A LITTLE IRISH GIRL.

tly "The Duchess," CHAPTER III CONTINUED.

"Thanks," says Eyre, not too graciously. "I can come now, if you want me."

go away. Thank you! An hour hence will do very well," replies he coolis; and closes the door behind him.

"There! says Dulemen, looking at and store into the growing night Eyro, with angry eyes full of tours: "what do you think of that? I'm sure I offered to go with him, didn't 17 and you see how he treated me. You saw it, didn't you?"

"I saw it indeed. Daleic, why think of him at ali? Why care? He is beneath your notice."

wretch. I hate him?" eries Deleie, vehemently. She stamps her small foot upon the ground, and then suddenly, for no such great reason pure and simple. certainly, she covers her face with

CHAPTER IV.

"O Mistress mane, where are you roam-O stay and hear! Your true leve's com-

That can sing both high and low; Trip no further, pretty sweeting

It is a distinctly aggressive mood that she goes to the drawing-room an hour later, to keep her appointment with Sir Ralph. She finds him there. lounging in a big chair, with his hands clasped behind his head, gazing moodily into the tire. There is a frown upon his brow that he does not attempt to get rid of, as he gets slowly on to his feet to receive

"You did not trouble yourself to horey," says be unpleasantly.

You gave me the impression that any time would do, retorts she, with a little shrug of her pretty shoulders.

"No time would have sulled you, I dare say," says he bitterty.

"Much better, if you are going to be in a bad temper," with a touch of temper on her own part. Anketell looks at her intently for a

moment. There is a carious light in his eyes-a quick fire. He even moves his lips as if he would have spoken, but by a strong effort controls himself.

"Is my temper the only thing against me?" asks he presently with a very sad.

"I have made no complaint," returns she icity.

"Then I wish you would?" cries he flercely, his late control flung to the winds, and a very storm of passion shaking him. "What! do you think I am a stone, or a fool, that I can't see how you treat me? Find your fault! State it! Let me see where I

"If," says Miss McDermot, laying her hand on the back of the chair nearest her-"if it was to to roar at to find a way out of our difficulties. me you asked me to meet you I think you would have here. done better to reserve your invitation. She is very pale as she thus defies

him, but her lovely head is well brown up, and battle declares itself in every feature.

"Well-I beg your pardon," says Anketell, with the air of a man who, finding the matter hopeless, gives in-"Let us-grimly-presume I have no fault."

"By all means," acquiesces she demurely.

"There were some papers to be signed with regard to our marriage," says he: "that was why I asked you to come here; but you delayed so long

"Well, what?" "I fancied you were very happy where you were, and so I would not have you disturbed. I told your father I could come again to-morrow. and so could the solicitor. You see, satirically. "I have always your

interests at heart." "You are too good!" returns she, with a satire of her own so line, that his sinks into insignificance. Then, quite suddenly, she turns to him, and crossing the room, reaches the hearthrug on which he is standing. "What is it all about?" asks she, with a change from finesse to utter

"Ah! so much you have troubled yourself to discover," says he, with a harshness that she is clever enough to know is bern of grief. "Something! How many things? I wonder. My life for the past month has been a hell. Because I don't say much, you you like; co use talking about a low think I cannot feel at all. What do sort of hound like that." you think I felt on that first cursed evening, when that fellow came baneath your roof-when you told old Bridget that you were tired of hear-

ing of Sir Ralph?" She is standing opposite to him, with the firelight illuminating her face. A little quick shiver seems to fully. come over her; but beyond that she you have told me, you don't still feel

makes no sign. "I suppose you mean that you wish disagreeable person." break our engagement," says she. "Certainly not," says she. with a to break our engagement," says she. her voice coming from her in little

"That! No. That is the last thing I should mean."

"And yet, if you believe me tired | Ralph." of you surely you would wish to"-

"I should not," coldly.
"Not even then? Tired of you! You heard me say that, and still' ment with you," says he slowly.

"I shall never break off my engage-Never! I shall leave the breaking of our engagement to you."

"You mean," says she, he a little choking voice, "that you will teave the odium of it upon me." "I mean that I shall never break with

you until you break with me." "You are a tyrant!" cries she sud-"You don't care for me, yet the you will hold me in spite of me!"

honestly think. Do you know, looking straight at him. her charming, angry face brillians, ing. I believe that in your heart you hate me, and that the pun- she has thrown into this word. shment you have laid out for me is to arry me!"

C. Hosmer, Agt., Red Cloud, Neb.

1019 Parnam St, Omana, Nau.

"Is that what you think, Dulcinea?" yourself to me. Let me reserve you a step takes him to her, and a from this tyranny that is oppressing ANOTHER VETO SEXT. THEY HAD NO FAIR TRIAL. M'KINLEY AND FINANCE. moment gives him time to catch her and destroying your life." firmly by both arms, and so hold "Tyranny." "You think that of me? Pant, isn't he?" sudden pussion). How dure you counts he's not worth a thought, think so of me? You, whose sole designs, Mr. Eyre, with sovereign consays Dutchner, perceiving her be-theoried tree to the discovery as if to throthed turn to the doorway, as if to you so misjudge me? There," reeasing here 'go, I am a fool to suffer

He careste her from him, and, walk-no toward the window, flugs it up "Oh, cause!" says she. She grows ing toward the window, flings it up

CHAPTER V.

"Thou didst delight in no mark Ah! little praise, thy voice Makes other hearts rejoice, Makes all ears glad that hear."

Miss McDermot, thus abundoned, stands for a full minute motionless. "Oh! he is more than that. He is a Doubtless her first feeling is astonishment, in that this heretofore abject love of hers has now proved so masterful. But the next is rage-

To treat ber like that! He! Ralph! her hands and bursts into a storm of who but been so humbly glad when she had fallen in with her father's views about him and permitted him to be engaged to her! The world must be coming to an end.

