THE TARIFF BILL.

Principal Changes in the Wilson Measure

Made by Senators. WASHINGTON, March 10.-The tariff bill as amended has been reported to the senate finance committee and given to the public. It represents the deliberations of five weeks. The chief changes in the bill by the senate committee are in the sugar, whisky, iron and lead, the duty on the first two being advanced and the last two being taken off the free list and put on the dutiable list. The smart advance in sugar, it is charged, accounts for the smart advance in the market on Tues-

The time for the bill to go into effect, save in a few specific instances, is extended from June 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894. There will be more changes before the bill gets through the senate, and more when it gets into conference, but there is good reason to believe that the bill as it stands now will become

law without many changes. The bill may possibly be reported to the senate by Saturday and debate begun some time next week, but it will not pass the senate before June 1, if then. The income tax feature is left in the bill.

The New Amendments. The changes and comparisons with the bill as it came from the house fol-

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton. (Wilson bill free.)

Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferro silicon, 22% per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 20 per cent)

All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more advanced than pig fron and less finished than iron in bars, 25 percent, ad valorem. (Wilson bill 22% per cent.) Bar iron, rolled or hammered round iron, in colls or rods and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 28 per cent ad valorem-

(Wilson bill 25 per cent.)
Beams, girders, joists and all other shapes of fron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 30 per cent)

Boiler or other plate or steel, except saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, shared or unshared. and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 20 per cent.)

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.) Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, 30 per cent.

ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.) Railway bars made of iron or steel and rail-way bars made in part of steel, rails and punched iron or steel flat rails, 22% per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 20 per cent.)

Coal, bituminous and shale, 40 cents per ton: coal or slack or culm, 15 cents per ton; coke, 15 per cent, ad valorem. In paragraph 118 the proviso that the re-duction provided for as to sheets of iron or steel thinner than No. 25 wire gauge shall take

effect on October 1, 1894, is stricken out, as is also a like proviso in paragraph 121 relating to tin plates, terne plates and taggers' tin. Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues or stays of wrought iron or steel, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.) Cast-iron pipe of every description, 20 per

cent (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.) In paragraph 138 shaers and scissors are add ed to the list of articles on which a duty of 45 per cent. is levied. Wood, screws, 30 per cent. (Wilson bill, 35). Gold and silver leaf, 30 per cent. (Wilson

bill, 35.1 On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other or of worsted, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 40 per cent.)

The provision in the Wilson bill to the effect that "on all rates of duty the woolen schedule, except in carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 per cent, ad valorem, to take effect July 1. 1806, and thereafter of a like amount on July 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 respectively," is

Lead Ore. Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound. Provided, That sliver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of I cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry.

Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 30 per cent.

ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.) Manufactured articles or wares, not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any metal and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 30 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per cent)

In the internal revenue section is a new provision directing the president to immediately notify the Hawaiian government that the United States will terminate in twelve months the treaty with Hawaii made in 1875. No change is made in the rates fixed by the

Wilson bill on imported tobacco Wool and Manufactures of Wool. Paragraph 279-"On wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, in the form of roving, roping or tops," the Wilson bill is changed so as to make only one rate of 25 per cent ad valorem.

A like change is made in the paragraph relating to woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals, and the whole put at 30 per cent ad valorem.

On woolen or worsted cloths, shawis, knit fabrics, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 40 per The paragraph relating to blankets, hats of

wool, and flannels for underwear and felts for paper-making and printing machines is changed so as to make only one classification where the valuation is more than 30 cents per pound and the duty for all is left at 30 per cent. ad valorem. On women's and children's dress goods, coat

linings, Italian cloth, bunting and goods of similar description not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent. ad valorem. On clothing, ready made, and articles of wear

ing apparel of every description, felts not woven and plushes and other pile fabrics and imitations of fur, 40 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

Sugar Schedule.

