It Passes by a Strictly Party Vote-Republicans Adopted an Iron Clad Rule and Put It Through-Democrats Offer Objections, but in Vain-No Amendments Were Permitted.

The First Emergency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .-- The committee on rules of the House to-day reported a rule to vote on the ways and means committee tariff bill at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the bond bill at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

The rules report was adopted in the House by 213 to 89, a strict party vote. In anticipation of a field day in the House over the passage of the tariff bill, agreed on by the ways and means committee, great crowds were attracted to the capitol and every available inch of space in the public and private galleries, save the sections reserved for the executive and diplomatic corps was taken. Most of the members who had gone home for the holidays had hurriedly returned and the attendance on the floor was almost as large as on the opening of the session. Many Senators were also present. Immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the ways and means committee, reported from that committee the revenue bill. which the speaker immediately referred to the committee of the whole House.

Mr. Crisp said that the committee minority had had no opportunity to prepare and file its views.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa, from the committee on rules, then presented the special order under which the House was to operate. It was iron-clad in its character. It provided that immediately after the adoption of the order it would be in order to call up the revenue bill just presented by Mr. Dingley, and that the debate should run until 5 o'clock when, without in-tervening motion, the vote should be taken on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Crisp called the attention of the House to the effect of the rule under which it was proposed to operate, and asked every member to weigh his responsibility when he voted for it. Here was a bill, he said, that affected every interest and all sections of the country which it was proposed to put through under a rule that deprived the members of any right to offer amendments. It must be taken or rejected as a whole. What authority, he asked, was it on the other side which proposed to pass a measure of such importance under the crack of the party whip without the dotting an "i" or the crossing of a "t"?
Mr. Dalzell, Republican of Pennsyl-

vania, said there was no one who did not know that a peculiar exigency was faced. Referring to Mr. Crisp's criti-cism of the cracking of the party whip, he said the Wilson bill, with 600 amendments, had been passed through the House after only two hours' de-bate and under a rule reported by Mr. Crisp himself. He appealed to the House to rise to the patriotic level necessary to meet the emergency and come to the President's aid.

Mr. McMillen, Democrat. of Tennessee, replying to Mr. Dalzell, said that the ifference was found in that there had been claborate fact that hearings I fore the ways and means committee fore the Wilson bill was passed. The present bill had been completed C ristmas day, when there treasury officials, and he declared that there had been no opportunity to even read the bill. He complained of the cracking of the party whip, and said in conclusion that the same power which had asserted itself after the Fifty-first Congress would again be heard from after this exercise of party

power. Mr. Turner, Democrat, of Georgia called attention to the fact that both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, whom he extolled as the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since the days of Alexander Hamilton, had given Congress the highest assurance that there was ample revenue in the Treasury, Both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury had pointed out the evil in the financial situation and its remedy. Everybody understood the stress existing. And what was to be the responses of Congress? Before all remedial legislation it was proposed to put a proposition to still further bleed and tax the American people.

HENDERSON AROUSES ENTHUSIASM. Mr. Henderson closed the debate in a speech which aroused the Republican side to great enthusiasm. There was, he said, a business matter for a business people and should be met in a business way. The Republicans were not afraid to assume responsi-bility. His side had been taunted With working on a holiday. If the situation demanded it they would work on Sunday. (Republican applause. Democratic politicians had emptied the treasury. Republican politicians would fill it. They would right the ship of state that had been plunging half seas under since the Democratic party assumed the bridge. A Demo-cratic President had sent to Congress a declaration of war and three days afterward had filed a petition of bank-

ruptov. (Republican applause.)
"We are not for war," continued Mr.
Henderson. "The President demanded
money. We will give it to him. But we have not declared war, although war will find us reasy. Let not the war will find us resay. Let not the business interests of the country shiver before this tempest in a teapot. country has assets. The Republican early has returned to power in the legislative branch of the government. will anon have the executive, and then never again will our integrity be put in question. The Democrats had no right to complain of whip and spur and gag after their proceedings on the Wilson bill "

