

BLOW AT THE LORDS.
Significant Action in the British House of Commons.
LONDON, March 14.—Continuing the debate last night in the house of commons on the address to Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, insisted that there could be no injury to Ireland through a temporary suspension of the home rule bill. If he had supposed that the reconstituted ministry would not be accorded its views on the Irish question, he would not be a member of that ministry. (Cheers.)
Home rule, he said, had neither been delayed nor abandoned, but would take its place in the course of sequence as had been arranged prior to Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the Irish party with drawing its support from the government. He was happy to say there were no signs of any such disastrous and miscellaneous event. There could be no mistake in the minds of any one who had read the speech made in the house of lords yesterday by Lord Rosebery that he meant to do all in his power to achieve home rule, besides reducing the house of lords to its proper place as the legislative organ it is now recognized to be in the minds of the English people.
Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite, said that never during his experience in parliament had a more difficult and humiliating task fallen upon a chief secretary for Ireland than the present one, which put him up to try by the strength of his own character as a genuine friend of Ireland to remove the impression created by the halting and ambiguous phrases of Lord Rosebery. Whatever Mr. Morley might say, he declared, Ireland would not trust Lord Rosebery. He (Redmond) repudiated Lord Rosebery's doctrine that an English majority was necessary for the passage of home rule. The theory was insulting and humiliating to Ireland, who, alone, had the right to decide.
If Lord Rosebery's doctrine was right the lords had the power to continue to throw out home rule or any other measure of the commons which might pass. If that right belonged to the house of lords through privilege of birth, then, he declared, Great Britain would ring with the cry for its abolition.
Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said the unionists were satisfied with the admission of the government to their old policy, as it gave a definite issue on which to meet them on all sides. Everybody, he thought, ought to be satisfied except, perhaps, Mr. Labouchere, who was going about like Diogenes with his lantern, looking for an honest friend.
Mr. Labouchere retorted that he cared nothing about the sneers of defecting radicals. His constituents, he said, had given him their mandate and he intended to fulfil it by moving an amendment to the address that the power now enjoyed by persons not elected to parliament through the usual franchise, yet were able to prevent the passage of bills, shall cease. (Cheers.)
Mr. Labouchere said that he was one of the many who were dissatisfied with the manner in which the liberal party had been transferred to its new leader. What, he asked, had they been engaged in throughout the evening, except discussing the words used by Lord Rosebery in the house of lords. Personally, as a supremely simple person (laughter), he gave those words the plain meaning. Therefore, he concurred with Mr. Redmond in saying that the position of home rule had been entirely changed by the remarks of Lord Rosebery Monday (cries of "no! no!"). What, he asked, were the facts? Did he understand that home rule depended upon an English majority in its favor? If that was the fact, why had the time of the last session been wasted over a bill that did not yet have a British majority?
Why, he inquired, should the house of lords be consulted on the question of home rule? Mr. Gladstone had declared that home rule was the absolute right of Ireland without reference to a majority of the united kingdom. For Lord Rosebery to say that home rule could not be granted until it had an English majority was a distinct retrogression of party policy. (Cheers from the Irish benches.) His constituents had given him a positive mandate that if there was no declaration in the queen's speech in favor of home rule, or no distinct announcement that the cabinet meant to fight against the house of lords he must move an amendment to the address, regarding the lords, and why should he hesitate? (Cheers.) There could not possibly be a worse body of men to perform what were the supposed duties of the second chamber, than the present lords. He, for one, was tired of pouring sound radical liquor into a vat with a bung, like Lord Salisbury used to let it off into. (Laughter.)
It was said that object lessons like the lords were required by the country. The radicals had had enough of these object lessons and were now ready to go in and fight to crush the house of lords. (Cheers.) The existing state of things was intolerable. He favored the absolute abolition of the house of lords, but was still ready to accept a paralysis of their veto power. He couldn't for a moment suppose that lords themselves would prefer abolition to being kept like rooks in a rookery simply to sit and caw and complain. (Laughter.)
Mr. Labouchere then moved an amendment to the address that the power now enjoyed by persons who were not elected to parliament by the usual process of the franchise, yet who are able to prevent the passage of bills, shall cease.
Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, opposed the amendment in an impressive speech, taking the ground that a measure of such grave character ought to be taken only after the most serious deliberation.
When the division was taken 147 members voted in favor of the Labouchere amendment and 145 against it. There was much excitement in the lobbies after the announcement of the vote. The division was moved purposely during the dinner hour, when one half of the members were absent. Mr. Labouchere was congratulated on his victory and was chaffingly asked when he would undertake the formation of a ministry. The majority of the ministerialists do not disapprove Mr. Labouchere's victory, but they are perplexed over the government's defeat. In looking up precedents it has been found that the only way of getting rid of an amendment like Mr. Labouchere's is by having the house vote on the address as a whole.
Croker Will Buy a Ranch.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 14.—Richard Croker returned to San Antonio yesterday. He spent a week in the country and has decided to purchase an extensive ranch near that of Mr. Morris and engage in the horse breeding and training business. He will leave here for San Francisco to-day.

