

TARIFF BILL PASSED. FIRST EMERGENCY BILL PUT THROUGH.

The Republicans Adopt an Iron-Clad Rule and Push It Through—The Democrats Object Strenuously, but in Vain—No Amendments Were Permitted.

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 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 presented by Mr. Dingley, and that the debate should run until 5 o'clock when, without intervening 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 this importance under the crack of the party whip under the dotting of an "I" or the crossing of a "V"?

Mr. Dalzell, Republican of Pennsylvania, said there was no one who did not know that a peculiar exigency was faced. Referring to Mr. Crisp's criticism of the cracking of the party whip, he said the Wilson bill, with 699 amendments, had been passed through the House after only two hours' debate 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. McMillan, Democrat, of Tennessee, replying to Mr. Dalzell, said that the difference was found in that fact that there had been elaborate hearings before the ways and means committee before the Wilson bill was passed. The present bill had been completed Christmas day, when there was no opportunity to consult the 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 responsibility. 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 Democratic President had sent to Congress a declaration of war and three days afterward had filed a petition of bankruptcy. (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 ready. Let not the business interests of the country shiver before this tempest in a teapot. The country has assets. The Republican party has returned to power in the legislative branch of the government. It will soon 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 this point Mr. Linney of North Carolina, after stating that, as a Republican, he favored the measure, asked if the rule committee order would not extend to Democrats the privilege of offering amendments before the vote was taken.

"It will not," replied Mr. Henderson. The Democrats applauded this reply and Mr. Crisp affirmed that the rule had only been half elicited by this question and response. Its object, he said, was not only to gag the Democrats, but to prevent Republican amendments which

they might deem wise. It was an attempt 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 Carolina, and Mr. Connolly of Illinois, Republicans, voted with the Democrats.

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 adjourned.

WAYS AND MEANS REPORT.

Projects for Temporary Financial Relief and for Temporary Tariff Increases.

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 government. 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 discouragement over all business operations within its borders.

"Your committee believe that it is the duty of the House of Representatives, to which body the constitution commits the inauguration of revenue bills, to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from \$10,000,000 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 legislation on the statute books to meet the responsibility in their own way. And the President's special message setting forth so pointedly the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for the promptest action only emphasizes 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 committee 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 5 to 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 earthen 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 duties provided by the act of 1890—giving an equivalent of only about fifteen per cent. Such a reduction from the low rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your committee 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 cent 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 resumption 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, however, we have included in the bill a provision 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 investment among the masses of the people.

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 authority 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."

Murdered in a Billiard Hall.

MEXICO, Mo., Dec. 27.—The celebrating of Christmas caused a murder in this city. Oscar Brooks, about 30 years old, while drinking, went into the billiard hall of Kelley Wells and made himself obnoxious by throwing the billiard balls over the house and punching the fire in the stove. He was told to desist, but refused to obey. Wells drew a pistol and shot Brooks just below the heart. He is dying. The murderer has been placed in jail.

FATAL WRECK AT SEWARD

Fireman J. A. Geisler of Lincoln Killed in the Collision.

Passenger train No. 42 and freight No. 31 collided in the east end of the Burlington yard in Seward Thursday and the results were disastrous and fatal. Fireman Geisler of the passenger was caught between the engine and the tender and so badly crushed that he died almost instantly. Fireman Jeffries of the freight had a foot badly crushed and was otherwise injured. The wrecking crew was sent and the track cleared by 6 o'clock, the wreck having occurred at about noon. Several passengers were injured, but not severely.

FIGHT WITH A MANIAC.

A Crazy Man in Possession of a House for Hours.

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, shooting 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 sawed log.

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, throwing furniture from the rooms to the ground. When the sheriff called him Hindman fired on the officer and eight or ten shots were exchanged. A 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 ammunition 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 week. 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 compelled to do so.

WILL NOW PREACH.

C. H. Streit, Released From the Penitentiary Will Become an Evangelist.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 27.—This morning at 12:01 o'clock, as the last peals of the chimes in the tower of St. Peter's church rang out, C. H. Streit stepped from the door of the Missouri penitentiary into the bright glimmer of an electric light, a free man after serving a two-years' sentence for forgery. Streit, who is well known in the western part of the state, was formerly editor of the Sedalia Gazette. Drinking soon landed him in the jail at St. Joseph, charged with having forged the name of a prominent business man of that place to a note for a small sum. He was sentenced to the penitentiary in July, 1891, for two years, and under the two-thirds rule his time expired to-day. Streit will probably become an evangelist, having been converted in the St. Joseph jail. He now declares himself to be a devout Christian and believes he was sent to the penitentiary by Divine Will to be converted. He has friends in Kansas City with whom he expects to visit several days.