NO AMENDMENTS PERMITTED. At I is point Mr. Linney of North pub an, he favored the measure, ask if the rule committee order we not extend to Democrate the ige of offering amendments be-

he vote was taken.
will not," replied Mr. HenderWill not," replied Mr. HenderThe Democrats applauded this reply and Mr. Crisp affirmed that truth regarding the purpose of the rule had only been half elicited by this question and response. Its ob-tect has said was not only to see the

Democrats, but to prevent Republic PLEADING FOR PEACE. ans from offering amendments which they might deem wise. It was an at-tempt to make the Republicans appear

unanimous. (Democratic applause.) The rule committee's order was then adopted-213 to 89, a strict party vote, save that Mr. Linney of North Car-Republicans, voted with the Demo-

At 5 o'clock, at the close of debate as set by the rule the bill was passed by a party vote, and the house ad-

WAYS AND MEANS REPORT.

Projects for Temporary Financial Belief

and for Temporary Tariff Increase. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee to-day reported to the House the tariff and bond bills agreed on by the majority of the committee. They were accompanied by the following reports: "Your committee regard the chronic

deficiency of revenue for the past two years and a half as the most potent cause of the difficulties which the treasury has encountered and an important factor in the creation and promotion of that serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken confidence, even in the financial operations of the govern-ment. It is as impossible for a government to have continuous deficiency of revenue for two years and a half without affecting its financial standing as it is for an individual. It is impossible also for a government to continue in this condition without casting a shadow of doubt and dis-couragement over all business operations within its borders.

"Your committee believes that it is the duty of the House of Representa-tives, to which body the constitution commits the inauguration of revenue bills, to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from \$40,000,000, sufficient to put an end to a deficiency and to do this without delay, too, leaving to others, whose co-operation is required, to finally place such legis-lation on the statute books to meet the responsibility in their own way. And the President's special message setting forth so pointedly the serious-ness of the situation and the necessity for the promptest action only empha-

sizes the duty of the House. Your committee have not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines as a majority hope can be done in 1897 or 1898, not only because they know that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming a law, but also because general tariff revision would require many months, and the need is more

revenue at once. "The bill reported by your commit-tee proposes to make the duty on imported clothing wool 60 per cent of the duty imposed by the act of 1890, which would give an equivalent of 6 6-10 of a cent per pound on unwashed wool, or about 40 per cent ad valorem. This reduction from the duty of the act of 1890 has been made because the restoration of the full duty in that act might seem to be too great a change from the present law to those whose co-operation it is necessary to secure in order to have any legislation, and not as a measure of what might be done when all branches of the government are in harmony with the majority of the House on protection lines. The duty on manufactures of wool is increased by a specific duty equivalent to the duty on wool.

The duty on carpet wools is left at thirty-two per cent ad valorem, where it was placed in 1890. This is a purely revenue duty, as we raise very few carpet wools.

"Such lumber as was placed on the free list by the act of 1890, without the slightest justification, is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only sixteen per cent of the daties provided by the act of 1890—giving an equivalent of only about fifteen per cent Such a reduction from the rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your com-mittee has been to frame a bill mainly on revenue grounds, in the hope that it would secure the approval of those in official places whose co-operation is essential to legislation, and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control.

THE BOND BILL.

The report on the bond bill says that the Secretary of the Treasury now has the authority, under the resumption act of 1875, to issue and sell ten-year 5 per ceut bonds and thirty-year 4 per cent bonds to maintain the fund for the redemption of United States notes, and that he had sold 100,000,000 of the former description of bonds and about 62,000,000 of the latter description of bonds in the last two years, and as he announces his intention to avail himself of the authority given by the re-sumption act and sell more high rate and long term bonds, if necessary, the only question is whether it is not clearly for the public interest that he should have authority to sell a lower rate and shorter term bond. The committee thinks that it is clearly in the public interest that he should have this authority and adds:

"In granting this authority, howprovision that the proceeds of bonds sold shall be used exclusively for redemption purposes, our object being to secure such a separation of the redemption fund from the ordinary cash in the treasury as will maintain and protect the reserve. We also provide that such bonds shall be offered for sale in such a manner as to invite vestment among the masses of the

Of the certificates of indebtedness the report says: "In our judgment the Secretary of the Treasury should always have such authority as this to meet temporary deficiencies that are liable to arise. Unless this archority is given, the Secretary will indirectly use the proceeds of bonds sold under the resumption act for redemption purposes to meet the deficiency in the revenue, as he has been doing in the past two years and a half

Miles May Be Rebuked.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. - The President and Secretary of War Lamont are seriously considering the advisability of allencing General Miles. That they are much incensed by the indiscreet talk in which the general of the army has been indulging in regard to the weakness of this country's coast de-fenses and the general inability to go to war with assurance of aucdesa con

CONDEMNATION OF THE PRES-IDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Warm Anti-War Meeting in New York-The Chief Executive Denounced -Henry George, Lyman Abbott and Other Speakers Vent Their Sentiments -A Tumultuons Gathering-Some of the Speakers Hissed.

Condemn the Message.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- Eleven hundred people assembled in Cooper Union last night to condemn President Cleveland's message to Congress over the Venezuelan boundary line question. Ernest Howard Crosby presided. He spoke of the Monroe doctrine as fol-

"We are here to assert all that stands for the dignity of the American people and to counteract the froth at the mouth that has become epidemic and seems to have taken hold of the people. We are here to protest against the errors of the President of these United States." (Prolonged hisses and applause.)

The tumuit that followed seemed for the moment as if it would break the meeting up. Cries of "put him out." "get out." and the like were heard from all parts of the hall. Meantime, the hisses and applause continued. Just as quiet had been restored the speaker continued: "What is the Monroe doctrine? It is not the doctrine of Monroe; it is not the doctrine of Grover Cleveland; it is the doctrine as interpreted in American history. When I was investigating Egypt, I was scandalized to find that Egypt paid an annual tribute of \$3,000,000 for which it received no return from Turkey, to whom it was paid, and who was stealing it. In the past we have not been much better off. Have we not stolen California and Arizona? (Wild cheers.) Have we not stolen Texas?"

Mr. Crosby went on from this to declare that the whole flurry was the logical outgrowth of the war spirit that has been gradually growing up in the country, and which is putting the schoolboys in uniforms and building ships that we at least never ought to

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was the next speaker. Dr. Abbott said that when Mr. Olney says that if Great Britain is allowed to gain possession of 300 square miles of land, 2,500 miles away, she will use it as a basis for operations to push acquisitions, the statement was ridiculous, because she has already thousands of miles she could use if so disposed. Nor is this a question of duty due a downtrodden sister republic, said the speaker. "Since Venezuela became a republic, fifty years ago, she has been in the throes of internal strife. On the other hand, British Guiana has On the other hand, British Guiana has always been a peaceful nation, and whether the boundary of one be de-creased or the other increased is a matter that does not concern us. (Hand clapping and shouts.)

"I stand here to-night," said he, "to indict this acceptation of the Monroe doctrine as characteristically and spiritually un-American. America is e peace nation of the world."

Henry George was the next speaker. He said, in part: "What reason is there for this war? I believe in the Monroe doctrine and have stood for it. This, however, is not the Monroe doctrine, and what Grover Cleveland calls the Monroe doctrine is but a travesty

"I do not believe Grover Cleveland used Democratic methods with his message, and I hardly believe he pre-sented it to his cabinet."

Cries of "yes he did," and "no he did not," came from all quarters of the

Continuing he said: "Our business is to mind our business. If we want to interfere in anything, let us do it where there is a principle at stake. The advocates of this war scare do not mean war. They are playing at poli-

Charles Frederick Adams denounced President Cleveland and his Venezuelan message severely. His remarks were received with a storm of hisses Rev. W. G. Bliss, associate advocate of Boston and Franklin Pierce also made short addresses.