The portion of the bill repealing the sugar bounty is left intact and the following provision

is inserted: "All sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane Julce or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above 80 degrees shall pay a duty of 1 cent per pound, and for every ad-ditional degree or fraction or degree above 80 and not above 90 degrees shown by the polariscope shall pay 1-100 of a cent per pound additional and above 90 and not above 96 degrees for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test shall pay a duty of 2:100 of a cent per pound additional, and above 96 degrees by polariscope test shall day a duty of 1 4-10 cents per pound; molasses testing not above 56 degress by the polariscop shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon: testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of 4

cents per gallon. No other changes are made Undecorated china, porcelsin and crockery are increased from 35 to 40 per cent, and decograted china, porcelain, ornaments, etc., are increased from 40 to 45 per cent.

Plain brick is increased from 20 to 25 per Plain green and colored, molded or pressed, and flint and lime glassware, including bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered), whether filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent.

ad valorem. (Wilson bill 30 per cent.) All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered or looking glass plates, 40 per cent ad valorem. &Wilson bill 35 per cent.)

All glass bottles, decanters or other vessels. or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not especially provided for in this act, includ-

ing porcelain or opal glassware, 50 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per cent.) Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches. square, 1% cents per pound (Wilson bill I cent). Above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 14 cents per pound (Wilson bill 11/4 cents.) Above that and not exceeding 24 by 38 inches square, 1% cents per pound (Wilson bill, 1% cents). All above that 1% cents per pound. (Wilson bill, 1%.) In the stone schedule the only change is that

of grindstones from \$1.75 per ton to 10 per cent. ad valorem. Roofing states increased from 19 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Income Tax Remains. The income tax section retains the rate of 2 per cent on the amount of income over \$4,000, as prescribed in the Wilson bill. The classes of income are broadened by adding to rents, profits, salaries, etc., the words "or from any source whatever." The persons to whom the tax applies are: "Every citizen of the United States and every person residing therein."

Banks, Trusts and Insurance Companies. The order in which banks, trusts and insurance companies are taxed is somewhat changed all of these institutions being included under general heads instead of seper-

In taxing salaries of employes of corporations the house bill makes it the duty of the corporations to pay the tax of their employes and then deduct it from their salaries. The senate bill relieves corporations from becoming the taxpayers for its employes and com-pels the latter to make direct payments to the

The time when returns on income taxes are made is changed from the first "day" of March to the first "Monday" of March. The entire section requiring private corporations to notify revenue collectors of all divi-dends, profits, etc., declared is stricken out.

es not relieve the corporations from the tax, but does away with the burden of notifying the collector every time dividends or profits are divided. Cards and Cigarettes. It makes a tax of 2 cents on every pack of

playing cards, similar to the provisions in the Wilson bill; a tax on all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes weighing over three pounds per 1,000 to per 1,000. Paper eigarettes weighing less than three pounds per 1,000 pay \$1 per 1,000 and of those wrapped in tobacco 50 ceuts per 1,000

Whisky Tax Increased. The sections governing the tax on spirits are new throughout, and are a substitute for the house section stricken out. A tariff of \$1.10 is imposed and the bonded period is extended from three to eight years. Collectors of internal revenue are made the

officers in charge of the collection of income taxes instead of the deputy collectors, as provided in the Wilson bill. The right of appeal against imposition of unjust taxes is retained, but the final decision rests with the secretary of the treasury, as provided in the house bill. Changes in the Free List.

The free list is not so much changed as had been supposed it would be, and the articles taken from it are far more numerous than the additions. The date when the free list shall go into effect is changed from June 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894. Apples of all kinds are stricken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list, as are also beef, mutton and pork, and bone charcoal, suitable for use in decolorizing sugar. Bituminous coal, shale, coal slack and coke are transferred to the dutiable list, leaving anthracite coal on the free list. Cocoa fiber is made dutiable. Diamonds and other precious stones lough or uncut are added to the free list. Floor matting is made dutiable. Dates, cocoanuts, Brazil nuts and peanuts are also taken from the free list, Cod oil is made free of duty. Iron ore is taken from the free list, and also olives and orchids, azaleas and palms and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers. Double and twisted silk or silk advanced in manufacturing any way is to pay a duty. Sugars are to be moved to the dutiable list. There is a touch of reciprocity in a proviso attached to the paragraph admitting plows, harrows, harvesters and other agricult ural implements free, the proviso being to the effect that all the articles mentioned in this paragraph "when imported from any country which lays an import duty on like articles com-ing from the United States shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this

# A JEALOUS HOOSIER.

He Kills His Wife in Cold Blood and Pro-

cerds to Commit Suicide. LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 10 .-Wednesday morning the dead body of Philip Petrie, of this city, was found on the Wabash railroad track in this city. His head was completely severed from his body and lay a few feet away, indicating suicide. He had quarreled with his wife and as she was supposed to be in the country his body was taken to the undertakers and a telegram was sent her.