An English Divorce in Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Dec. 27.—William J. Connor, son of a prominent and wealthy member of parliament, secured a divorce here from his wife, Emma Connor, on the grounds of incompatibility of temper and neglect of duty. Mrs. Connor, prior to her marriage, was leading lady of Sir John Astley's troupe in England, and by her beauty and grace inveigled Connor into a marriage. The marriage was a very unhappy one, the wife refusing to give up her passion for the footlights. After the birth of her first child she returned to the stage. Falling in prevailing on her to return to him, Connor came to Oklahoma and secured a divorce. His wife's stage name is Maud Avery.

Miles May Be Rebutted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The President and Secretary of War Lamont are seriously considering the advisability of silencing 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 defenses and the general inability to go to war with assurance of success can be positively stated.

Fought With Knives Over a Girl.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Dec. 27.—Near Independence, G. county, George Rogers and Will French, young men, quarreled over a girl last night and fought it out with knives. French was fatally cut in the face and back.

Infant Murdered.

BETHANY, Mo., Dec. 27.—Last night the dead body of a male infant was found beside the railroad track at Gardiner. It was apparently about one week old. The back of its head was fractured.

DEBATE IS EXTENDED

MORE TIME FOR DISCUSSION.

The Opposition Forces Several Important Concessions—The Bonds to Be Payable in Fifteen Years—A Move Against the "Endless Chain."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A conference was held between Speaker Reed and the House managers to-day and the result was an agreement for a vote on the bond bill at 3 o'clock to-morrow, instead of 5 o'clock to-day.

A further arrangement was made that the ways and means committee, before reporting the bill, shall insert a clause showing that it is not the purpose to retire the greenbacks. It was also arranged that there shall be separate votes—one on the proposition for a \$20,000,000 bond issue and another on the unlimited issue. The conference was satisfactory to all elements and the concessions made overcame the protests against haste, which led last night to the appointment of a committee of Republican members to wait on Speaker Reed.

The ways and means committee adopted the amendment to the bond bill suggested by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois to prevent the accumulation in the Treasury of the greenbacks and their practical retirement without cancellation. The amendment provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to repeal or modify the act of 1878 for the reissue of the greenbacks when redeemed.

Another amendment was adopted making the bonds issued under the act payable within fifteen years. The second amendment was suggested by Mr. Lacey of Iowa and met the approval of the Republican members. In the original draft of the bill it was provided that the bonds should be redeemable at the pleasure of the government, after five years from their date. It was thought best to make a definite termination of them. The amendments were adopted by a strict party vote and the bill will be reported to the house as amended.

Mr. Tarsney of Missouri offered an amendment to repeal the act of 1878 for reissuing the greenbacks, but failed to get any support for it. The amendment agreed to by the ways and means committee providing that the greenbacks should be reissued is considered a great concession to dissatisfied ones.

The battle over the bond bill attracted large crowds to the House galleries again to-day. As soon as the journal had been approved, Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported the bond bill as amended by the ways and means committee to-day, and it was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Daniel, Republican, of New York, chairman of the first committee on elections rose to a question of privilege and made a unanimous report in favor of seating Hugh R. Belknap in place of Lawrence K. McGann from the Third Illinois district. Mr. McGann had decided he was not entitled to a seat and there was, therefore, no contest over the matter. The report was adopted and Mr. Belknap was sworn in.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa, from the committee on rules, presented the rule for the consideration of the bond bill.

Mr. Crisp opposed the adoption of the rule. Yesterday, said he, a general tariff bill, the exact effect of which on particular industries, and on the revenues no one knew, had been rushed through the House. To-day it had been proposed to rush through a bond bill in the same summary manner, but the murmuring of discontent on the Republican side had forced the autocrat of the House and the so-called leaders to yield a little more time. He admonished the other side that they could obtain their rights, but that they must have them in a reasonable way. Mr. Bailey, Democrat, of Texas, agreed in a general way to the proposition that there could not be a great abuse of the privilege of debate on public questions and that the prime factor was a vote; but, he said, while useless debate should be restricted, full and fair debate was essential. Yesterday, with four hours' debate, a bill which would burden the people with \$10,000,000 of additional taxes, was passed. To-day the performance was to be repeated, but this time posterity was to be saddled with no one knew how many millions. The country, he said, would not many tolerate precipitate haste than it would undue delay.

Mr. McMillan, Democrat, of Tennessee, asked why the Republican leaders proposed to cut their associates off without opportunity to offer amendments. Were those in authority afraid of their associates? Would they not be trusted to do anything but vote? When the twenty minutes allowed the Democratic side had been consumed, Mr. Henderson, who was in charge of the rule, without making any reply to the criticisms from the other side, demanded a vote on the adoption of the rule, which was taken by yeas and nays.

