THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

FORAKER FOREMOST.

McKinley Delegates to the St. Louis Convention Chosen-The Platform.

The Ohio Republican State convention was called to order in the Grand opera house Columbus, March 10, at 4 o'clock. Among the Ohio congressmen and other prominent Republicans on the stage sat ex-Secretary of Treasury, Charles Foster, Governor Bushnell occupied one of the boxes. After

he Treasury, Charles Foster. Governor Bushneil occupied one of the boxes. After prayer by Rev. J. C. Watt, Chairman J. M. Tekes reviewed the McKinley campaign in Ohio, and the two campaigns succeeding the administration, and stated that at the State convention In Zanesville last year the party entered into a ancerd pledge to make Bush-nell governor, Foraker senator and use every honorable means to make McKinley pred-dent. Two parts of the trinity had been full-filled, and Republicans of Ohio new assem-bled to cater shearefy into the futthful exe-cation of the third part. Then Mr. Ickes in-troduced Senator-elect Foraker as the tem-porary oblatman of the convention. Mr. Foraker spoke as follows: Mr. Foraker said: "The Republicans of Ohio don't look unkindly at Thomas B. Reed (applause), nor Levi F. Morton, nor William B. Allison, nor Mathew Stanley Quay, the other great leaders who have been mention-ed in connection with that honor. On the contrary, if the SL Louis convention should disappoint as and give the homor to one of them, we here and now pledge him in ad-vance the electoral vote of Ohio, by the larg-est majority ever given in the history of the State. It is not that we love Cacesar less, but Rome more. William McKinley is our own.

own."
Were the told the story of the McKinley law mad its repeal, and continued. "As a result, in every section, in every State, in every community, in every munification in every state, in every community, in every where throughout this broad land where capital is invested or labor is employed. William McKinley is the ideal American statesman, the typical American idealer and the veritable American ideal to another the statesman, the typical American of the grant may be a state and the states and the statesman is the states are declaring for him. Of the grant mass of the vor is of the county, other states are declaring for him. Of the annot lead the column. It is already on the march. (Loughter,) All we can do is to join the procession. (Loud laughter.) we will not hestate longer to take action in that respect.
Ex-Congressman W. G. Cooper, of Mt. Yenon, offered a resolution that the four delegates at large to the national convention as the solution. The function of the growthes a test of the states are declaring for him. The alternation of the state is the state longer to take action in the state. Here he told the story of the McKinley iaw

Bushneit, Marcas A. Hanna and Congress-man C. H. Grosvenor. The question was carried with a shout of ayes. At this point a final light was thrown upon the picture of McKinley over the stage and this was the signal for another burst of long and loud applause.

and loud applause. Delegates-at-large—Gov, Asa S. Bushnell, Senator-elect J. B. Foraker, Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor and Hon, Marcus A.

Hanna. Alternates—J. E. Lowes, Charles Fleisch-man, J. P. Green and J. N. Taylor. Electors-at-large—, I. F. Mack and Albert

Dougins. Secretary of state-Charles Kinney.

Supreme judge-Marshal J. Williama. Food Commissioner-Joseph E. Black-

arn. Member board of public works-Frank A.

THE PLATFORM.

THE FLATFORM. The Republicans of Ohlo congratulate the people of the country upon the growth of the Republican sentiment, as evidenced by the signal victories of the last three years, which assure a giorious national triumph in the coming election. We denounce the Democratic administra-tion as the most destructive and disastrous the history of our country has ever known

We denounce the Democratic administra-tion as the most destructive and disastrons the history of our country has ever known. It has not only disappointed the expecta-tions of the country, but has justif forfeited the confidence and support of its own party. We affirm our adherence to the principle of the Republican party as defined by the antional convention in 1892 We are fultifully wedded to the great principle of protection by every the of party lealty and affection and it is dearer to us now than ever before. It has more devoted supporters among the great masses of the American people, irrespective of party, than at any provious period in our national his-tory. It is everywhere recognized and en-dorsed as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle—the key to our prosper-ity in business, the safest prop to the treas-ury of the United States, and the bulwark of our national independence and financial honor.