Thursday morning in putting crape upon the door of Petrie's dwelling the undertaker noticed a peculiar odor and made an investigation. In a room which showed the marks of a violent struggle was found the body of Petrie's wife. Marks on her throat indicated that she had been strangled and it was apparent that the woman had been dead about five days. She was last seen by the neighbors Sunday. Near the body lay a piece of paper on which Petrie had written the following, showing that jealousy had prompted the act:

"I, Philip Petrie, am 45 years and 4 months She has done all the disgrace she can make me. She not make more. She promised Good Foust to marry him as soon as him and wife get divorce. I am no good in her eyes. She had me arrested four times. She had no rest, so I thought I'd give her rest My wife can bring no more disgrace upon me. Bury us together. The children shall divide everything we have. Write to Onward and tell my children they can have everything coming to me from the old country. She was never satisfied. She wanted some one else to love her. I hope I will meet you all in Heaven."

# WAR AT EAGLE ENDED.

Strikers Confer with Authorities and Will Probably Resume Work.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 10 .- By request of a committee from the United Mine Laborers, the organization to which all the strikers belong, a conference was held at Eagle between representatives of the strikers and the military and civil authorities. The miners will probably resume. The operators all say that resumption must be at a peduction. Company K, from this city, has returned. Affairs are now regarded as settled so far as riots are concerned.

# STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

Two Women at Birmingham, Ala., Injured on a Railroad Track.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 10.-News reached here that a south bound passenger train on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, 1 mile south of Talleda, ran down a buggy occupied by Mrs. G. W. Andreas and Mrs. Strong. Mrs. Strong was injured internally and will die. Mrs. Andreas was seriously injured. The horse was instantly killed and the buggy smashed to pieces.

THE PENSION BILL. Discussion Over the Appropriation Meas

ure in the House. On the 5th Mr. Hepburn (rep., Ia.) in his argument declared that the late confederate states contributed not one dollar to the payment of pensions. Of the \$150,000,000 internal revenue taxes the south pays less than \$ 9,000,of the \$177,000,000 customs receipts the south pays \$4,000,000; of the miscellaneous receipts less than \$2,000,000. "So that," said he, addressing the southern members, "you contribute less than \$15,000,000 to the revenue of the government. How do you get that back? Nine millions return as sugar bouhty, \$5,000,000 pensions and \$5,000,000 as a deficit postal receipts. You, therefore, receive back \$3,000,000 more than you contribute. You contribute not a cent to northern pensions. What difference does it make to you what we do with our own money?" He denied that there was any great number of fraudulent pensions.

Mr. Enloe (dem., Tenn.) said there is always one great difficulty in discussing the pension question. A large amount of money is in-volved, a large number of votes are involved, consequently there is strong temptation for the demagogue to exercise his calling. Because the democratic administration sought to strike from the pension rolls those who are entitled neither to the government's gratitude nor its bounty the republicans assail the president, secretary of the interior and Comissioner Lochren. As an evidence of the existence of fraud Mr. Enloe said there have been 170 convictions of pension claim agents for manufacturing testimony in pension cases. Mr. Enloe had read a letter from Commissioner Lochren under date of March 5, 1894, saying that there were between 8,000 and 10,000 pension cases at present under investigation where there was a strong presumptive evidence of