BOGUS FAIR?
Imposition at the World's Fair on Would-be Sponters.
CHICAGO, March 14.—Deputy Collector J. E. Ralph, in his official report on the world's fair, says: At the opening of the Irish village, there was one essential thing lacking to make the "Barney Castle" a counterpart of the original structure in Ireland, and that was the "Barney stone." The manager, desirous of making in Venezuela, to such an extent, a stone which has recently been secured a limestone paving block from the streets in the city of Chicago which was placed in the walls of the castle, where it remained during the balance of the fair, and was kiesel by at least 25,000 people, a fee of 30 cents apiece being charged. At the close of the fair the manager of the village desired to take the stone and exhibit it in a store in the city of Chicago, but was informed that he could not do so unless he made a consumption entry on the same and paid the duty. This was done, and on November 24, 1893, I delivered the stone on a duty paid permit. Both the inspector in charge of the village and myself remained in ignorance of the history of the "Barney Stone" until January 23, 1894, believing up to that time that it was imported in case No. 97, serial 4,099. The invoice on which consumption entry was paid read as follows: "One piece of stone from Barney, county Cork, Ireland, value, \$500."
FORTUNE BURIED.
Sensational Story in Connection with the Minneapolis Bank Robbery.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—The Floyd brothers, whose sensational trial has been the talk of Minneapolis for two weeks past and who were found guilty of complicity in the famous steal of Phil Scheig from the Bank of Minneapolis, has been seen at the county jail by a United Press reporter, and in talking of the case made the startling statement that Phil Scheig had \$50,000 buried in the neighborhood of Chicago. From 1888 to 1892 Leu Floyd says Scheig spent about \$50,000, and from 1892 to the time of his capture he did not spend over \$20,000. Scheig placed his total stealings at \$133,277.46, leaving, according to Leu, a balance of \$20,000 to be accounted for. Scheig emphatically denies that he has any money planted and says that he has spent all the money he stole, while Leu adds that when Scheig comes out of Stillwater he will again roll in wealth. The Floyd boys are making the best of their conviction. The taking matters as philosophically as possible. Mrs. Floyd refuses to be separated from them and lies on a cot in the cage room at the county jail, moaning hysterically. It is understood that a strong effort will be made to obtain a new trial for the boys and that other matters concerning Scheig in his past life will be taken up, which will make the trial very sensational.

HOPELESS SAVAGERY.
Bloodthirsty Indians in Venezuela Will Probably Be Extirminated.
WASHINGTON, March 13.—The American consul at Maracaibo reports to the state department that the Motillon Indians, who are noted as the most barbarous people on the American continent, have resumed atrocities on the river Catatumbo, in Venezuela, to such an extent as to drive civilized persons from the rich districts which have recently been settled, and no alternative seems to remain but for the government to inaugurate a war of extermination, showing no quarter without regard to age or sex. However bloodthirsty this method may appear in this enlightened century, it is thought no other will solve the problem. These savages have proven utterly unresponsive to civilization influences, and no recourse is left but to treat them as ordinary beasts of prey. They have occasionally disappeared in the depths of the forests for a year or two only to return with almost incredible fury and destroy the new settlements that had been started in their absence, practicing the most horrible cruelties and leaving no vestige of the pioneer posts except the mutilated bodies of their victims.
A BAD BURGLAR.
Langdon E. Moore Murderously Sensitive About His Reputation.
BOSTON, March 13.—Langdon E. Moore, the notorious ex-burglar and bank robber, who boasted in his memoirs that he had never been guilty of using personal violence, has broken his record in that respect. On Sunday he stabbed J. F. Foster, inflicting a severe if not a serious wound, at their apartments in Roxbury. Moore had been boarding with the Fosters since last November, and had been constantly brooding over certain statements made by detectives in regard to his actions. His talk was turned continually to that subject until it at last became annoying to Foster, and he intimated the fact to Moore in as courteous a way as possible. Then began a series of petty quarrels that ended in the stabbing affray. Moore called Foster into his room and attacked him with a knife, trying to stab him in the throat. Mrs. Foster came to the rescue and pushed Moore into the corridor, locking the door. Moore called out: "I meant to kill you and am sorry I failed," and then ran down stairs and from the house. Moore has not yet been captured.