We denounce the present tariff law as the We denounce the present tariff law as the sublimated product of democratic ignor-ance and incompetency, bringing, as it has, to a prosperous and happy people a period of unprecedented adversity and distress form which nothing but a return to the polley of protection can relieve it. We denounce the free wool provision of the present tariff law as an unjust discrimi-nation against an important industry and against a large part of our people, and de-mand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for American wool. It stands for commercial policy that will whiten every sets with the sails of American vessels flying the American flag, and that will protect the flag wherever it floats. It sands for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and deficits in time of peace. We contend for honest money, for a ear-money of gold, sliver and paper with which to measure our exchanges, that shall be as sound as the government and as un-tamabled as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the aus of both gold and sliver as stand-ard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under ruch restric-tions and such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and deit-paying power of the dollar, whether of sliver, gold or paper. sublimated product of democratic ignorthat the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of sliver, gold or paper, The two processing and desc-paying power of the dollar, whether of sliver, gold or paper, and at all times be equal. We demounce the present administration of the pression bureau for its betrayal of the interests of the union soldiors, and we pledge anew to the veterans of the republic a statch-in care and recognition of their just claims of the spublican party stands for a foreign that is genuinely American, for a policy that will revive the national traditions and restory through the earlier years of the centry. If stands for such a policy with all foreign fustions as will insure both to us and there insuffs for the Monroe doctrine as Monroe himself proclaimed it."

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The Model clothing company, Indianapo-lis, failed for \$\$2,934. Ex-Tax Collector Foster, of Concord, N H., is short over \$34,000 for 1894 and 1895.

Over 100 sailors on the Italian cruiser Lombardin, died from yellow fever at Ric Janeiro.

Paterson, N. J., has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the conviction of Mamie Sullivan's urderer.

Bichard Lannigan, one of the victims of he street car collision at St. Louis Sunday, vas the third to die.

The steamer Wolf, of the New Brunswick scaling feet, was crushed by ice and sank. AB of the crew were saved.

St. Louis merchants' exchange petitioned congress for the despening of the channels of rivers tributary to that eity.

of rivers tributary to that city. General W. H. Penrose, commander at Fort Douglass, Utah, has retired, after de-voting 35 years to military service. George Evans, the negro who killed Jailor Cook at Danville, Va., in escaping Saturday, committed soleide to evade capture. A straw vote among business men of New York shows that Cleveland is the Demo-cratic preference for president, while Morton leads the Republicans.

Judge Fish, of Racine, Wis., sentenced ex-City Treasurer Charles H. Green to state's prison for three years and nine months at hard labor for the embezziement of \$40,000.

A schoolhouge 12 miles from Oklahoma City in which several score of colored people were holding a concert, was blown up with dynamite and several of the occupants slight-

For the first time the Finister-Aarhorn, the highest of the Bernese Alps, has been elimbed in winter, Professor Fischer, with the guide Almer, accomplished the feat a couple of

Govan Moores and William Boyd, students at Evergreen, Ala., quarreled, and Moores cut Boyd three times. The latter then crush-ed his antagonist's skull with a clut. Moores is dead and Boyd is dying.

General Sewell, of New Jersey, is the only genuine Irishman in the United States Sen-ate. He was born in the County Mayo, Iro-land, and came to this country in 1851, a pen-niless orphan, at the age of 16.

Senators Allison and Gear and members of the lowa delegation agree that "I-o-wah," with a little accent on the first emphasis on the final syllable, is the correct way to pro-nounce the name of their state.

Judge Pryor, of the New York supreme court, decided in favor of the Gould heirs in their appeal from the assessment on ± 10 , 000,000 of property which they were alleged to own and which they claimed only amount-ed to $\pm 700,000$ in value.

The buildings at 219, 221 and 223 Columbs venue, Boston, occupied by the Pope Biey-le Manufacturing company, were burned ut Thursday. The loss is \$125,000, which cludes the cost of the destruction of 1,700

icycles and 5,000 tires. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals The United States Circuit Court of Appeals t New York gave Harriet Munroe \$5,000 amages in her sult against the "World" "or he premature publication of her poem de-vered at the dedication of the Chicago Vorld's Fair buildings.

Arthur Duestrow, the millionaire who kill-ed his wife and 2-year-old child in St. Louis two years ago, was sentenced to be hanged on April 22. He smiled when the date was named, and lit a cigar before leaving the court form. ourt room.

Professor Roentgen is the hero of the hour in Germany. Honors are showered upon him in his Wurtzburg home, and the uni-versity students organized agrand torchlight procession through the town to his house to congratulate the professor on his wonderful liseovery

NEW CABINET OFFICE.

Department of Manufactures and Commerce is Now Proposed.