On the 6th Mr. Sickles (dem., N. Y.) read an extract from Mr. Cleveland's letter of accentance of the presidential nomination, saying that the debt due the defenders of the union should be ungrudgingly discharged. that pledge to the soldiers the demo cratic party stood and won the polit ical victory. The pension system manded the approval of all parties and all sections. Justice to the union soldier was the one thing upon which all were united. He was not able to agree with the commissioner of pensions either in his interpretation of the law or his manner of treating the legislation of con-gress. The commissioner has characterized the act of December 23, 1893, in which congress declared a pension to be a "vested right" as "inaccurate and inappropriate." That was not a decorous way of treating an act of congress, and his superior officer should have returned it to him with the admonition to treat congress with more respect. Besides, he continued, Commissioner Lochren was as efective in his law as in his manner. He only had to go to his law dictionary to find what was a right and what a vested right. A right was well-founded claim, a vested right a right to present enjoyment. The pension was a vested right conferred by law. Yet an army of 12,000 men had been deprived of that enjoyment by

an official of the government. Mr. Millikin (rep., Me.) made a brief speech in favor of liberality in pensions, and was fol-

owed by Mr. Grosvenor (rep., O.). The charge that there was wholesale fraud in the pension rolls Mr. Grosvenor stamped as false and malicious. If the president had gone to Illinois and had selected the hero of Fort Henry, a democrat of education and training before Mr. Cleveland knew the difference between democracy and humbug, as secretary of the interior, no such trouble as confronted the democracy would have occurred. There was more fraud in the custom house in New York in a single year than in all the pension cases that have ever come before the pension bureau; there were more illegal moonne stills, ten to one, in the United States than dishonest soldiers on the pension roll.

Mr. Coombs (dem., N. Y.) took the republic ans to task for the constant attempts to make political capital out of the pension business and the unjust charges of hostility to the system upon the part of the southern representatives. The southern members, he said, had quietly acquiesced in the demands for pen-

Mr. Blair (rep., N. H.) said that the cry that the pension roll was a roll of dishonor tainted with fraud had long been heard in the land. far back as 1881, in order to get at the fraudulent pensions, the entire roll was published. It was examined in every community, and, as far as he knew, not a single solltary case of fraud was developed.

Mr. Mahon (rep., Pa.) declared that he did not believe the commissioner of pensions (Mr. Lochren), who was a brave soldier, would have pursued his policy toward the veterans had he not been forced to do so at the dictation of the

On the 7th Mr. Springer (dem., Ill., took the floor in defense of the policy of the pension bill. He wanted to know why Illinois, having more population than Ohio, had but 68,000 pensioners, receiving \$11.019,000, while Ohio had 102,981 pensioners, receiving \$17,326,000 In Indiana \$900,000 was distributed to the congressional district, in Ohio 1855,000, while in Illinois but \$500,00 was distributed to the district. He attributed this state of affairs to the fact that the pension office had been made a political machine by the republican party. Illinois was certain for the republican party, while Indiana and Ohio were doubtful. The pension cases were settled in the doubtful states, while those from the solid states were pigeon-holed. Mr. Marsh (rep., Ill.) explained this discrimination by pointing out that in Kansas, which sent but fifteen regiments into the field, there were 42,000 pensioners. The old soldiers from Illinois had moved west to Kansas and other

Mr. O'Nefl (dem., Mass.) warned the republicans that they were in a poor business when they saw fit to discredit Gen. Black and Commissioner Lochren in the eyes of the old soldiers. Neither could they discredit the president with the American people. They had absolute faith in his honesty, his pluck and his

Mr. Henderson (rep., Ia.) had been pained beyond measure, he said, to find that upon a theme which ought to inspire every patriotic heart this house was as divided as if it was a war measure. Gen. Black, who deserved every generous word that had been spoken concern ing him, had stood here with a bouquet of rhetoric for the soldler in one hand and a dagger to strike him to the soul in the other. 'Oh, my country! He who wore stars upon his shoulders in the cause of the union can do more harm to his comrades than all those who fought under the confederate flag. Mark the contrast presented by that other distinguished soldier, Gen. Sickles. who, fearing not the thunder of the executive or the cruel heel of patronage, stands for the soldiers with whom he fought. Scars are honorable, but they must not be used as a cloak from behind which to strike equally honorable men. This debate shall not close without my crying: Shame, shame, at the soldier who sought to discredit his comrades in arms."