MONSTER DYNAMITE BOMB.
Taken From a Man Arrested on a Street in New York.
NEW YORK, March 13.—At about 9:30 o'clock a. m. policeman Connors was at St. Nicholas avenue, crossing 129th street, noticed two men acting in a suspicious manner. One of the men carried a bundle under his arm. They were conversing in low tones when Connors made a dart for the man with the bundle and grabbed him by the collar. The other man dashed away in the darkness. The man whom Connors held tried to pass the bundle to the other man before he ran, but was prevented from doing so by the policeman. Connors took his prisoner to the station house where he gave his name as John Kelly, 50 years old, and his address as 583 Grand street.
The bundle was laid upon the sergeant's desk. When the latter unrolled the piece of newspaper he staggered back and nearly fell off his chair with horror. The package contained nine loaded paper dynamite cartridges and three dynamite bombs. The latter were pieces of gas-pipe about three inches in diameter, about a foot and a half long, and were riveted with bolts at the ends. They were bound tightly together by wire, and from the end of which a long fuse protruded.
An expert, after looking at the bombs, declared that they were fully charged and that there was sufficient dynamite in them to blow up a block of houses. He said the fuses had been so arranged that when they were ignited it would have taken them about six minutes to have reached the deadly dynamite. It was said that each of the paper cartridges contained enough dynamite to blow down an ordinary house.

