

VOORHEES LISTENED TO

He Favors Discontinuing the Purchase of Silver Bullion.

APPLAUSE IN THE GALLERIES.

Stewart of Nevada Makes an Address.—Proceedings of the House.—Duties Taken On From Articles Intended For Exhibition at the California Midwinter Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In the senate Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered an amendment to the Voorhees bill in the form of a provision for the coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1 under the same conditions enforced as to the coinage of gold, and directing the coinage (without unnecessary delay) of the silver bullion now in the treasury. It was referred to the finance committee, as was also a bill introduced by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) for the reduction of the salaries of all the government officers from \$1,000 upwards by 15 and 25 per cent.

There was gathered within the walls of the senate chamber a larger attendance of spectators in the galleries than there has been seen for many a day. The occasion was the announcement that the senate was to be addressed by Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), chairman of the finance committee, in support of the bill



SENATOR VOORHEES.

reported by him discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion. The speech was listened to from beginning to end with close and eager attention, both on the floor and in the galleries.

He had not been speaking more than a quarter of an hour when he noticed Stewart (Rep., Nev.) rise as if to put a question, but Voorhees declined to yield and resumed the delivery of his speech. He was soon again interrupted—this time by applause in the galleries, following an encomium on President Cleveland. This was checked by Vice President Stevenson, who threatened to clear the galleries should it be repeated.

The speech was followed by an argument from Dubois (Rep., Ida.) in opposition to the bill, as a measure to establish gold monometallism; and by one from Palmer (Dem., Ill.) in support of the bill, and suggesting the difficulty of its impossibility, of bimetalism according to the Chicago platform.

Stewart (Rep., Nev.) addressed the senate. He compared the position of Voorhees to that of a Missouri judge, who, in a decision on a fugitive slave case before the law to the north and the negro to the south.

The last hour or two of the day's session passed in a discussion of Cockrell's amendment to the bill for the increase of national bank circulation, but no action was taken upon it and the senate adjourned.

Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The interest in the silver debate was transferred from the house to the senate, but the audience in the former parliamentary body was not entirely disappointed, although Breckinridge of Kentucky, who was expected to open the debate, did not appear. Mallory (Dem., Fla.) was the first speaker against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) took the other side, incidentally charging the Democrats with partisanship. The new Populist from Nevada, Newlands, made a good impression in his speech, which was a vigorous one in support of the free coinage of silver. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) made a short but interesting argument in favor of the Wilson bill. The surprise of the day was the speech of Hepburn (Rep., Ia.), who was comptroller of the currency under the Harrison administration. He disagreed with his party colleagues and emphatically declared against the repeal of the Sherman law. That law, he contended, had been beneficial in its effects and it should not be repealed. Jones (Dem., Va.) closed the day's debate with an argument in favor of bimetalism.

The senate bill was passed admitting free of duty all articles intended for exhibition at the California midwinter international exposition.

The house then took a recess until 8 o'clock; but only after an agreement that during the remainder of the week the daily hour of meeting shall be 10 o'clock.

The Evening Session.

After the recess Ellis (Dem., Ky.) spoke in favor of free coinage and severely criticized the position taken by his colleague (McCreary) upon the question. The Sherman law—poor, though it was, he said, was the only obstacle which stood between bimetalism and monometallism. McKaig (Dem., Md.) advocated the free coinage of silver. De Forest (Dem., Conn.) favored the immediate repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The necessity for which is so clearly written on the face of public distress. Williams (Dem., Miss.) though deprecating the necessity of having to speak to empty benches, spoke in favor of the free coinage of silver. The house adjourned at 11:40.

LAWMAKERS AT WORK.

Deings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In the senate Voorhees reported his bill to increase national bank currency favorably and asked immediate action, but an objection laid the bill over. The silver question and the Lee-Mantle senatorship case was discussed until adjournment.

In the house a resolution giving Charles E. Belknap the right to contest the seat of G. F. Richardson from the Fifth Michigan district was laid over and then the silver debate occupied the rest of the session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A petition was presented by Voorhees in the senate protesting against the "manifest iniquities of the present civil service." It came from Cass county, Ind., and Voorhees said that he heartily concurred in its views. The Voorhees financial bill was laid over again, Cockrell offering an amendment providing for the purchase of all the per cent. bonds with greenbacks. They are nearly all deposited in banks as security for currency. Speeches were made on the silver question and the senate held an executive session.