Mr. Grow (rep., Pa.) offered an amendment providing that no pension on account of dis-ability in the service should be less than \$12 per month. With this amendment as a text he made a brief speech. The bill was then reported to the house and passed without divi-

Over 600,000 acres of the Round Val ley Indian reservation in Mendocino county, Cal., will be sold at the San Francisco land office April 10.

An English woman has employed thirty-five poor Irish women since 1885 in making a copy of an old piece of Bayeux tapestry.

VIOLETS for outdoor wear and sweet peas tied with long streamers of pink ribbon for indoors are the accepted floral adornments.

Moscow is said to have 1.706 "big bells," the smallest of which weighs 5,000 pounds, and the largest 443,772.

THE Canadian Pacific railway report were \$7,946,000, a decrease of \$678,000. | from heart disease.

TRADE REVIEW.

Dun and Bradstreet Say Business Is Improving. NEW YORK, March 12 .- R. G. Dun &

Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Evidences of present improvement in business multiply, but confidence in future im-provement does not seem to increase. There more business and a larger production by industries, for the season has arrived when greater activity is necessary if dealers' stocks are to be replenished, and those who cannot make calculations beyond a few months are the re anxious to crowd as much trade as they

safely can into those months. "In some branches of distribution, however, there are indications of a diminishing demand for goods and the evident preference for mediam and low-priced articles, with the known re-duction in wages and family expenditures, leads many to feel somewhat less confident that business will soon recover its former volume. Undertakings reaching beyond a short time are not made with greater freedom and in spite of a larger present demand prices of manufactured goods tend downward. "The most gain is in iron and steel manufacture. The output of pig iron increased 10

per cent, though it is still 37.8 per cent, less than a year ago. "Shipments of boots and shoes from the east are 14.8 per cent smaller than a year ago for the same weeks, and purchases are still mainly

of medium or low-priced goods. "In textile manufactures and dry goods there are increased activity and replenishment of stocks, as is natural at this season. But the demand thus far falls much short of expectations and its character indicates great economy in consumption. In woolens also manufacturers are increasing production mainly in a tentative

way, or on orders which are little more than sufficient to test the market. "Breadstuffs and olis have been stronger, provisions weaker and cotton hesitates. Wheat advanced half a cent and corn rose nearly a Lard and hogs both declined, neverthless. Sales of cotton were larger at first with some decline, which was afterwards recovered "The recovery in the price of bar silver which fell to 27d but recovered to 27.31d, has affected prices. The volume of domestic trade shown by clearings decreases for the week only 17.4 per cent outside New York and 319 per cent. here compared with last year. In foreign trade changes are also for the better, exports having been large, and for four weeks 14 per cent larger than last year, while the decrease in

imports for February was 37 per cent. "Failures are growing less important and somewhat fewer also. For the week ending March 8 the habilities thus far reported were only \$2,937,832, and for four weeks in February \$14,886,091, of which \$6,732,615 were of manufacturing and \$7,697,127 of trading concerns The number of failures during the last week have been 248 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 60 in Canada, against 32 last year.

Bradstreet's says: 'The comparatively less favorable report as to the volume of sales and distribution of general merchandise emphasized last week remains, with some exceptions, practi-cally unchanged. Bright and warmer weather has stimulated retail lines at a number of cities. Eastern shoe manufacturers report a slightly improved demand, and at a number of larger distributing centers jobbers in groceries, dry goods, hardware, hats, shoes and millinery report a steadily maintained inquiry, yet, with exceptions, numerous orders

for small amounts for immediate wants contins

the rule.

"While wheat, Indian corn and oats advanced Me, Ic and Mc in price respectively this week, and cotton and sugar remained unchanged, domestic fleeces have again been shaded, cutting Australian wools out of the market so far as competition as to price is concerned. Pig and shaped iron, steel billets, and rails and iron ore have also been shaded again in some instances, making new low records, and pork has gone off 25 cents and lard 15. Chicago advises that loans of national banks there have increased \$2,000,-000 and total deposits \$13,000,000 since Decem-