END OF BRAZIL'S WAR.
Rebel Admiral Da Gama Forced to Surrender Unconditionally.
RIO DE JANEIRO, March 14.—The government forces began active operations against the insurgents at noon yesterday, the forty-eight hours' notice given by President Peixoto having expired. The hill-top batteries opened fire at 3 p. m. No reply was made by the insurgents.
The government vessels entered the harbor at 5 o'clock, but did not fire. They were abandoned by the insurgents. The fleet was greeted with cheers from thousands of people on the hill tops and with salutes from all the government forts. The insurgent ships meanwhile hid themselves among the merchant vessels lying in the bay.
Officials Astounded at the Latest News From Brazil.
WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Gresham received a long cipher dispatch from Minister Thompson last night saying that President Peixoto had refused the terms of surrender proposed by Admiral da Gama and that the forts had opened fire on the insurgents with a determination to force them into unconditional surrender.
The final revised translation of the dispatch was given as follows: "The forts loyal to the government commenced firing on the insurgents to-day (Tuesday) at noon. The insurgents have not returned the fire. The government has refused the terms of capitulation offered by da Gama and announces that it will commence firing from the city batteries at 8 o'clock to-day (Wednesday) afternoon."
"The city of Rio is practically deserted." Secretary Gresham and his advisers were literally astounded by the information. Although the dispatch received Monday night from Minister Thompson suffered considerably in transmission, or else in putting them into the cipher at Rio, some was learned from those parts which were decipherable to justify the interpretation placed on them that da Gama had consented to become an exile and deliver up his vessels on the sole condition that the lives of his followers would be spared. It was not for an instant doubted that these terms would prove acceptable to Peixoto, and that he would promptly grant the partial amnesty, which was considered so reasonable.
Officials here were congratulating each other that the troublesome disorder along the Brazilian coast was surely settled, and that commerce would no longer be hampered. At the cabinet meeting every one present expressed satisfaction that the end had been reached. An hour later a messenger from the state department hurried over to the white house with the latest news, which upset all previous calculations.
The officials were appalled, which had been annoyed at the failure of Admiral da Gama to confirm the pleasing news of the day before, had suggested the explanation that he was probably too far down the bay to learn what information was accessible to Minister Thompson in the city, but a influence was expressed that the necessity for maintaining the United States fleet in its present proportions was on the eve of disappearing, and that the next dispatch from the admiral would in all likelihood announce the cessation of hostilities, and he would proceed down the coast to watch Mello. Officials were surprised later by receiving the following dispatch from Admiral Benham, dated March 13: "Notice has been given this government that the bombardment of the insurgent ships and forts commences at high noon, March 13. Insurgent admiral, reported, has taken refuge on board the Portuguese man-of-war. On inquiry I find he is not on board yet."
It is remarkable what a total revulsion of sentiment has been manifested in higher naval circles at headquarters. It is declared that the strength Peixoto gained by securing the election of a civilian president, "to succeed himself will be more than offset by his determination to pursue the insurgents beyond all reasonable limits of modern warfare, and that such intemperate action cannot fail to lead to the dissatisfaction his career had already caused. The prediction is even ventured that Mello's adherents in the southern states of the republic will be increased by recruits from the best classes of citizens, who fear the ascendancy of a military despotism.
If da Gama is actually on the Portuguese vessel, he has not only left his officers and men to their own resources but probably will embolden the government of Portugal, for Peixoto in declining to receive his proffered surrender, has distinctly announced a policy of no quarter, evincing a positive determination not to allow any rebel to escape.
Minister Mendonca's Views.
Mr. Mendonca, the Brazilian minister here, said this morning, speaking of the situation of affairs at Rio, that he did not believe in the refusal of the government to accept da Gama's surrender, upon the terms he had proposed, should excite surprise. "While I have no direct information on the subject," said he, "I believe from my knowledge of the man that President Peixoto has it within his power now to crush the rebellion, and that he intends to do so, and to compel an unconditional surrender of the insurgents. The president is very conservative and would take no step until he was satisfied that the issue of the movement undertaken by him would be successful. He can afford to run no risks in the matter, and it is due to this characteristic of caution that he has heretofore refrained from initiating active hostilities against the forces under da Gama and Mello. The government could not negotiate terms with da Gama upon other basis than that of unconditional surrender, and he would have been in a much better position had he not attempted to dictate terms. By his present attitude he is jeopardizing the lives of many of the brave men under his command.
In answer to the question as to what would probably be the fate of da Gama and his associates in case they refused to accept an unconditional surrender and were afterwards captured, Mr. Mendonca flatly declined to express an opinion, further than to say that he had no doubt that President Peixoto and his government would do what was best for the interests of the country and of the republic."
Post Franki Dead.
VIENNA, March 14.—Ludwig August Franki, the poet, is dead. Franki was 84 years old last month. He was a native of Bohemia, but passed most of his life in Vienna. Among his best known works are: "Adriana Hofer in Sonz," "Don Juan of Austria," "The King of the Magyars," "Rachal," "Grillparzer's Biography," and "Nikolaus Lenau."

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FOR SALE.-House and lot on Centre street, Freeland, house, 32x32, lot 15x25. For further particulars apply at this office.
FOR SALE.-One lot on west side of Washington street, between South and Luzerne streets. For further particulars apply to T. A. Buckley, Freeland.

DEMANDED HIS RIGHTS.
An American Citizen Released From Military Duty in Germany.
(Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.)
BERLIN, March 13.—The United States embassy here announced successfully the release of Siegfried Apt, an American citizen, from the clutches of German militarism. Apt emigrated from Germany to the United States when he was 14 years old. He was naturalized and eight years later returned to Berlin. He had hardly set his foot in the city before he was summoned to the recruiting station, from which he was taken to the barracks and drilled. He protested repeatedly against the right of the military authorities to impress him into the service, but for some time his protests were not heeded. Eventually he was allowed to draw up a statement and send it to the United States embassy. An ambassador Rumpson at once lodged a demand at the foreign office for his immediate release. The next day Apt was a free man in citizen's clothes.