Senator Frye's bill providing for the cre

tion of the Department of Commerce and Manufactures contemplates the transfer to

Manufactures contemplates the transfer to this department from the Treasury of the life-saving service, the Lighthouse Board, the Marine Hospital service, the Bureau of Steamboat Inspection, the Bureau of Navi-gation, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Bureau of Statistics also the Bureau of Statatics of the State Department, the two Bureaus of Statistics to be consolidated into one. The consular service is also transferred from the jurisdiction of the State Depart-ment to the proposed new department. It is provided that the department shall have general jurisdiction over the foreign and informal commerce of the United States, except in so far as relates to the collection of the revenue and the administration of the customs and informal revenue laws. It is also to have jurisdiction over all matters re-lating to the manufacturing interests of the United States, including the extension of for-eign markets for the same, and the increase of trade and trade facilities with foreign United States, including the extension of for-eign markets for the same, and the increase of trade and trade facilities with foreign countries. The new Secretary is also to per-form all the duties now incumbent upon the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the trade and commerce of the United States, whether upon land or water. The bill is in the line of the recommendation of the Na-tional Board of Trade, and it is support of that it will precipe the general support of that it will receive the general support of the trade and manufacturing interests.

VENEZUELA'S CASE.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Report of the Whole Boundary Line Controversy.

A valuable addition to the literature on th abject of the Venezuelan dispute was made ublic at Washington, March 10, through the issue of an "official history of the discussion between Venezuela and Great Britain on the Guiana boundaries," This is part of the case prepared by the Venezuelan legation for presentation to the United States commission which is at present dealing with the vexed boundary dispute. It makes 455 pages of closely printed matter, the volume being al-most be large as that just issued by the Brit-ish foreign offices in explanation of the Brit-ish foreign offices in explanation of the Brit-ish foreign offices in explanation of the Brit-ish side. As its caption indicates this volume is strictly historical, and in no place does it exhibit a line of argument outside of the di-plomatic notes exchanged in the past. Chron-ologically the volume covers notes and cor-respondence as far back as 1922, and this story is brought down to include the cele-brated Olney note of last July, the two re-sponses of Lord Salisbury, the message of President Cleveland to congress on the sub-ject of Venezuela and the joint resolution passed by congress authorizing the appoint-ment of the American commission to define the true boundary line. Thus the volume makes a most complete and compendious history of the eatire case from a Venezuelan standpoint. Trom a careful persual of the volume it cannot be noted that any new matter has been brought to light, and in fact, this vol-ume, taken in connection with the British blue book on the same subject, just issued, may be regarded as making up and setting out more substantial elements and facts, upon which the commission will be obliged to rely in arriving a conclusion as to the bound-ary line. sue of an "official history of the discussion between Venezuela and Great Britain on the

In arriving at a conclusion as to the bound-ary line. One feature of the past correspondence which, if new, has nas not been brought to the attention of the public in detail recently, is the fact that in 1894, an carnest effort was made by the pope at the instance of the pre-sident of Venezuela to compose the difference between Venezuela to the project being re-cited to the failure of the project being re-cited to the result of the project being re-cited to the result by world of mouth of the papal legate, are not set out in the corres-pondence, but it is evident from the book that the refusal of the British government to entertain such overtures was firm and final.

final. The first article in the volume is devoted to the the celebrated Shomburgk line

FOR GOOD ROADS.

Congressman Stone's Bill Has a Hearing in Committee.

A hearing was given by the agriculture

ommittee on Congressman Stone's bill to create a special commission on highways. The purpose of the commission is to inquire generally how the government may further promote the improvement of highways on the public domain: the employment of the geological survey in the discovery of road material and the free testing of these; and the construction of modern roads and in-struction in road making at agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Representative Stone introduced a number of gentlemen interested in good roads to the committee, and briefly explained the pur-poses of his bill. The commission contem-plated no great expense, he said, no increase of salaries, and its life was limited in time. It meant a brief continuation of the work which the agricultural department had so well begun. create a special commission on highways.

which the agricultural department had so well begun. Among those in the party were: E. G. Harrison, of Asbury Park, N. J., the secre-tary of the National League for Good Roads; Mr. Samuel, of Baltimore, one of the officials of the Wheelmen's league; Prof. J. A. Holmes, the state geologist of North Carolina; Mr. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., a member of the Wheelmen's league; Prof. Alvord, of the agricultural department, and General Boy Stone, whiel of the good roads bureau of the agricultural department.

THE CROP REPORT.

Farmers Are Still Holding Half of Their Corn.