At the conclusion of the last address the secretary read a letter from Dr. R. Heber Newton, protesting against war, and also a resolution which was put and voted for and against in the same voice. It was de-clared passed, however. The resolution in substance is that the chair man of the meeting and the peaker are appointed a committee to secure the widest possible opinion to oppose the warlike methods of the President.

JAMAGES CLAIMED.

An English Family Makes a Ridiculous Demand for \$46,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 26.—Governor Holcomb has received a letter from Secretary Olney, inclosing the request of the British ambassador for \$46,000, growing out of the assault of the English family of Dawsons in Nebras-ka by the McCarty outlaw gang. The Dawsons claim their property was damaged to that extent by the alleged outlaw band. The claim in Nebraska is regarded as not only ridiculous, absurd. All the property the Dawsons had at the time was contained in a small wagon drawn by two broncos, and the outfit probably worth \$200. They were attempting to trade horses with Vie McCarty, a local tough, and the leader of a gang of ruffians. A free fight resulted, in which the Dawsons soundly thrashed the McCartys, who sought safety in flight. That was the end of the matter.

Ciriat Mill Destroyed by Fire.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 26 .- At an early hour yesterday morning fire destroyed the large flouring mill of C. G. Jones & Co., in this city, causing a loss of \$10,000 on stock and building. The mill was one of the first built in the territory and was the largest in Oklahoma, having a capacity of 410 barrels.

Sergius Stepalak Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 26. - Sergius Michael Dargomanoff Stepniak, better known as Sergius Stepniak, the famous Russian nibilist was killed yesterday by a railroad train.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Senate Votes to Restore Ex-Confederates. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-The Senate to-day without even dividing, passed the bill to remove the political dis-

abilities of ex-Confederates. The Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind chaplain, in an eloquent prayer on the Christmas season, made passing allu-sions to current public events by invoking peace and good will among the nations of the earth.

On motion of Mr. Allison of Iowa the Senate agreed that it would adjourn from to-day until Friday.

In presenting a bill authorizing tha Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifles to state military organizations in exchange for old guns, Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, said: "In order that this shall not be construed so as to add to the war scare I will say that it is merely a question of business. Many of the guns in use by state troops are of antiquated pattern. By the adoption of the Kragg-Jorgenson gun—which I think was a mistake—the War department has on hand a large supply of good Springfield rifles and the tional guards should have them in exchange for the worthless arms.

Mr. Squire of Washington, spoke against the injustice of employing foreign engineers on American ships re-ceiving subsidies from the United States government, and offered a bill

to overcome the practice. The project of a pan-American po-litical union, embracing North, South and Central American republics, was presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska in the following resolution:

"Whereas, Recent events have shown that European nations are making an aggressive attempt to ob-tain a greater foothold on the American continent, and

"Whereas, such an attempt shows the necessity of a closer union of the American republics.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States of America should as speedily as possible invite all American republics to enter into a closer union, to be known as the Pan-American union, for the purpose of promoting the general industry and commercial welfare of the members hereof and secure said republics from European or other foreign encroachments.

The resolution closed with a suggestion for a common unit of value be-tween the republics of America. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations

TWO BILLS DECIDED UPON Tariff and Honds Will Be Handled in

Separate Acts. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- After a long meeting, in which Speaker Reed, the Republican members of the House ways and means committee and other Republican leaders participated, it was decided to divide the relief measure to be be introduced in the House

Thursday.
One of the bills will be a tariff measure to increase the revenues. It will, if signed by the President, continue in effect until August 1, 1898. It will provide for wool and woolen duties 60 per cent of the McKinley law rates, for a duty on lumber 60 per cent of that of 1890, an increase of 25 per cent in the present rates on cereal breaddairy products, poultry and live stock, and a horizontal increase of

