. A bill for
the admission of Arizona as a State was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Carter, of
Montana, and referred. The House Committee on Territories defeated a bill of the
same import by a vote of six to five. The
chairman; Mr. Seranton, of Pennsylvania,
voted in favor of admission.

House—The House exhausted the day in
discussion of the Senate free sliver substitute
for the bond bill. Mr. Brumm, Republican,
Pennsylvania, announced his intention to
offer an amendment. Mr. Brosius, Republican, Pennsylvania, opposed the Senate substitute, as also did Mr. Bingham, Republican,
Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania. PIPTY-SECOND DAY.

The tariff bill was not taken up in Senate—The tariff bill was not taken up in the Senate because four silver Republicans refused to vote with their party. They were Henry M. Teller, of Colorado; Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho; Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, Lee Mantle, of Montana. To this number can be added Senator Jones, of Nevada, who claims to be a Republican except on the silver question. If these five men had voted with the Republicans the tariff bill would now be the unfinished business of the Senate. As it is, they will have to assume the responsibility of preventing the constituents are interested.

House—While the Senate was engaged in deciding not to take up the House tariff bill.

deciding not to take up the House tariff bill, in its senatorial free silver form, the House the was cotting two to one, in the committee of the whole, not to accept the Senate free coin-age substitute for the House bill. For t days the House has been wasting time dreary and profitiess debate as to we should do with the measure.

By the very decisive vote of 215 to 90 the House killed the Senate free silver substitute for the bond bill. The total vote for and against the substitute was as follows: For, 58 Democrats, 25 Republicans, 6 Populists and 1 silverite, Newlands, of Nevada. Against, 184 Republicans and 31 Democrats, The substitute did not receive a single vote cust of the Ohio. Two of the Ohio deleties, McClure, Republican, and Layton, Democrat, were its lonely supporters. Indiana voted solid against it. FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

diana voted solid against it. PENSION FOR EX-SLAVES.

Colored People in Kansas Inaugurate a Novel Scheme.

Kansas is to the fore with an organization of negroes to secure pensions for ex-slaves. It was completed at Topeka, and has a mem-bership of \$50, although all are not ex-slaves some being children of ex-slaves now living. There are about 1.500 ex-slaves in Shawnee county, but it is proposed to extend the or-ganization all over the United States. The demands of the organization will be incor-porated in a petition to Congress, and are as follows:

"All over 70 years. It was completed at Topeka, and has a mem-

All over 70 years of age to get \$700 cash and \$15 per month thereafter; all over 60, \$600 in cash and \$12 per month, all who were five years old at the time of the emancipation, \$100 and \$1 a month," The idea originated with one, G. W. Charles, of Topeka, an ex-slave, who is now over 70 years old.

AS THE ASTROLOGER SEES IT.

Reading the Answer to the Presidential Puzzle in the Stars.

An astrologer, who has made horoscopes of the possible Presidential candidates, finds of the possible Presidential candidates, finds that according to the stars McKinley has the best chance of nomination by the Republican convention. Gov. Morton comes next; speaker Reed third, and Senator Allison fourth. On the Democratic afte President Cleveland is in the lead, with William C. Whitney a close second, Secretary Carisle third and ex-Gov. Partison last. The astrologer figures out that Senator Hill is entirely out of the running. According to the star-grazer Cleveland and Reed would have about equal chances of election if they should be nominated.

Three Lives Loat.

The schooner Allianca went ashore on Plum Island Sunday night acid was stove to fragments, four of the erew feats saved and four drowned, The schooner had 400 tons of coal for St. John, R. R., and was commanded by Capt. Melhons, Those drowned were: Capt. Mellons, of St. John, N. B.; John Reed, of Calais, Me.; and Andrew Cook, of Spring Hill, N. S.