The agricultural department issued the following crop report: United States de-

following crop report: United States de-partment of agriculture. Report on distri-bution and quality of the corn and wheat crops of 1895. Returns from the township, county and state correspondents of the department indi-cate as the amount of corn yet held by farm-ers 49.8 per cent of the total crop or 1,072,-000,000 bushels. Proportion and total farm reserves are both unprecedented. A year ago the stock so held was but 476,-C00,000 bushels. The amount to be sold out-side the country is estimated at 21.9 per cent

CATHODE WONDERS

Late Developments -Detecting False Pearls and Diamonds.

United States Consul General Dekay, at Berlin, has submitted to the State Department an interesting report upon later de-velopments of the X rays, accompanied by a pamphlet, in which Prof. Roentgen, the dis

overer, explains his researches. The Consu-leneral's report gives many facts that have een discovered by European experimenters a regard to the rays, which are unknown in

The answer of the second secon

resulting photograph showing the inscription on one side and a bird in relief on the other. New methods of work have been brought to light. The length of exposure has been re-duced from one to a few minutes. The heavy charges of electricity, which destroyed so many Crookes tubes, habe been found to be unnecessary. Moreover, the tube is not re-quired, and an ordinary incandessent electrici iamp suffices if a metal plate is placed at a certain distance from it to serve as a center for the cathode or X rays. But one of the most important applications of the rays has been made surgically. By placing a subject to be examined before a screen faced with a mixture of barium, platinum, and cyanium, and allowing the rays from a tube enclosed in a dark cloth to traverse the body, the impression can be seen by the eye on the surface of the surgeon is consequently enabled to move the subject freely before the screen and examine the in-terior of the body for foreign substances or huriful growths and distorted bones.'

THE RAINES BILL PASSED.

The Restrictive Liquor Law in the State of New York.

The Raines Liquor bill passed both hous of the New York Legislature and goes to to the Governor. It provides for a more rigid control of the liquor business by the State. The bill is very drastic in its provisions, prohibits Sunday selling and the selling

State. The bill is very drastic in its provisions, prohibits Sunday selling and the selling of liquor in restaurants with meals. It increases the license fees largely, the rate being graded according to the size of the effy or town in which it is proposed to sell liquor. The traffic is under control of a State commissioner of excise, with an assistant commissioner and a deputy for each county in the State. One-third of the license money goes to the State.
The Raines till as passed provides for the about of the license money goes to the State.
The Raines till as passed provides for the about of the license, instead of licenses, liquor tax certificates. All licenses are to be terminated on June 39, unless they expire sconer, and whatever proportion of the licenses fee is due to the holder for the unexpired term is to be returned to him.
The New York the annual tax for an ordinary saloon is to be \$800; in Brooklyn, \$650; notice states to be tween 5,000 and 5,000, \$300; between 5,000 and 5,000, \$300; between 5,000 and 1,200, \$200; between 5,000 and 1,000, \$300; between 5,000 and 5,000, \$300; between 5,000 and 1,200, \$200; between 5,000 and 5,000, \$300; between 10,000 and 5,000, \$300; between 5,000 and 1,000; \$300; between 5,000; be

ty treasulters, and the advice and consent of the senate, is to appoint a state excise commissioner, who will serve five years at a salary of 25,000 a year, and have charge of the liquor tax do artment. He is to appoint a deputy at 24,000 a year, another for Kings county at 23,000 and one for Eric county at 22,000. He will also have under him sixty confidential agents or inspectors, who are to get 21,200 a year each.

confidential agents or inspectors, who are to get §1,200 a year each. Local option is granted to towns, but not to cities. No saloon is to be established within 200 feet of a dwelling house without consent of the ner.

FOR CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION.

MONSTER SHIP CANAL. Proposed to Reach From the Great Lakes to the Seaboard.

The bill introduced in the senate by Mr Hansbrough, and in the house by Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, to Incorporate the Maritime sanal company of North America, providing

canal company of North America, providing for the construction of a ship canal not less than 26 feet in depth and 306 feet in width from the great lakes to the Atlantic, is wholly unlike the three dozen other canal and waterway bills now pending in congress. It asks for no government appropriation. It simply seeks a federal charter for a canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario and from Lake Champian and thence to tidewater in the Hudson river. The charter is very com-plete in all details, providing for regulating traffic and tolls by the interstate commerce commission, for selsure for the public use and watere in case of war or invasion or whenever it shall be deemed wise and neces-sary by the government and for a rigid limi-tation of tolls by, as well as annual reports to, the government.