"Favorable trade conditions center at Chicago and St. Louis, the former reporting the best week's sale of dry goods for months, bringing the total for the year into favorable comparison with that in the like portion of last year. Jobbers in hats, millipery and dry goods at St. Louis also report continued improvement, with a favorable comparison thus far during the year with last year. Milwaukee bankers report increased demand for accommodation and other evidences of improvement in trade, while at St Paul spring trade, although moderate, is in full swing. Kansas City and Omaha make reports which suggest a strong underlying demand. At Cincinnati manufacturers do not report an improvement, although some jobbers do. A fair trade is experienced in a few lines at Cleveland, although a better outlook in manufacturing lines is anunced at Louisville, Detroit and Indianap. olis. There is more inquiry for lumber at Minneapolis, and the production of flour is increas-Increased activity is also reported from

Duluth and Portland, Ore. "Gross earnings of eighty-three railroads in February reported to Bradstreet's show a loss of 12 6 per cent compared with February, 1893, that being a little greater than in January. when it was 12.4 per cent, less than in that month the year before. Southern and southwestern roads present heavier proportionate losses, the granger lines doing better than in

DOUBTFUL TITLES. Thousands of Acres In Upper Michigan Involved.

WASHINGTON, March 12 - Commissioner Lamoreux of the general land office, after examining into the question of approvals of land grants in the upper peminsula of Michigan to the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship Canal company, has decided that nearly 69,000 acres of land were erroneously approved to that company in 1868. These lands were listed as "mineral" prior to the act making the grant to the company. As the granting act expressly excluded from its terms lands which had formerly been classed as ".mineral," Commissioner Lamoreux holds that the approval was without authority of law. He recommends to Secretary Smith that suit be instituted to set aside the title of the company.

Phil Armour's Generosity. SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.-It is learned that Philip D. Armour will give \$500,000 to the San Francisco public schools for the establishment of a manusi training school for boys. The only condition Mr. Armour makes is that the school shall be carried on under the school department and shall be open to any one eligible to the public schools. This generous endowment of a trade school is intended by Mr. Armour to serve as a memorial of his success in California in the pioneer days when he made money, which served as the nucleus of his fortune.

Women Will Stump Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12 .- Mrs. Laura M. Johns and her associate managers of the equal suffrage campaign have planned to hold two-day meetings in each of the 105 counties in the state commencing May 4. Among the speakers will be Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Johns, Carrie Lane Chapman and other | and other stock were burned. leading woman's rights leaders.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 12.-Prof. Emil Baur, a well-known horticulturist, was found dead in a woodshed for 1893 shows that the net earnings Thursday afternoon. Death resulted PASSED THE PENSION BILL.

The House Votes \$151,000,000 for Vet-

erans of the War. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- After five days of debate the pension appropriation bill carrying \$151,000,000 was passed Wednesday afternoon without a division. Throughout the debate there had been no criticism of the amount carried by the bill, debate being on the one hand confined an assault on the manner in to which the present commissioner of pensions had administered the office and his alleged unauthorized suspension of pensions, and on the other to a defense of the attempt of the commissioner to purge the rolls of those who were not entitled to a place upon them.

All the amendments to the bill, save one, that of Mr. Pickler, to make the reports of the examining surgeons open to the inspection of the applicant or his attorneys, were defeated. They all fell under points of order that they were not germane. The one which attracted most attention was that of Mr. Enloe, to repeal a portion of the provision included in the act of last December to prevent the suspension of any pension, except on thirty days' notice, so as to permit the suspension in case of prima facie evidence that the pensioner had procured his pension by forgery, perjury or other palpable fraud. This amendment was offered at the suggestion of Commissioner Lochren himself, who, under the opinion of the attorney gencral, declared that if the act of last December stood over \$500,000 would have to be paid ont to suspended pensioners who were proved beyond all question not to be longer entitled to the pensions they had been drawing. Mr. Outhwaite, the chairman ef the committee of the whole, however, ruled the amendment out on Mr. Martin's point of order that it was not germane.

### BLANCHARD FOR SENATOR.

He Is to Succeed White as One of Louisiana's Representatives.

NEW, ORLEANS, March 9. - Congressman Blanchard has been appointed United States senator to succeed Justice White, whose resignation takes effect March 12.