In the house a resolution was adopted calling for the amount of silver purchased under the Sherman law, the lowest and highest price, amount of treasury notes issued, redeemed and reissued, amount redeemed in gold and silver coin, number of "dads" dollars coined, and amount of silver bullion now in the treasury. Speeches on the silver question occupied the balance of the day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The senate discussed the Lee-Mantle case from Montana and passed the extra session mileage bill after a protest from Vest, who argued that it looked like a grab and was in bad taste when so many people in the country were in want. The house had already passed the bill. Gorman offered an amendment to Voorhees' financial bill requiring sixty days notice and the consent of the treasury before a bank can withdraw circulation, and limiting the amount of withdrawals per month to \$500,000. The senate adjourned in respect to the memory of Representative Chipman, of Michigan, whose death was announced.

Only three speeches were made in the house on the silver question, the speakers being Daniel (Rep.) of New York, and Goldzier and Cooper (Dem.) of Illinois and Florida respectively, all in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. The death of Representative Chipman was announced and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—In the senate Voorhees from the finance committee introduced a bill repealing the purchasing clauses of the Sherman law and declaring the purpose of the United States to be to keep silver and gold at a parity. The minority of the committee introduced a substitute for free coinage at 20 to 1. The bill to allow national banks to increase their circulation to the par value of their bonds was taken up and Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska offered an amendment providing that no interest should be paid on the bonds on which the increase was based. It was defeated—39 to 11—and the rest of the session was occupied without action debating Cockrell's amendment to redeem greenbacks the 2 per cent. bonds. Adjourned to Monday.

In the house the silver debate took up the whole day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—There was only one house of congress in session Saturday, as the senate adjourned on Friday to Monday. The house occupied the whole day with the debate on silver, closing up with a night session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Peffer presented a petition in the senate from farmers in Illinois praying the adoption of Populist ideas in the national finances. He introduced a bill to issue \$250,000,000 in greenbacks. The Voorhees repeal bill was debated, Morrill making the principal speech, in which he declared for bimetalism and against free coinage. His speech took for a text: "Sound money cheats nobody." He then obtained indefinite leave of absence. Voorhees had the Carlisle letter (printed in these dispatches yesterday) read. The Lee-Mantle case was postponed until tomorrow. An executive session was held.

Speeches were made in the house on the silver question by Powers of Montana, Cooper of Indiana, Sperry of Connecticut, against free silver, and Hooker of Mississippi, Alexander of North Carolina, Cox of Tennessee and McLauren of South Carolina for free coinage. Others also spoke on either side and the house was in night session until 11:10 o'clock. During the day the speaker announced the committees.

Slaughter of Italians by French.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says of a fight between French and Italian workmen in Alhues-Mortes: "At least fifty were killed and 150 were wounded in the fight. The French, numbering 500, carried every kind of weapons, from pickaxes and bludgeons to fire arms. There were frightful hand-to-hand fights in the streets; afterward 500 Italians barricaded themselves on a farm. They were besieged forthwith by the French and a regular battle followed. Whenever an Italian escaped he was hunted like a rat to his death."

Notes for Senator.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A World's special from Des Moines, Ia., says: The name of Governor Horace Boies will be presented to the Democratic state convention on Aug. 23 as the party's choice for United States senator, and there is no doubt that it will be endorsed. This course was determined by a conference of the Democrats of Des Moines. A consultation was had with Governor Boies to learn his wishes. He does not desire the office of either governor or senator, but he will not refuse to respond to the call of his party.

Behring Sea Arbitration.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Behring sea arbitration commission has completed its work and the two nations most interested will now proceed to extract such comfort from the decision as is possible. It may be said, however, that in all the points involving international right the United States has lost, while that country has gained a certain protection for her seals.

Virginia Democrats Nominate.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18.—The state Democratic convention nominated Charles F. O'Ferrall, now a representative in congress, for governor, and H. C. Kent for lieutenant governor.

Indians to Try the Keeley Cure.

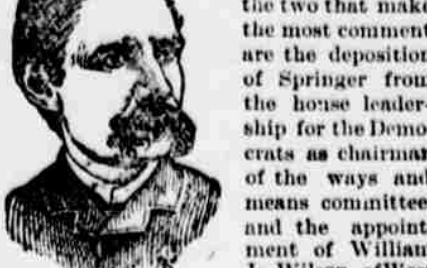
LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Aug. 19.—Two full-blooded Indians of the Delaware tribe have arrived here from Coney, Kas., to take the Keeley cure.