<text><text><text><text><text> tation of toils by, as well as annual reports to, the government. The object of the company is to make an ample ship route from the great lakes to New York city and prevent a further diver-sion of its trade which is now so annoying to that port. The charter mentions no foreign connections or routes and it is said the pro-moters have found that the route from Lake Ontario down the St. Lawrence nearly to the the fifty-fifth parallel, and thence to Lake Champlain, all on American soil is entirely feasible and using the pneumatic lock can be constructed for about 6 per cent of the estimates hitherto made for other plans of getting down to the level of the Hudson river.

The charter provides that for all its canals The charter provides that for all its canals, locks and works, there shall never be issued more than \$200,000,000 of bonds, preferred stock and debentures; that no more than 5 per cent shall be steadily reduced, so as to keep the dividends and payments within that sum that work shall commence within the asum that work shall commence within the asum that work shall commence within the asum that work shall commence within the same that work shall be assumed be complete within ten years, and thats its terms having been complied with the instrument shall continue in force for-ever, unless the property shall be assumed by the government for the free use of the public.

or the government for the free use of the public. The incorporators are Luther Mendenhall, G. G. Hartley and T. W. Hugo, of Duluthi Rowland J. Wemiss and L. R. Hurd, of West Superior; Captain F. L. Tance, of Milwau-kee; W. B. Dean and P. H. Kelley, of St. Paul: Henry G. Burielgh, of White Hall, Smith M. Weed, of Phitsburg; James An-drews, of Pittsburg; Luther Allen, of Cleve-iand; John Birkinöine, of Philadelphia; Dan-lei H. Burnham, Luchis G. Fisher and George S. Bover, of New York etty. Senator Hansbrough stated he has in-formation that if congress will not grant the required charter the company is prepar-ed to go ahead in Canada.

LIVING ON HOPE.

Expected Increased Demand Has Not Yet Materialized.

R. G. Dunn & Co,'s weekly review of trade, ays:

EXERTY-HIXE DAY. The excitement of the Cuban debate gave way in the senate to Mr. Coekreil's elaborate or out of the senate to Mr. Coekreil's elaborate or out of the senate to Mr. Coekreil's elaborate or the silver standpoint, so much so that the silver standpoint, so much so the fau-the silver standpoint, so much so the so the silver standpoint, so much so the the silver standpoint, so much so the the silver standpoint, so much so the senate of the solution of the fourth Alabama for the selected and the Republicans, which the fourthers and the Republicans, the server to the second the second second second second second the fourthers and the four the solutions, and the fourthers and the four the second second the fourthers and the second second second second second the fourthers and the second second second second the fourthers and the second second second second the fourthers and the second second second second second the fourthers and the second second second second second the fourthers and the second sec Waiting is still the rule. Large hope but little actual business explains the strength of some markets, and the weakness of others The feeling that the spring 1896 ought to

some markets, and the weakness of others. The feeling that the spring 1826 ought to bring larger business will not suffice to meet expenses all the season if the larger business does not come. It is especially noteworthy that prices of materials have varied quite differently from prices of manufactured pro-ducts, although in most cases the advance last fail was commenced by extraordinary uplifting of prices for materials. Thus cotton is 27.9 per cent. higher than a year ago, but cotton goods average only 10,7 per cent. Wool is but 5.3 per cent higher than a year ago, but woolen goods are on the whole about 4 per cent lower. Fig iron is only 17 per cent higher. These compari-sons are important, because they they disclose something of the grave dislocation of prices which husdequate consumption and combi-nations have products of iron and steel average 45 per cent higher. These compari-sons are important, because they they disclose something of the grave dislocation of prices which husdequate consumption and combi-nations have produced of iron grade goods, and flerce competition affects the prices of the better goods materially. In clay worsteds the manufacture has been so far overdone that stoppage of some most import-ant works is considered not improbable. The great need of a more effective is not reasized by all parties, and one has been unanimously realized by the committee. Sales of wool at the three chief markets are the smallest in five years, and for two weeks have been only 6,683,060 pounds, of which 3,539,200 pounds were domestic, against 9,541,500 pounds last year, of which 5,180,300 pounds last ye

CONGRESSIONAL

Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

SEVENTT-THIRD DAY.