[Newton Crain Blanchard, of Shreveport, was born in Rapides parish, La., January 24, 1849. He entered the law department of the University of Louisiana in the winter of 1869, graduating the following year with the degree of bachelor of laws. In 1876 he became chairman of the democratic committee of Caddo parish and was representative from that parish in the state stitutional convention of 1879, serving as chairman of the committee on federal relations. He has held high military positions on the staffs of Gov. Wiltz and Gov. McEnery and represented Louisiana on the board of trustees of the University of the South at Sewance, Tenn. He has served in six congresses, beginning his term as representative in the Forty-seventh congress.]

#### BIG LAND SLIDE.

Coal Train in Pennsylvania Hurled Into

the Beaver River. PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9.-While engine 277 and five coke cars on the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula branch of the Fort Wayne road, was here, at 3 o'clock a. m., a heavy landslide came down the hill and George Jones and Brakeman Thomas Reed. The slide covered the tracks with hundreds of tons of earth and delayed traffic several hours.

# SOUGHT DEATH TOGETHER.

San Francisco Couple Found Dying in ; Room from Poison.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.-Dr- J. J. Leek, a well-known dentist, and Miss Alice Aldersley, of Napa, have been lying at the city hospital at the point of death. Tuesday morning they were found in Leek's room, with the gas turned on and both black in the face from asphyxiation. Physicians pronounced them suffering from narcotic poison. Miss Aldersley died at 1 o'clock a. m. Dr. Leek is in a precarious condition. There is much mystery surrounding the case, but there is little doubt that poison was taken by both with suicidal intent.

# KILLED AND ROBBED.

Another Victim of an Assassin Near Jef-

fersonville, Ind. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 0 .-William Bowman was murdered by highwaymen Tuesday night near St. Joseph's Hill, 15 miles from here. It is thought Bowman was robbed and 100,000 shares changed hands, and during these afterward shot. Bowman was in the city Tuesday and assisted in ferreting out the assassin of Geer. He was to 92 After another upward spurt the price known to have considerable money on seemed to settle about 93. The excitehis person. He left for St Joseph's
Hill on business in his buggy via New
Albany, and it was between these points that his body was found on the road with a wound in the abdomen and his pockets rifled. There is no clew.

# A KANSAS BANK ROBBED.

Burglars Get \$1,500, But Fall to Open the Chest Containing \$10,000.

PLEASANTON, Kan., March 9 .- The Bank of Pleasanton was burglarized Tuesday night. The combination of the vault door was blown out. When the safe was opened it was found that about \$1,500 had been taken. The safe was cracked with dynamite, but the burglars failed to open the chest in the safe which contained about \$10,000. All the private boxes were rifled and \$600 worth of stamps taken from Postmaster Holmes' box.

Farmer Cremated in His Barn. COLDWATER, Mich., March 9.-N. S. Nixon, a Batavia township farmer, was cremated Wednesday morning in the ruins of his big grain barn. It was not until the building was nearly wind Tuesday evening. During a comburned to the ground that Mr. Nixon parative calm a whirlwind of large size was missed. Forty sheep, four horses descended at the steel works of the

To Reclaim the Kearsarge.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- In the senate a till was passed appropriating \$45,000 for reclaiming the warship Kearsarge, provided that not more than \$10,000 shall be expended if the attempt prove a failure.

HE LIED ABOUT IT.

Dexter (Mich.) Bank's Assistant The Cashler Owns Up to Robbery.

DEXTER, Mich., March 8 .- O. C. Gregory, assistant cashier of the Dexter savings bank, has confessed to Detective Baker, of Detroit, that he himself stole the \$8,200 from the vault of the bank last Thursday, and that his story of being attacked by masked robbers is a fiction. What led to the confession was the finding of over \$900 concealed in a room back of the bank. The detective suspected Gregory, who was arrested on Tuesday.

Last Thursday morning Cashier Newkirk found young Gregory lying upon the floor of the bank vault apparently unconscious. His head was bruised, This helped out his story that he had been sandbagged by two masked men after they had compelled him to open the vault at the point of a pair of revolvers. Coin and bills were found scattered all over the floor of the vault and \$3,162 was missing, including a bag of gold and a bag of silver coin. Gregory appeared to be quite severely hurt, and recovered slowly. In the afternoon he appeared upon the streets and, being popular, was the hero of the hour.