BRIGGS' GHOST.
The Ugly Subject Comes Up at the Presbytery Meeting.
NEW YORK, March 14.—The calm which attended the monthly meeting of the New York presbytery was considerably disturbed by the introduction of the Briggs issue. It came up when four young men presented themselves to the presbytery and asked its care until they entered the ministry. Dr. G. L. Shearer wanted to know if the young men were attending any seminary not recommended by the general assembly. Dr. John Hall said he did not think it was right to be too exacting, inasmuch as these young men had, no doubt, entered the seminaries in which they studied before any differences arose. In the spirit of peace, he asked that the young men be admitted to the general assembly. It was found that two of the men were seniors in the Union seminary and one was a junior. They were admitted by a big majority.
HUTCHINSON'S HAZERS.
Twenty Guilty Students Suspended From Swarthmore College.
PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Twenty students of Swarthmore college appeared before a meeting of the faculty and pleaded guilty of participating in the hazing of John W. Hutchinson, Jr., the young New York lawyer, whose visit to the college last week resulted in the total wreck of his health and the loss of half his moustache. The faculty, after considering the subject, decided to suspend each of the 20 students for 30 days, during which time they will not be allowed to enter the borough of Swarthmore and will be held strictly responsible for the class work done during their absence. The names of the suspended students were withheld from the public.

YOUNG WEBSTER FOUND.
Where His Mother Declines to Tell Probably a Romantic Escapade.
NEW YORK, March 13.—A Paris cablegram says: Mrs. Theodore Conklin, the mother of Edward Webster, the missing American schoolboy, says that her son has been found, where, she declared, she could not tell, but said he was not in America. "I feel that there is nothing in his disappearance which will do him harm. I shall see him in a few days," she said.
The news of the discovery of the whereabouts of young Webster has also been announced by the consul to the American embassy. It is believed that when the theory of young Webster's disappearance is told it will be found to be full of romance.

MORE OF THE PRATTS' DOMESTIC TROUBLES.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—Charles R. Pratt, of this city, has brought action for divorce against his wife, M. Gertrude Hall-Pratt, whom he charges with numerous acts of infidelity at different periods, from October last to date. This is another step in the troubles arising out of Pratt's marriage, which include divorce proceedings, cross suits and a couple of \$20,000 libel suits against the register of this city. "John Doe" is named as co-respondent, but this is known to be a veil for the name of a well known gentleman.
Were Only "Playin' Injun."
CAMDEN, N. J., March 14.—James Dugan, Thomas Brown and James Eldridge, the three boys who tied little Charley Berry to a stake and started a fire at his feet, are held to await their victim's recovery. Berry is improving, but is seriously burned. The doctors are trying to ward off the necessity of amputating his legs. The boys under arrest tearfully exclaimed in court that they were only "playin' Injun." They will be arraigned again to-morrow.
Baptized in Ice-Water.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 13.—Three thousand people gathered upon the banks of Spring creek, about three miles west of the city, to witness the unusual spectacle of an open-air baptism of sixty-four persons in the month of March. The ceremony was the sequel to a great revival service which has been in progress for the past nine weeks under the leadership of Rev. James Thomas, of Quincy, at the Union Baptist church, a colored organization.
Fired Canada's First Locomotive.
NORTHPORT, L. I., March 14.—Joseph Whitehead, who died Monday at Clinton, Huron county, Canada, was a member of parliament and one of the oldest railroad contractors in Canada. He built the Buffalo & Lake Huron railroad. He began life as a fireman under Stevenson, the inventor. He acted as fireman on the first engine, "The Badger," built in Canada, and as engineer, he took the first engine into Manitoba. He leaves property worth \$20,000.

TURNED AT THE STAKE.
Boys Torture a Companion While Playing Indians.
CAMDEN, N. J., March 13.—A number of boys playing "Indians" on a lot at Spring creek, in the suburbs of this city, tortured a companion, Gard a baby, aged 14, to a stake and laid a fire around him; his clothes were burned from his body, and the other boys became frightened and ran away. Young Benny was rescued by a colored man passing by, who heard the lad's cries and hurried him to his home. It is said he is fatally burned.