IS NOT FOR SPRINGER.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE HOUSE THIS SESSION.

As Head of the Ways and Means Committee—The Illinois Statesman Chairman of the Banking and Currency—Holman Will Have To Be Content With Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The event that all members of the house were looking for with interest has come and the committees have been announced by Speaker Crisp. There are a few surprises, but the two that make the most comment are the deposition of Springer from the house leadership for the Democrats as chairman of the ways and means committee, and the appointment of William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, to that important position, and the retirement of Holman from the chairmanship of the appropriations. It is not that Wilson has been appointed, but that Springer has been dropped. Springer himself does not understand it, and says it is taking him from a subject that he has studied and putting him to work on one that he knows comparatively little of—for he has been made chairman of the banking and currency committee.



W. L. WILSON.

A Look at the Leader. Wilson is a gentleman, scholar, and statesman of the highest Democratic type, clean and brainy. To look at him from the house galleries no one would suspect him of being a leader of men. In physique he is small both in height and in girth. And he seldom speaks. His face is keen and intellectual; his features are regular. His eyes are kind yet sharp. His chin is firm like his mouth, which is concealed behind a large sandy and gray mustache. His movements are quick and precise. His dress is neat and quiet. His hands and feet are small and shapely. He sits in the third section on the left of the speaker, half way back. When he sits down he finds a comfortable position, and will remain there for a long time. He is a good listener. He prefers to listen, but when he speaks he always has a good audience.

And Holman Is Left Out. But Holman's retirement is a puzzle to many, also. Why the "watchdog of the treasury" should have been deposed from the very position where he could most effectively watch is a question that is not yet answered. Besides there is a difference in the compensation given. Springer gets a highly important position—the head of the banking and currency—while Holman's most important post is, now, chairman of the Indian committee. It is the supposition that Holman is satisfied and prefers a place at his time of life where he will not have so much responsibility.

The Ways and Means Committee. There are four committees that generally have the most important matters to attend to, and in view of our Hawaiian, Samoan and other foreign connections just now a fifth is important—the foreign affairs. The other four are the ways and means, banking and currency and appropriations. The ways and means committee is made up as follows: William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, chairman; Benton McMillin, of Tennessee; H. G. Turner, of Georgia; A. B. Montgomery, of Kentucky; J. R. Whiting, of Michigan; W. Bourke Cockran, of New York; M. Stevens, of Massachusetts; W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska; C. R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas; W. D. Bynum, of Indiana; J. C. Tarsney, of Missouri; T. B. Reed, of Maine; J. C. Burrows, of Michigan; S. E. Payne, of New York; John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois; J. H. Gear, of Iowa.

Coinage and Banking Committees. The coinage, banking, appropriations, and foreign affairs are given in full below: Coinage, weights, and measures—R. F. Blanchard, chairman; Charles Tracy of New York; A. B. Kilgore of Texas; J. F. Epps of Virginia; W. J. Stone of Kentucky; J. M. Allen of Mississippi; J. H. Barkhead of Alabama; Isidore Raynor of Maryland; M. D. Harter of Ohio; H. A. Coffin of Wyoming; W. A. McKelighan of Nebraska; C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania; W. N. Johnson of North Dakota; N. Dingley, Jr., of Maine; Willis Swadlow, of Idaho; A. Hager of Iowa; J. Francis of Illinois; J. L. Rawlins of Utah; Banking and currency—W. M. Sprague of Illinois, chairman; Louis Sperry of Missouri; N. X. Cox of Tennessee; Charles Tracy of New York; D. H. Culbertson of Texas; W. T. Ellis of Kentucky; J. E. Alabama, J. D. Warner of New York; T. L. Johnson of Ohio; J. A. C. Blount of Georgia; U. T. Hall of Missouri; Walker of Massachusetts; M. Brooks of Pennsylvania; T. J. Henderson of Illinois; C. A. Russell of Connecticut; N. P. C. A. Russell of Wisconsin; H. N. Johnson of Iowa.

Appropriations—J. D. Sayors, of Tennessee; W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; A. M. Dockery, of Missouri; B. Compton, of Maryland; J. H. O'Neal of Massachusetts; J. F. Livingston of Georgia; J. E. Washington, of Tennessee; S. M. Robinson, of Louisiana; E. Y. B. Shire, of Indiana; J. R. Williams, of Ohio; W. J. Coombs, of New York; Henderson, of Iowa; W. Cogswell, of Massachusetts; H. P. Bingham, of Pennsylvania; Nelson Dingley, of Maine; W. Groat, of Vermont; J. G. Cannon, of Iowa.