15 per cent of all other present rates. The second bill will provide for two issues of bonds. The first is to be an unlimited issue of three per cent five year win bonds to protect the gold reserve, with the provision that the cu rency redeemed by the proceeds shall not be paid out for current deficits in the revenue unless the expenses of the government are in excess of the revenues, which it is expected they will not be if the first bill is in operation. In addition, the second bill will provide for ne year two per cent treasury certificates of indebtedness not to exceed \$50,000,000 in amount, and to be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to meet current deficits in the revenue. These are to be offered for sale at the sub treasuries and depositories of the gov-ernment. It is possible also, that there may be added to this bill a plan to increase the currency by auth ing national banks to issue circulation to the par value of all the government onds deposited by them with the goernment as security for their notes.

Mexicans Praise Mr. Cleveland. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 26 .- The press ontinues to give hearty support to resident Cleveland, one journal callng him the champion of all the Amerian people, and says the Monroe doc-

rine now has become a broad prin-iple, affirming the right of all Amerians to their own territory and the nenace of absorption has disappeared

For a United America.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Representa ve Beach of Ohio to-day introduced n important bill which is the outrowth of the Venezuelan dispute. It an act authorizing the President of he United States to call an internaional conference of all the New World epublics for the purpose of declaring he Monroe doctrine to be interna-ional law.

Fitzelmmons' Training Quarters. Er. Paso, Tex., Dec. 26.-Martin ulian, manager for Bob Fitzsimmons

as selected training quarters in unrez. Mex., across the river from this place. Julian said that Fitzsim-mons would knock out Maher in six rounds, and he would put up the en-lire purse won, as a side bet with Corbett, and fight the latter the next

Washingon, Dec. 26. - The President ent to the Senate to-day the nominaions of Lieutenaut Colonel Amos Stickney, Major William Henry Huer and Major Thomas Henry Handbury, corps of engineers, as members of the Missouri river commission.

The Missourt River Commission

Fatal Hynamite Explosion CHICAGO, Dec. 20,-A frightful dy amite explosion occurred yesterday on section No. 14 of the drainage canal, about one mile from the town of Romeoville. Two men were instantly killed and five fatally and two

FIGHT WITH A MANIAC.

lie Only Surrendered When His Dog Had Been Killed.

OLATHE, Kan., Dec. 27 .- At 9 o'clock this morning Sheriff Glover and his deputies, R. G. Ross and Will Glover, tried to capture Charles Hindman, who for several days has been deranged and wild. Hindman had driven his stepmother and her son from home and then broken up the furniture, and declared he would not be taken alive.

Hindman was upstairs, and when called on by the sheriff to come down he responded with a shot from a revolver, the ball passing through the sheriff's overcoat and across the breast and through the front finger of his left hand. The officers ran out and Hindman hastened down stairs, shoot ing at them through the doors and windows several times. He then took possession of the house, barricaded the doors and took with him, upstairs, two repeating rifles, two pistols knives, razors and a savage dog

People were afraid to pass near the house and the family did not dare to return home. The county attorney advised the officers to not kill Hindman unless in self-defense.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon Sheriff Glover and a posse of officers secreted themselves in the adjoining buildings and soon Hindman appeared on the porch of the second floor, throw-ing furniture from the rooms to the ground. When the sheriff called him Hindman fired on the officer and eight or ten shots were exchanged. bullet killed the dog by the side of Hindman, and when Hindman saw that his pet was shot he threw his firearms to the ground and jumped from the porch and surrendered. A dozen officers soon surrounded him and placed him in jail.

Over 500 rounds of amunition were found in his room and had he not given up because his dog was shot he could have stood the officers off for a

Hindman has been sent to the asylum some four or five times, but after a few months he has always been discharged apparently cured. He has been out now for over a year. He is a brother of ex-Judge Hindman of this city. The officers dare not go within shooting distance of the house. The capture must be made by strategy, but the killing of someone is feared, and no one seems willing to assist the officers unless ompelled to do so.

SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. Oznard, President of the American Sugar Association, Talks.