QUEER PROCEEDINGS.
GANNAGUE, Ont., March 14.—Rev. Father O'Gorman, Roman Catholic priest of this place, refused to allow the body of an old Irish man to be brought into his church because the undertaker, Colonel McKerrie, was a Protestant. The result was that the funeral took place without any religious ceremony.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
Money and Stocks.
NEW YORK, March 14.—Money on call easy 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent. Stock exchange 4 1/2 to 4 7/8. Government bonds firmer. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds higher.
Both the volume of business and the fluctuations at the stock exchange have been devoid of significance. The undercurrent of speculation, however, continues strong and the early sentiment has been well maintained. The leading railroads and industrials are receiving good support.
Produce Market.
NEW YORK, March 13.—Wheat closed easy, dull, steady. May 62 1/2-63 1/2; July, 64 1/2-65 1/2; Dec., 66 1/2-67 1/2. Corn—Dull, steady. May, 43 1/4. Oats—Dull, steady. May, 30 1/2-31. Butter—Fairly active, firm. State dairy, new, 12a15; old, 11a16; western dairy, new, 12a15; old, 11a16; state creamery, new, 22; Penn., 22; western do, new, 16a22; do factory, 19a15; old, 16a14; imitation creamery, 12a17. Cheese—Fair, demand, firm. Stat large, 9 1/2-10 1/2; do. fancy, 11-12a12 1/2; small, 10-12a13; part skims, 8 1/2-10a; egg skims, 11-14a. Eggs—Quiet, lower Penn., 16a16 1/2.

CIRCLED AROUND THE SHIP.
Steamer Castilian Prince Narrowly Escapes From Waterspouts.
NEW YORK, March 13.—Capt. Conill, of the British steamship Castilian Prince, just arrived from Havana, states that on March 9, while off Cape Hatteras, three large waterspouts appeared, passing very close to the vessel. "I never was so near one before," he said. "The one which passed nearest to the vessel made a beautiful appearance, looking like two large funnels, one inverted under the other; or, rather, like a large hour-glass reaching from the sky to the ocean, and approached us so closely that I feared it would burst over the vessel and crush us with the immense weight of water it contained, but fortunately the wind caused it to retreat completely around us. It finally broke about a quarter of a mile astern of us, the water falling with tremendous force and churning the sea into a foam for a considerable distance. The others passed away from the vessel at a distance and we were greatly relieved when we saw the last of them."
Testing a New Small Arm.
NEWPORT, R. I., March 13.—The board having in charge the development of a small arm for the navy, and which has been in session here, has temporarily adjourned, having, it is believed, fixed a charge for the new .324-inch rifle barrel now under test. A report of the tests made here during the week has been forwarded to the secretary of the navy. Charges of from 80 to 89 grains were tried with a nickel jacketed bullet of 135 grains. A velocity as high as 2,600 feet per second was secured, while the powers of penetration were equally successful. Fifty-one thicknesses of 7.5 pine stock were penetrated, as were also 19 inches of dry oak. Steel plates, such as torpedo boats and other light structures are built of, were easily pierced.

National Republican League.
CHICAGO, March 13.—The official call for the annual convention of the National Republican League has been issued from the national headquarters in this city. The convention will be held at Denver June 28, and will continue several days. The date had been originally set for May, but the Denver people desired it postponed until the latter part of June in order that it might coincide with the session of the fourth of July to allow the delegates to join in a monster celebration of the nation's birthday. President Tracy and Secretary Humphrey have just completed a poll of the national league committee, which was favorable to this change.

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Croker Will Buy a Ranch.
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NEW YORK, March 13.—Wheat closed easy, dull, steady. May 62 1/2-63 1/2; July, 64 1/2-65 1/2; Dec., 66 1/2-67 1/2. Corn—Dull, steady. May, 43 1/4. Oats—Dull, steady. May, 30 1/2-31. Butter—Fairly active, firm. State dairy, new, 12a15; old, 11a16; western dairy, new, 12a15; old, 11a16; state creamery, new, 22; Penn., 22; western do, new, 16a22; do factory, 19a15; old, 16a14; imitation creamery, 12a17. Cheese—Fair, demand, firm. Stat large, 9 1/2-10 1/2; do. fancy, 11-12a12 1/2; small, 10-12a13; part skims, 8 1/2-10a; egg skims, 11-14a. Eggs—Quiet, lower Penn., 16a16 1/2.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
Money and Stocks.
NEW YORK, March 14.—Money on call easy 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent. Stock exchange 4 1/2 to 4 7/8. Government bonds firmer. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds higher.
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