Foreign Affairs—McCreary, of Kentucky, chairman; Hooker of Mississippi; Fitch of New York; Rayner of Maryland; Geary of California; Dismore of Louisiana; Tucker of Virginia; Dismore of Arkansas; Everett of Massachusetts; Hitt of Illinois; Harmer of Pennsylvania; Storey of Ohio; Blair of New Hampshire; Draper of Massachusetts; Van Voorhis of New York.

POSTS THAT OTHERS OBTAINED.

A Georgian for the Head of the Pensions Committee—Chairmanships. In view of the rulings of the pension bureau that committee also becomes one of considerable interest, as is the following: Moses of Georgia, chairman; Henderson of North Carolina, John of Virginia, Honk of Ohio, Snodgrass of Tennessee, Taylor of Indiana, Lisle of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Baker of Kansas, Lousdenlager of New Jersey, Lussac of South Dakota, White of Ohio, Tawner of Minnesota.

Then the best posts of honor left were given as follows, the person named being

chairman of the committee: Ejection, O'Ferrall of Virginia; judiciary, Culbertson of Texas; interstate and foreign commerce, Wise of Virginia; rivers and harbors, Blanchard of Louisiana; agriculture, Hatch of Missouri; military affairs, Outwater of Ohio; naval affairs, Cummings of New York; postoffices and post roads, Henderson of North Carolina; public lands, Mellett of Arkansas; public buildings and grounds, Bankhead of Alabama; Pacific railroads, Reilly of Pennsylvania; education, Enloe of Tennessee; labor, Mebane of Illinois; militia, Forman of Illinois; patents, Cohert of New York; invalid pensions, Martin of Indiana; claims, Bunn of North Carolina; war claims, Belzhoover of Pennsylvania; immigration and naturalization, Geissenhainer of New Jersey.

The chief surprise in the make-up of the committees, as stated in the foregoing, is the change made in Springer's position. He had insisted that it was improbable that he would be deposed from the head of the ways and means, but all things were possible, and others thought his confidence likely to be mistaken. But nobody had thought of him for head of the banking and currency committee; he was "generally" accorded the head of the foreign affairs if he lost the ways and means. General opinion, however, was as mistaken as Springer. An intimate friend of Crisp said that he had consulted no one in arranging the list. The explanation for this action was, the gentleman said, that there had been so much friction occasioned two years ago that he (the speaker) preferred to make the selections without advice or assistance and assume the entire responsibility for the work.

In addition to the changes of chairman the rank and file of the committees have undergone an unusually radical change, former membership being in many cases no indication of continuance on that particular committee. For instance Cobb of Alabama and Paynter of Kentucky are not on the committee of elections, and C. H. Breckinridge of Arkansas is not on the committee on appropriations. Cannon goes to the foot of the committee of which he was chairman in the Fifty-first congress, and Gear of Iowa again finds himself on the committee on ways and means. The committee on coinage, weights, and measures is said to be in favor of free coinage, nine to eight (the Utah delegate not having a vote), while the committee on banking and currency is said to be opposed to free coinage, eleven to six.

KILLED WITH A CLUBBED GUN.

Fatal Encounter Caused by a Small Case of Trespass.

DEKALB, Ill., Aug. 22.—While returning from a hunting excursion in the country Frank Tuller, of this city, entered the field of Smith Avery, about two miles south of town, and helped himself to a bag of corn. A passer-by mentioned the fact to Avery, who immediately started out to see about it. On his approach Tuller dropped the corn and drove off in hot haste, with Avery in pursuit.

Being overtaken Tuller clubbed his gun and as Avery approached the wagon dealt him a terrible blow on the head from the effects of which he died five hours later. Tuller, who is a carpenter, drove home and went to work next morning as usual, but on learning of Avery's death at once gave himself up to the officers of the law and is now in the county jail. Avery was an intelligent young farmer of about 35 years, prominently connected and stood well in the community.

DEATH OF JNO. L. CHIPMAN.

The Representative of the First Michigan District Passes Away.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—Representative J. L. Chipman, of the First Michigan district, died yesterday morning. The deceased had been troubled with general debility all summer. He was attacked by hypostatic pneumonia a few weeks ago, and was then taken to the hospital a very sick man. He rallied, however, and for the past ten days was thought to be improving. The fatal attack was unexpected.