Hawaiian Musicians in Distress.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Dec. 28.—A Christmas ball was given here, for which the members of the Royal band of Hawaii, former proteges of the deposed queen, were engaged, the entire organization being still stranded here. During the proceedings one player became deathly ill and complained of chronic heart trouble. He was carried out and found to be starving. All were in a similar condition, but were too proud to beg. Wealthy friends at once made up a purse, and will try to get the forty homeless foreigners on their feet.

Missouri Chautauqua Home.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 28.—The Missouri State Chautauqua secured a permanent home by the purchase of Association Park, the consideration being \$35,000. A portion of the land will be sold and the remainder used for headquarters, buildings, halls and lecture rooms.

Hayward's Body Cremated.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The body of Harry Hayward, recently hanged in Minneapolis for the murder of Miss Catherine Ging, arrived in Chicago to-day and was taken immediately to Graceland cemetery and cremated.

WANTS GOLD BONDS

Secretary Carlisle Says the Treasury's Condition is Serious.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee has received a private letter from Secretary Carlisle which furnishes some information concerning the condition of the treasury. Mr. Dingley will not make the letter public, but says the Secretary offers to furnish the House with all data that may be needed. The condition of the treasury is represented as very serious, and Mr. Carlisle urges legislation for a gold bond.

Mr. Dingley has informed the Secretary that a gold bond is out of the question and could not be considered. Secretary Carlisle did not say to Mr. Dingley that a 3 per cent bond cannot be floated and did not discuss this feature of the case. This latter denial was made because reports to this effect concerning the Secretary's letter were in circulation. President Cleveland and his advisers, it is learned, are strongly opposed to the House bond bill, and this feeling caused Secretary Carlisle to write to Chairman Dingley. Aside from the very important objection that the bonds are to be redeemed in coin, instead of gold, as recommended by the President, it is understood that the requirement that the bonds be sold by subscription meets with disapproval.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

It Says Sarcastic Things About the Passage of the Tariff Bill.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Concerning the tariff bill passed by the House, the Standard says editorially: "The only consolation for the British manufacturer is that no renewal of a custom protective policy can hold sway in the United States very long. There is no need for us to regard the revival of McKinleyism as the death knell of our industries, for these have arisen triumphant above many a worse thing. It is legitimate and fair to tell the American people that they cannot have more of our money while their trade is conducted on such lines, or while it remains impossible to know whether their debts will be paid in gold or paper.

"With an increased tariff, bond creations by the State and no genuine currency reform, what more is required to lay the United States economically alongside Brazil? The Chronicle says of the passage of the revenue bill by Congress: "So politics in the United States go round in a vicious circle, but at least we may be thankful that the Republicans are not for war."

The Daily News says of the revenue bill: "The statement that the Senate will reject the tariff bill may reassure British manufacturers."

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Burrows Introduces a Bill Placing a Duty on the Present Free List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Burrows of Michigan presented a tariff bill. He explained that, under the Wilson bill, many articles were placed on the free list. The House bill passed yesterday, had raised articles already on the dutiable list, but had not yet reached those of the free list except in a few instances. The bill he now introduced placed 60 per cent of the duty under the law of 1890 on those articles placed on the free list under the present law. Referred to the finance committee. The bond question made its appearance when Mr. Hill of New York introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That any bonds hereafter issued under the laws now in force may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made payable in United States gold coin of the present standard weight and fineness, or in standard silver dollars, at the option of the holders of such bonds, but no bond containing such option shall bear a rate of interest exceeding 3 per cent per annum, payable quarterly."

Mr. Hill spoke in favor of the resolution at considerable length. At 2:30 p. m. Mr. Hill's resolution was laid aside and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

Arrangements Perfected for Launching \$100,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The President and Secretary Carlisle have determined upon an immediate issue of bonds to be in the form of a popular loan. It will make no difference whether Russian gold is available or not, as it will not be called for or accepted. Congress will not be depended upon, for President Cleveland is satisfied that no bond legislation will get through that body in time to relieve the present urgent situation. The issue will be announced in a very few days. The amount will be \$100,000,000 for a period of thirty years at 4 per cent, but the sale will be fixed at such a premium as will make the interest 3 per cent flat. The denominations will be small and the bonds will be put upon the market in the United States. No arrangement has been made with the Belmont-Morgan syndicate, representing the Rothschilds, other than that they may, after all of the bids of general and private sources in this country have been received, take the residue or surplus at the same rate of interest. This the syndicate has agreed to do.

It is positively denied by all parties in interest that the Southern and the Baltimore & Ohio contemplate any consolidation. It is also denied that there is any danger of a receivership for the latter road.

W. W. Astor to Marry Lady Churchill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—On good authority, it is announced that an engagement of marriage has been made between William Waldorf Astor and Lady Randolph Churchill. It is said the wedding will, in all probability, be a quiet affair and celebrated in London next autumn.