Омана, Neb., Dec. 27.-Н. Oxnard, president of the Amer-Sugar Association, While Congress is placing a duty upon so many other things why are the American sugar producers not protected? I was surprised to note the action of the ways and means committee in neglecting this feature. Raw sugar is produced in the United States the rivals of the trusts. American producers are struggling for existence, and an increased duty on raw sugar is the only practical method of stimulating the industry in the United States. The duty on refined sugar helps the great sugar trust, but the duty on the raw article assists the producers of the country generally and indirectly the great agricultural interests. A duty of 15 per cent on both raw and refined would help the American beet sugar produc-ers, without benefiting the trust, since the trust must purchase its raw ma-terial abroad. The production of terial abroad. The production of every pound of sugar by the American ducers entering into consum ion in this country means so much the trust, less business for the trust is anxious to hinder the development of the home producer, The danger is that the ways and means committee in ignorance of the true situation will fatally cripple the rapid-ly growing industry of beet sugar manufacturing in the United States The West is intensely interested in this subject.

An Anarchist Convention. NEW YORK, Dec. 27.-The seventh convention of the Hebrew anarchists took place yesterday in the American Star hall. Fifty delegates, twenty of them from neighboring cities, led by Delegate Press of Boston, comprised the convention. The utmost secrecy prevailed, and not one of the anarchist delegates would condescend to divulge his name, or even the city or town which he had been delegated to

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Quotations From New York, Chicago, Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere. OMAHA.

Butter-Creamery separator		39 45		20
Butter-Fair to good country.	1			14
eggs-Fresh	1	8 66	973	1859
Chickens - Dressed, per b		6 @		614
Ducks-Per B		8 6		9
Turkeys Per B		9 66	ж	10
Prairie chickens-Perdoz	5 5	0 66	6	OU
Geese Per B	1000	7 68	77	854
Lemons Choice Messinas	4 2	5 64	4	50
Oranges Per box	4.0	0 66	4	50
Apples Per bbl	2 7	5 66	a	50
sweet potatoes Good, per bbl	2 0	0 65	8	75
Potatoes-Per bu	3	5 60.	•	40
Beans Navy, hand-pleted,bu	16	5 60	п	75
Cranberries-t ape Cod, pr.bbi	8 0	0 66	9	00
Hay-Upland, per ton	6 5	0 66	7	0
Onlona Per bu				40
Broom Corn-Green, per B		2 66		214
Hogs Mixed packing	3 3	1 66	2	40
tiogs-lieavy Weights	3 4	9 66	1	45
Beeves Stockers and feeders.	2.4	1 66	ä	21
Reef Steers	2 1	5 64	а	35
Bulls	1 0		2	75
Stage	1 2	5 66	п	50
Calves	2 (8		15	60
Oxen	9.0	0 11	- 24	166
COWN	1 8	4 66	я	25
lioifera	2 0	a 68	я	40
Westerns	3 (8	1 66	а	45
*heep Lambs	3 0	1 75	7	8
Sheep Mixed natives	99	1 66	а	75
CHICAGO.	100	200	м	10
Wheat-No. 2 spring	64	ELLER		184
Corn Fer bu	12	27208		600
The state of the s	1	372		100
Oats Per bu		(19.5E)		123

attle Western range steers. Bristmas Beeves Rogs Averages heep Westerns Leep Westerns NEW YORK Wheat No 5, red winter.

10 10 10 10 ST. LOUIS. Wheat No 2 red, cash. Corn Fer bu that For bu Hops Missel packing tartle Native at the Shorp Natives Latales KANSAS CLTY No. 2 hard.

STUDY OF THE MOON.

Peculiarities Noted in Its Appearance at Different Times.