Judge Chipman was a native of this city, born June 5, 1830, and was admitted to the bar here in 1854. After holding some minor official positions and exercising an active influence in the politics of the city and state, he was in 1870 elected to the superior court bench and so continued until elected to congress as a Democrat in 1880. He was re-elected in 1888, 1890 and 1892, and was now, therefore, entering upon his fourth term.

Wanted to Legalize Gambling.

Members of the legislature, who have been active in the effort to legalize gambling, are reported to be in a state of excitement. This is the first time since the late war that the legislature has been so active in the matter of gambling. The members of the legislature are reported to be in a state of excitement. This is the first time since the late war that the legislature has been so active in the matter of gambling.

Elizabeth Scholka, of Milwaukee, married forty years, and mother of nineteen children, all living and all over 21 years, has sued her husband for divorce, alleging cruelty.

At Mansford, England, a boy has been born whose mother, a girl of 17 years of age; grandmother, 34; great-grandmother, 56, and great-great-grandmother, 83, are still alive, well and hearty.

By an explosion in the Kaiserthul coal pit at Dortmund, Westphalia, fifty miners were killed and many injured.

Senator Morgan has started for the United States and the senate chamber from London. He is a free silver man and when he takes part in the debate he is likely to speak a week.

Ed J. Dundon, a base ball player of Columbus, O., who was deaf and dumb is dead of consumption, and just before his death he recovered both hearing and speech, which he lost at 2 years of age through typhoid fever.

At Buchanan, Ark., the free silver Democrats burned Cleveland in effigy because of his message to the extra session.

A school district in Hopkinton, N. H., contains this year but a single pupil, and the board of education has engaged the child's mother as teacher.

A monument to Abraham Lincoln has been unveiled at Edinburgh, Scotland. Its cost was paid by Americans in Scotland, helped by prominent Scotchmen.

Don Jose Galindo, mayor of Valencia, Spain, has been sentenced to fourteen years on 217 indictments for falsifying public documents, 3,088 years in all.

Texas is reported to have the only woman bank president in the United States. She is Mrs. Annie Moore, who is president of a national bank at Mount Pleasant, that state.

A feud between Irish and Swedes employed on railroads and in smelters, respectively, at Denver, has resulted in a fierce fight and one death—Oscar Olsen—while two others are dying.

A carriage containing five persons was run down by a Lehigh Valley train at Le Roy, N. Y., and all were killed. The victims were: Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Bovee, Miss Ola Bovee, Nancy Wycks, and Emma Jordan.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Forest fires are causing great damage in northern Wisconsin. The towns of Bruce Crossing and Matchwood have been swept away by the flames. A woman and baby are missing and it is feared that they have perished.

Obituary: At Halifax, ex-United States Consul General Frye, aged 60. At Racine, Wis. Peter Hutchinson, aged 80.

On account of charges of cruel treatment of children in the industrial school for girls at Heloit, Kan., Mrs. Lease, who is a member of the state board of charities, has taken charge of the institution.

The word "cop" for policeman is 300 years old, shortened from "copitank," or "copitank," a peculiar kind of hat.

Judge John P. Allison, of Sioux City, will not accept the Democratic nomination in Iowa already declined by Governor Boies.

Jonah, Texas, residents burned the president in effigy in order to express their disapproval of his silver message.

Thursday, Aug. 17.

Omaha city bonds falling of sale in the east have been offered in the home market, with the result that many thousands of dollars withdrawn from the banks and hidden are again put in circulation.

Mrs. Anna Karlowski, an aged widow, was attacked by a bull at Decatur, Ill., impaled on the animal's horns, thrown to the ground and trampled upon. She died of her injuries.

William Wallace Sacket has been arrested at Racine charged with inveigling Mrs. Ida A. Clark into a bogus marriage. Sacket is said to have a wife living at Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Charles Urwin, wife of a printer now in Chicago, committed suicide by jumping from a rowboat into Lake Mendota. She was left by her husband while he went to Chicago in search of work and was without money.

The liabilities of Louis F. Menage, who recently failed at Minneapolis, are scheduled at \$1,309,737 and the assets \$4,379,205.

While a party of merry-makers was crossing a bay in the west of Ireland the boat capsized and seventeen of them were drowned.

Friday, Aug. 18.