A Half Million for Armenian Relief.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Representative Bizzen has decided to take immediate steps toward raising \$500,000, in New England to aid the National Red Cross society in its Armenian relief work.

COUNTERFEITERS BAGGED.

A Den With the Usual Paraphernalia Found in Pittsburg, Kas.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Dec. 28.—For weeks it has been known that a gang of counterfeiters were working in this city. Yesterday Detective I. N. Skinner arrested James Dilly, Al and Frank Morris, Dick Craig, and Mrs. Al Morris, and Mrs. Hettie Spoons, coin in various stages of manufacture were included in the capture. It is not thought that the women are connected with the work and both were released on their own recognizance, the others are in jail. Dilly confessed last night, but claimed that the others under arrest were innocent.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Twenty-three Federal Prisoners Escape at South McAlester, Ind. Ter.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., Dec. 28.—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, twenty-three Federal prisoners made their escape from the United States jail at this place. They had in some unknown way been furnished with a skeleton key, and while all the guards but one were at breakfast they suddenly unlocked the jail door, knocked the guard down and eloped his inescapable, after which they took his pistol and made their escape, each man running in a different direction.

Railway Building for 1895.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—According to the Railway Age for December 27 railway building in the United States reached this year a lower point than in any of the last twenty years, and in only two years since 1895 has so small a mileage been built. The records for 1895 show only 1,782 miles of track laid. In the eight years since that time the decrease in construction has been great and continuous, and this year the total built was only about 100 miles more than in the year 1885—forty years ago. The greatest amount of track laid was in Texas, where 224 miles were put down. In fifteen states no increases whatever were made. The railways of the United States on December 31 will aggregate a little over 151,000 miles.

A Million People Awakened.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—What was believed to be another earthquake shook Chicago at 4 o'clock this morning and made the country tremble for miles around. The shock was caused by the explosion of four tons of giant powder, said to have been accidentally ignited near the little town of Romeo, on the new drainage canal in course of construction. Throughout an area of fifty miles the shock was felt in all directions. The explosion occurred in the powder house near Romeo, and about 800 feet from the canal. In Chicago windows rattled and buildings seemed to rock. Probably a million people were awakened by the shock.

Grave Robbers After Hayward's Body.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—The body of Harry T. Hayward, the murderer of Catherine Ging, was taken from its temporary resting place in the vault at Lakewood cemetery last night and shipped to Chicago to be cremated. Almost from the day when the body was deposited in the vault, the relatives of the dead man were haunted by fears that it would be stolen by body snatchers. It was something more than a vague dream, too, for evidences were discovered of an intention to secure the body by these ghouls. But whether it was wanted for scientific purposes, or for exhibition, could only be conjectured.

Food Supply Cut Off.

ELDONADO SPRINGS, Mo., Dec. 28.—This city, said to be the largest in the United States without a railroad, is, as a result of the terrible floods, in danger of a famine. All freight is hauled here by wagons and none has been able to bring in groceries for ten days. Local merchants have sustained heavy losses on shipments of holiday goods, which still lay in cases at railroad shipping points miles away. No St. Louis mail has been received here since Sunday.

Fight at a Luncheon.

MACON, Mo., Dec. 28.—Charles Rogers of Marcelline, Guy Lewis of Bucklin and Lon Ray, a saloonkeeper, were all seriously cut and injured at a free-for-all dance at Bucklin. Al Jary, who interferred as peacemaker, received a dangerous blow on the head. The town marshal with difficulty succeeded in quelling the disturbance, and those of the contestants who had enough life left in them to walk were taken to the calaboose. The others are under the physicians' care at their homes.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Captain Healy, the accused revenue cutter commander, is to be tried at San Francisco for drunkenness. Secretary Herbert has awarded the contracts for the building of the two new battleships to the Newport News company. Congressman Smith, who was to make a speech in Michigan to-day, talked it into a phonograph and expressed it, being unable to go himself. Congressman Cobb introduced a bill in the House for the improvement of the Mississippi river between St. Louis and Cairo by St. Louis parties.

The Prince of Wales' message of good will is creating a favorable impression in New York.

Kentucky ex-Confederates have offered their services to the President if needed in the Venezuelan controversy.

It is rumored that European ambassadors will all quit Washington if Mr. Cleveland's view of the Monroe doctrine is insisted upon.

Ex-Sheriff J. G. Taylor was fatally stabbed by Will Branson near Cuba, Mo.

The annual meeting of the Northeast Missouri Teachers' Association opened at Mexico.

A convention of the produce dealers of Northern Missouri has been called to meet in January 9.

Dr. Joseph Robbins, candidate for Governor of Illinois, and Mrs. Julia Pratt, editor of the Sunday Optic, were married at Quincy, Ill.