The thing was a mystery so far as the supposed robbers were concerned, as not a soul had been seen to either leave or enter the bank that morning. nor had strangers been seen in the town in days. Then the robbers' knowledge of the hour of opening the bank, the fact that Gregory was alone early and that the time lock released its hold at 7:30 o'clock seemed peculiar. But Gregory was not suspected by either bank officials or the people. The local officers were all at sea, although \$750 offered for the capture of the crooks and the return of the money put them on their

Monday night the bank people sent to Detroit for Detective Baker of the municipal service. It seems he at once suspected Gregory. At noon he searched an unused room in the rear of the bank offices. Behind a box up against the rear of the vault was found the two bags containing \$319 in gold and \$638 in silver coin stolen from the vault. Gregory had not been at the bank during the entire forenoon, as he said he was in pain from his sandbagging. He was requested to step over to the bank and did so at once,

suspecting nothing. The trend of Baker's questions soon startled him, however, and when the detective produced the bags of coin and charged him with the job the boy went all to pieces and confessed. He said the remainder of the money, \$2,209, was at home in a drawer. It was found there shortly after. Gregory broke down and cried like a child when he met his father. He said he did not know why he did it, as he had no urgent use for the money. He had thought of the scheme for some time. He was at once arrested and taken to jail.

### SUGAR SHAKEN UP.

passing Kenwood, 30 miles west of Millions Made and Lost Through a Rapid

NEW YORK, March 8 .- There was a swept the train into the Beaver jump in sugar certificates on the stock river. The trainmen narrowly escaped exchange Tuesday which took the death, but all got off with injuries of a breath out of the oldest patrons of that more or less serious nature. Their names establishment. They sprang upward unwere: Engineer M. Hubbard, Fireman til twelve points had been registered in half an hour. The stock of the sugar trust is not one in which undue sobriety of movement is looked for-Since the debate on the sugar schedules of the Wilson tariff bill began, however, its gyrations have broken all records.

The cause of the remarkable spurt was an inspiration from Washington in the form of a statement that the trust's pet product would not be disturbed by the senate. For the last few days the advices received in Wall street from Washington have indicated that the bill, as amended by the senate finance committee, would provide for the protection of refined sugar. A large short interest was created in the stock on the theory that the senate would pass the bill as it left the lower house, namely, without duties on either raw or refined sugar. Later advices scared the short interest into covering, and a big bull pool has been buying and advancing the stock.

The Evening Post tells of the excitement in sugar stock as follows: "There was evidence on the market of some very remarkable manipulation of the 'news' Washington about the senate's intentions with respect to the tax on sugar. Between 10 o'clock, when business opened, and 11:30 about about dealings the price of the certificates moved or rather rushed from 88 to 100, turning at par and receding as rapidly as they had advanced seemed at a standstill. At one time, for instance, the tape recorded eleven different prices for sugar, showing a variation of three points, while fractional lots, sold simultaneously with full lots, were frequently three points above

the price of the latter. "After 11 o'clock sugar broke 214 to 9314, rallied to 95%, sold down to 92% and recovered to The preferred sold off 2 per cent, to 89%. The speculation in the shares is steadying gradually and has lost the greater part of the fever/shness which has characterized the first

dealing therein. "In the augar crowd nearly 200 brokers were yelling together and struggling to get to the middle of the pit. The sight was a most remarkable one, but it was easily understood when the change in money values, as represented by the quotations, was taken into account. The rise of twelve points that took place in the stock represented an increase in the value of the company's common stock of \$4,500,000. It is worth fighting for to get a slice

HAVOC CAUSED BY WIND.

Twelve Immense Smokestacks Are Lifted FUEBLO, Col., March &-Pueblo was the scene of a remarkable freak of the

Colorado Fuel & Iron company and tore from their foundations twelve iron smokestacks 40 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, lifting some of them as high as 30 feet. The huge iron cylinders were scattered in all directions. The wind continued its course, working havoc in a space 10 feet wide for 800 feet before its energy was spent.