Edison, the electric wizard, is at the World's fair. He says he has given up electricity because all his inventions are stolen. He is now engaged in metallurgy, and says he makes sapphires and rubies, the latter costing not more than \$5 per pound.

An illicit whisky still in full operation was discovered in a cell of the county jail at Birmingham, Ala. The plant consisted of a bucket, a piece of glass pipe, three tin boxes for fermenters, and a spittoon for a furnace. Apples and molasses provided the alcohol.

Thomas J. Hankins, "Jeff" as he was familiarly called, a noted horseman and gambler with a reputation for being "square," is dead at Chicago, aged 58 years.

At Coffeyville, Kan., last week 871 Indians were paid \$501 each. The Coffeyville banks have received for deposit and collection over \$300,000 of the checks, and Coffeyville merchants secured something like \$100,000.

Saturday, Aug. 19.

The military was put in possession of Bombay, again to prevent Hindoo-Muslim riots.

Major Frank Brownell, who slew Jackson, the hotel keeper who shot Ellsworth in 1828 at Alexandria, Va., is visiting the World's fair.

The Virginia democratic convention refused to adopt free silver resolutions.

At an institute conducted by leading negroes of the south, held at Birmingham, Ala., Prof. A. H. Councils advocated the scheme of all the negroes going back to Africa.

The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced at Madison, Wis., with some 100 members in attendance.

A rule in effect in Leipzig, Saxony, assesses the expense of calling out the fire department on the owner of the house where the fire originated.

By a recently issued imperial edict women are hereafter debarred from acting as editors on Japanese papers, even in the conduct of cooking and household journals or departments.

Monday, Aug. 21.

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DAY SET FOR OPENING.

President Sets Sept. 16 as the Day For Opening Cherokee Strip.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The president has issued his proclamation opening the Cherokee Strip to settlement at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, central standard time, Saturday, the 16th of September.

Have Done Bad With Delight.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., Aug. 23.—The news that the Cherokee Strip would be opened Sept. 16, when received, caused the greatest excitement among the boomers, 8,000 of whom are camped here, and the rejoicing as the news spread was of the wildest description. There was a mammoth demonstration with a parade, bonfires and speeches. From every point on the Strip where boomers have centered come reports of demonstrations. Men seem to have gone mad with delight and women are not far behind them.

Getting Ready to Open the Strip.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 23.—Twenty-five men were sent into the Cherokee Strip to begin work on the four new land offices at Perry, three miles north of Wharton, on the Santa Fe road, Enid, on the Rock Island, and Alva and Woodward, on the Panhandle branch of the Santa Fe.

A Branch of the Bank of France.

ASPEN, Colo., Aug. 23.—Ex-Senator Smith, chairman of the French finance committee, is investigating mining properties here and is said to be the accredited agent of the Bank of France, which is considering the advisability of establishing a branch in Denver with a view to controlling the output of all silver mines of the west. The directory of the bank would be composed of Colorado capitalists, but the manager would be from the parent house.

A Fatal Fiasco in a Church.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.—Miscellaneous boys got under the church at New Providence and battered the floor with heavy timbers. The congregation, thinking the house was falling, became panic stricken and in the rush one man was killed. Jennie Grover was probably fatally injured. Mrs. Cook's legs were broken and many others were badly hurt.

Want Bread and Work.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—A mob of unemployed laborers marched to the city hall and called out the mayor, who was greeted with cries of "Bread" and "Work." The mayor advised them to return to their homes, assuring them that the city would soon have money to prosecute public improvements and give many work. The mob dispersed quietly.

Swedes and Irish at War.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—The feud which has existed for years between the Swedish smelter men and the Irish railroaders, at the extreme east end, resulted in a fierce fight. Oscar Olsen is now lying dead in the morgue, while two others are at the hospital expecting death.

Killed By the Sheriff.

HEERMANN, Mo., Aug. 21.—Fred Neff, who murdered Chris Blatter at Morrison, Gasconade county, on Oct. 8, 1891, was killed at Portland by Sheriff Windsor of Galloway county, while resisting arrest.

Dianstrous Washout at Sioux City.

SIoux CITY, Aug. 23.—The bursting of an embankment on Wall street that held in check thousands of gallons of steam water, flooded the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha round-house.

Youthful Iowa Horse Thief.

SIoux CITY, Aug. 23.—George Coffee, an 11-year-old boy, was arrested here for stealing a horse, which he was trying to sell when arrested.

In Good Condition.

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