SEVENTE-THIRD DAY. The Senators spent most of the morning hour to-day in fighting over the question of propriety of introducing into speeches com-munications from foreign diplomats. The Dupont contest was then taken up and Mr. Turple (Dem., Indiana) resumed his speech against the claims of Dupont to a seat in the senate. The House passed the still making a year's continuous readdence in a territory a requisite to obtain a divoree. SEVENIT-FOURTH DAY. The Senate debate on the House Cuban resolutions still drags on, but the friends of Cuba claim they will pass to morrow ar Sat-urday. This now seems probable, although it is likely that the dissenting vote will be somewhat greater than that on the Nonato resolution last week. The House passed the postoffice appropri-tion bill, which has been under exactions the observed of the second second second second the second second second second second resolution bill, which has been under exactions the debate to-day was the attack on the "sort second the observed second second second second second the observed second second second second second the debate to-day was the attack on the "sort second the observed second second second second second the observed second second second second second the debate to day upon the table the measure for this congres. BEVENTE-FIFTH DAT. SEVENTT-POURTH DAY.

SEVENTT-FIFTH DAY.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Fewer Blast Furnaces, but a Great In-

crease in the Output.

James M. Swank, manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, has issued

the preface of the thirteenth edition of the

"Directory of the Iron and Steel Workers of

McKinley Gets Kansas.

The Republicans of Kansas, in convention, belared by formal resolution their prefer-es for Major McKinley for President. The -election of Cyrus Leland, chairman of the ato Central Committee, as Kansas member the National Committee, was favored and legates to St. Louis were chosen.

Rhode Island Democratic Ticket.

The Bhode Island Democratic State on nominated the following candidates Vention nominated the following candidates: Governor, Hon. George Littlefield; Heuten-ant governor, Hon. Augustus S. Miller; see-reary of state, George L. Church; attorney-gonard, George L. Brown; general treasurer, John G. Perry. The platform adopted did not found upon the national issues. A con-vention to choose national delegates will be called after the state election, which is to be KOREAN CANNIBALS.

Greedily Devoured the Flesh of the Murder ed Ministers.

The steamer Empress of India, brings de

tails of a ghastly incident in the recent Korean revolution. On the night of February Korean revolution. On the night of February 10 three of the ministers, Kim Hong Chip, Yu Kil Chun and Kim Yun Sik, were arrest-ed by order of the king and conducted to the police bureau, where their hands were tied behind their backs and the police began hacking at their necks with short swords. The bodies were finally left on the public square for inspection of the populace, minus their heads, which were displayed on poles, and the public, who a few months before had bowed down before the dead as their leaders, quickly proceeded to crush in the heads and

quickly proceeded to crush in the heads and eat the flesh torn from the bodies, which was devoured greedily by both men and women.

DR. JAMESON IN COURT.

Large Numbers of the Aristocracy Attended.

Dr. Jamison and the officers who accom panied him in the Transvaal raid were arnigned in the Bow street police court London, March 10, and the charges against them

renewed. Maj. Coventry and Capt. Gosling were added to the list of excused. The courtroom was crowded with mem-bers of the aristoracy, among whom were the duke of Abercorn, the earl and the countess of Coventry, and Lady Annaly. Many mem-bers of the house of commons were also present.

bers of the house of commons were also present. Sir Richard Webster, attorney general, and Mr. R. B. Finlay, solicitor general, conduct-d the prosecution, and Sir Edward Charko, E. H. Carson, M. P., and Sir Frank Lock-wood appeared for the defense. Magistrate Sir John Bridge presided. Bir Hichard Webster, opening for the prose-oution, said that Jameson's expedition into the Transvaal had long been planned, but the rank and file of his party were led to be-hove that they were to proceed against a native chief. On December 29, however, Maj Coventry informed the men that they were not going to fight the chief but were going straight to Johannesburg. Dr. Jame-son, al Maleking, on Docember 30, said to his followers that they were going to the as-sistance of the English women and children in Johannesburg.

A year ago the store so had will out 4/6-to0,000 bushels. The amount to be sold out-side the country is estimated at 21.9 per cent, marchantable proportion is 88.1 per cent against 82.4 has year. Average value of merchantable corn 25.6 cents and of unmer-chantable 15.4 cents. The wheat reserve in farmers' hands amount to 26.3 per cent of the crop of 123,-000,000 bushels. Of this amount 4.9 per cent is reported as coming over from 1894 or be-fore. The propertion of wheat sold beyond county lines is 38.5 per cent. The tobacco crop of 1895 is found after an investigation to have been 491,544,000 pounds an average yield of 775 pounds per acre on 633,950 acres. Value of crop \$35,574,000.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Charles Arnold, of Pennsylvania, has been ppointed fourth assistant examiner in the atent office at \$1,200 per year.

Congressman Huling, of West Virginia, has introduced a bill to increase the pension of S. C. Loomis to \$35 per month.