To the casual observer the motions

of the moon appear to be exceedingly

whimsical and irregular: If its place

in the sky is watched it will be found

that it is first north and then south of the sun's path and that it is sometimes east and sometimes west of that luminary. The last two motions are steady and regular from east to west, carrying the moon in its endless swing around the heavens, starting at new moon near the sun and progressing until at full moon the whole visible portion of the sky separates the two bodies. After this there are two weeks in which the moon the whole visible portion of the approaching the sun from the other side, then, again apparently all of a sudden, it passes the sun and we behold a "new moon." The north and south motions of the moon are entirely disferent. While performing its endless journey from west to east there are two special periods in which it either moves far northward or takes up its position low down in the south. In spring the first motion is north, but afterward the general motion is reversed. In December you will note that the full moon occurs at the most northerly point in her course and in June at the most southerly. This is why we have most light from the full moon of winter and least from that of summer. Observations on these various movements indicate to us the path which the moon moves about the earth and also show us that that body in different parts of its orbit is at varying distances from the earth. This indicates that the moon's path is not a circle, but an ellipse, having the earth in one of its foci. The moon being governed directly and held in posttion by the attraction of the earth, holds its primary movements in a path around our globe, but the attraction energy of the sun and of the giant planets, perhaps in a lesser degree, produces

AN INDIAN WAR-DANCE.

motions in the moon which may be

summarized briefly as a combination

of the six following movements: (1) Its

revolution about the earth, (2) its revo-

lution with the earth about the sun,

(3) the vibrating eccentricity of its

orbit, (4) the slow, direct rotation in

the "line of apsides," (5) the retrograde

rotation in the line of nodes and (6) its

rotation on its axis.—St. Louis Republic.

A Dakota Chief Takes Bishop Whipple and Civilization to Task.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, says that the Dakota Indians once held a war dance near a mission house. He went to Wabasha, the chief, and said: "Wabasha, you asked me for a missionary and teacher. I gave them to you, I visit you, and the first sight is this brutal scalp dance. I knew the Chippewa whom your young men have murdered. His wife is crying for her husband; his children are asking for their father. Wabasha, the Great Spirit hears his children cry. He is angry. Some day he will ask Wabasha: 'Where is your red brother?'" The old chief smiled, drew his pipe from his mouth and said: "White man go to war with his own brother in the same country; kill more men than Wabasha can count n all his life. Gre 'Good white man! He has my book. I love him very much, I have a good place for him by-and-by.' The Indian is a wild man. He has no Great Spirit book. kills one man, has a scalp dance. Great Spirit is mad and says: 'Bad Indian! I put him in a bad place by-and-by. Wabasha don't believe it!"

DIES IN CAPTIVITY.

A Scarlet Tanager Kept in a Cage for Several Months. From the Chicago Tribune: Little

Billy, the scarlet tanager which for several months had been a willing captive in W. F. Monroe's cigar store, in the Tribune block, died yesterday afternoon. The bird came the night of April 14 last. It was a stormy Sunday evening, and the Tanager, very wet and scarcely able to fly, sought shelter in the brightly lighted store. It was thought remarkable that so shy a bird as the scarlet tanager should have straved into the heart of a great city, and still more remarkable that Little Billy stayed so long. For, though the doors of the store were open all summer, he never tried to regain his liberty. A large bird cage was placed in the store, and in this the tanager ate and slept. Its door was left open and Little Billy preferred to pass most of his time hopping and flying about the store. After he had been in the store several weeks he became comparatively tame, and permitted the clerks to feed him. It is said there is no record of any other scarlet tanager living in captivity so long.

United States Liquor Licenses "Go." In prohibition Vermont, where it is claimed that the prohibitory law is strictly and impartially enforced, there are now in force 434 federal licenses permitting the sale of liquor, about one for every 784 inhabitants. In Rutland there is one license for every 405 inhabitants, and in Montpelier one for every 244 persons.

What the Adventists Propose The Seventh-day Adventists in Michigat, the chief center of the sect, are proposing to discard the present names of the day of the week because of their heathen origin. They will designate them by number, as is done in the lible, except that they will, of course,

call Saturday the Sabbath. And Then He tint Closer Than Ever. She-You think pretty well of your-self, don't you? He-I? I think I am net far from an angel.-Indianap-