The bill incorporating the national univer-ity of the United States to be located in Washington was reported to the Senate.

The sub-committee of the Senate commit-tee appointed to consider the bill for the ad-mission of New Mexico decided unanimously to report to the full committee in favor of passage of the bill.

passage of the bill. Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, present-ed largely signed petitions from citizens of Harley, Jackson, Mason, Monongalia, Piea-sant, Tucker, Wayne, Wood, Preston and Roane counties, W.Va., and Senator Erico, of Ohio, presented the petition of 298 citizens of Wellsville, O., praying for a constitutional amendment recognizing the existence of a Supreme Being.

MICHIGAN'S NEW PARTY.

Democrats Who Favor Free Silver Organize For Fight.

A new political party known as "The Free Silver Democratic party of Michigan," was organized at Lansing, Mich., at a conference of some 25 free silver Democrats, represent-ing various sections of the State.

A permanent State organization was ef-fected, with Charles 8. Hampton, of Petos-key, as president, and George P. Hummer, of Holland, secretary.

The conference also appointed an execu-tive committee and a State central committee consisting of one member from each Con-gressional district, with authority to appoin sub-committees and thoroughly oganize the state.

It declared that three-fourths of the Michi-gan Democrats favored free sliver, and that there was danger that a conspiracy to send a gold standard delegation to the Chicago National Convention would rob the free sli-verites of an opportunity to give an expres-sion of their views where it would have the greatest effect.

A JUMBO CITY.

Now York to Surpass All Other Cities on This Continent.

The New York Senate passed the Greater New York bill by a vote of 38 ayes to 8 nays The explanations of members when voting were quite interesting. When Senator Hig gins' name was called on the final passage of gins' name was called on the final passage of the bill he rose for the purpose of explaining his vote. He said: "One year ago I voted for the consolidation, but since that time my sentiments have chauged entirely. The bill does nothing but create a great trust. I do not believe that the bill is in the interests of good government. What the people want is better cities, not greater cities, and without further explanation I will vote in the nega-tive." tive.

tive." Senator Malby, in explaining his vote, said: "I do not think that the successful govern-ment of a city of 3,000,000 people can be ac-complished. I have tried by my vote to help the Brooklyn delegation secure proper and just terms, but that is impossible, and as long as they are in favor of some kind of con-solidation I will vote with the majority for this bill.

solidation I will vote with the majority for this bill. "While personally I do not think it is a good thing for the Republican party, nevertheless it is the decision of the majority and I will abide by it. You are creating a normal Democratic plurality below the Harlem and the Republican party will nover again con-trol any part of that municipality. I think the Republican party is committing the great-est political blunder of the century however, as I said before, I will vote with the major-ity."

"The bill as passed provides for a commis-The bill as passed provides for a commis-sion consisting of Andrew H. Green (Dem.), Mayor Strong of New York (Rep.), Mayor Wurster (Rep.), of Brooklyn, Mayor Gleson of Long Island (Dem.),8thte Engineer Adams (Rep.), Attornay-General Hancock (Rep.), and nine other persons, residents of the terri-jory enlarged to be appointed by the govern-or with the consent of the senate. The com-mission is directed on or before February 1, 1897, to make a final report to the legislature. The municipal officers of the territory shall be voted for in November, 1897.

Iowa Bepublicans. The Republican State convention elected Sonator Gaux, Congressman W. P. Hepburn, David B. Henderson and J. S. Clarkson as delegates-at-large to the national convention. The platform is an address on Allison's claims for the Presidential nomination, based upon his record as a sound legislator, who has always represented Republican policy and is especially strong as an advocate of protection and as a financier who has been always favorable to a true bi-metailism upon the tasks of an abundant currency of gold, aliver and paper, made interconvertible and equal to the best currency of the commergial world.

supplies. The market for wheat is weaker, with no The market for wheat is weaker, with no better reason than the government report of wheat in farmers' hands, which is altogether out of keeping with the government estimate a year ago, and yet is probably more nearly correct. Western receipts still exceed last year's, and for two weeks have been 4,567,-392 bushels, against 3,636,715 bushels hast year, while the Atlantic exports, flour includ-ed, this week is a little amalter than a year ago, have been for two weeks 2,921,096 bush-els, against 3,510,152 bushels last year.

FIFTY REBELS KILLED.

Government Troops Win Another Battle in

the Nicaraguan Revolution.

News has been received of another signal uccess for the arms of the government aga inst the Leon rebels at Metapa, a village near Matagalpa, which contains a large American settlement and is only about twenty

American settlement and is only about twenty miles from the frontier of Honduras and in the department of Setentrienel. The government forces have been working northward towards the Honduras frontier in order to form a junction with the troops which the republic of Honduras has offered to President Zelaya to assist in putting down the revoit. The rebel forces made an ineffec-tual attempt to hinder this junction, and a battle resulted in which the rebel forces were completely routed, losing fifty killed. A skirmish is also reported to have taken place at Nagarote near the western shore of Lake Managua and the scene of the recent terrible slaughter of the insurgent forces. In the skirmish small loss resulted to either side, but the rebels were driven back towards Leon.

BRIEF MENTION.

The parade of striking Baltimore garment orkers was not a glittering succ

The suspended Dime Savings Bank at Wil-imantic, Conn., will probably pay about 60 per cent.

The quarterly statement mill dividends at Fall River indicates that the season has been

The Sherman county bank at Goodland, The Shorman county hank at Goodland, Kan., closed its doors. Assets, #60,000; lia-bilities, #35,000. The Albion paper company, of Holyoke, N. J., failed. Liabilitics Letween #500,000 and #1,000,000.

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the preface of the thirteenth edition of the "Directory of the Iron and Steel Workers of the United States." It shows that in 1894 there were 519 blast furnaces with an annual capacity of 16,371,027 tons. The present edi-tion enumerates 469 furnaces, or just 100 less than in 1892, and 50 less than in 1894. The annual capacity of these furnaces have fa-creased to 17,373,637 tons in 1856, or 2,872, 29 tons more than in 1892 and 1,102,640 tons more than in 1892. The furnace capacity has increased three and a naif times since 1876, when the num ber of furnaces in the country was 763. Thi indicates was improvement in furnace con struction and practice in the last 20 years the business has been concentrated in the hands of comparatively few operators. In 1854 there were 487 completed rolling mills and stoel works. Since that time 41 new establishments have been built and 22 andonee. The number of puddling fur-naces in January, 1896, was 4,408 against 4,715 early in 1894. The highest num-ber of puddling furnaces reported in any edition of the Directory was 5,263 in 1854. In 1892 there were, 5,-180. The most notable abandonment of pud-dling furnaces and in the present edition of puddling furnaces and in the present edition of puddling furnaces and in the present edition of puddling furnaces and in the present edition of single furnaces are reported.

CHANGED HIS CREED.

Rev. Dr. Pelley, an Episcopal Rector, Be-

comes a Roman Catholic.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Pelley, rector of the Episcopal church at New London, Conn, walked into the house of the Paulist Fath-

Episopal church at New London, Comn, walked into the house of the Paulist Fathers, at No. 145 West Fifty-ointh street, New York, three weeks ago and announced that he wanted to become a Roman Catholie. He brought a note from his friend, Father Joynt, of New London, introducing him. The fathers explained to him that to become a Roman Catholie he must renounce the order of divinity, for, being a married man, he could never become a priest in the life time of his wife. Dr. Pelley assented and went into a week's retreat, ander the spiritual charge of Father Charles Fowers and Augustine Hewitt.
After it was ended he accepted the orced of Fins IV, with the additions of the latest confession, needword is congression of his charge of father and have banded by the purchas notified his congregation of his charge of father and have handed in his resignation. There are now three courses for him now to pursue. After study he can become an instructor in some Boman Catholic institution, or he may follow the Bey. Hearry Adams on the lecture platform, or he may take up literary work for the church. Dr. Pelley told the priests that his faith in Episcopal tents had been tried for several years. He had long desired to make the step to Catholiciam. Catholicism

A Big Electric System.

A Big Electric System. A Cleveland syndicate, of which ex-Con-gressman Tom Johnson is the head, is map-ping out an electric system to connect a large number of smaller cities of central Ohio. The prospective lines, which meet with favor, will make over 400 miles of track. The line from Urbana to Dayton, via Springrield, have teen pushed over the point of obtain-ing franchises. A line north, taking in Bellefontaine, Kenton, Tiffin and Sandusky, will be surveyed at ones. will be surveyed at once.

Ballington Booth's Army

Ballington Booth's Army. The new religious movement on simil-lines to the Salvation Army, to be lad Ballington Booth and his wife, may now said to be fairly started. Ballington Boo appeared at his new headquarters in the 1 house, New York, on the 9th, and at on began to get the work of organization end way. A name for the new movement has ne yet been decided upon, and it may be sever days before that is settled. There is all doubt as to what uniform will be adopted

Iowa Republicans.