She is stacing through the window that has seen him depart. Her hands are hanging by her sides. Her tall, slight figure has grown rigid.

The world must be coming to an end; but whose world? His, or hers? Who is to fall in this encounter? Which of them will be counted among

the slain? Not she, at all events. Despite the wild throbbing in her throat she commands herself so far as to forbid the tears that are struggling for an opening. He may still be there out there in the chill of the exquisite early night. and he might see.

He! Tyrant! And to this man her father has given her! A man who, on the smallest provocation, has showered insult upon insult on her head. Well, he shall see! Father or no father, she will never marry him! Oh, he shall see!

She grinds her little lovely white teeth together, and with a last defiant glance at the window leaves the room.

In the hall she enecks herself. An idea, a thought of vengeance, has occurred to her. This otherthis stranger he loves her, at all events. In him lies a chance of rescue! Rescue from marriage with this detestable man, who has told her so emile that, if still resentful, is also many horricle things about herself, and all, naturally, untrue.

She opens the door of the old school-room, and enters it with a vehemence that can hardly be misunder-

"Something has happened," says Eyre, getting on to his feet with some difficulty. "What is it, Dulcie?" "Ob, he has behaved abominably,

says she, her eyes flashing. "He said the most cruel things." "Never mind him, darling. Come and sit down by me, and let uz try "But I must mind him!" cries she

indignantly. "Why, I can't tell you all he said. "I'm so glad of that." puts be in

soothingly. "But I must tell you all that." with charming inconsistency. "I remember every word. They seem burned brain. Oh! he was so rude! into my Fancy his telling me I had rained his

"It seems to me that he is trying to

ruin yours.' "Mine?" She gazes at him a moment, as if not quite understanding this. and then; "You don't understand." says she. "Now, could be ruin mine? But never mind that-that's folly! Just hear the other dreadful thinge he He began by telling me:" said:

"Dulcie." he checks her by a waying hand, "after all, you know, he capes. But if, in spite of appearcan't have wanted me to hear him. We needn't go into details, need we? It is enough for me to know that he has been, well, beastly to you."

"Beastly! he hasn't been that," says he, with quite unexpected fervor. Beastly is a vulgar word. He has been horrid. I," with a decision that carries a frown with it, "don't deny that; but he has never been beastly!

"You are a generous foe," says Eyre, smilling. Her generosity, indeed, strikes him as being something straightforwardness. Something has out of the way, something beyond vexed you. What?" words-charming. It would have been so easy to her to abuse this troublesome -this so evidently undesired lover. And yet she cannot bring herself in her integrity to deng any small virtue he may possess. "Well, then, we will let him slide if

> "What abominable language you use?" says she. "Even If Sir Ralph has behaved unkindly to me, I don't see why you, a stranger, should call him bad names.

> "You are quite right, and I am wrong," says Eyre, giving in delightfully. "But surely-now, after all bound in duty's chains to marry that

firm compression of her mouth. "If there is one thing on earth about which I have quite made up my mind, it is that I shall never marry Sir

"And a good thing, too," says he. You mean it?" "Can't you see that I mean it?"

turning to him an extremely pale and unhappy face. "I can't." says he, gazing at her re-gretfully. "I can see only one thing and that is that you are unhappy."

"Of course I'm unhappy, after the scolding I have just undergone. Why, father, never scolded me as he did!" "Can't you forget him?" says Eyre

imploringly. It is very hard to forget people one hates. However, whether I forget or remember him. "Is that your reading of it?" my mind is made up; I shall never "Yes, that is what I think-what marry him."

"Marry me instead!" says Eyro boldly.

"You?" It would be impossible to describe the amount of astonishment

have told you, how I love you. Give

firmly by both arms, and so hold "Tyranny" repeats she as if her that he can compet her to meet struck by the word. "Yes, he is a ty-

his gase. "You think that of me? rant isn't he?"

And why? Why? Look here" (with "the rever mind him. By all ne-

"Winese account-J"

"Yeurs." "Mino?"

"Well, haven't you abused him to silent, and stands near him with gaze bent upon the ground and brows drawn together. Suddenly she looks up at him, and he can see that her

eyes are full of tears. "Dulcie," cries he, impulsively, "you are unhappy. Why should any one be unhappy? We have so short a time to rive that it is folly not to make the best of every hour of it. Forget all this. Throw up your engagement, and marry me.

"Oh," faintly, "I couldn't!"

"What! Will you stay here, then, and marry that man?" "Nover! Never!"

"Why not let him see at once, then, that he has no power over you that his importingnt lecturing can be directed at somebody else, not at you?" "I should like to let him know that, certainly," says she, her eyes flashing indictively.

"Let me speak to your father,

"He would be so angry," says she hesitatingly. "And," quickly, "it would be of no use either."

"You look as if you were glad of that. "Why should I look glad? I'm not glad about anything," says she sadly -so sadly that he forgets his suspicion

of her, and goes back to his first thought. "Let me try your father, at all vents. Let me tell him how miserable you are: that you can't bear to n arry

Anketell, and "You may tell him that!" -vehemently. "I shall never marry Sir Ralph, not if he lived to be a thous-and years old."

"I may try your father, then? You authorize me?" "Yes," slowly, "you can try."

"Dulcie!" says he quickly, "do you know what that permission means? Do you darling?" [TO BE CONTINUED.]

A SURE SIGN OF DEATH.

A Certain Test Would Contribute to the Peace of Mind of Every One.

From time to time we are horrified by learning that some person has been buried alive, after assurances have been given of death. I'nder these circumstances the opinion of a rising French physician upon the subject becomes of world-wide interest; for since the tests which have been in use for years have been found unreliable, no means should be left untried. to prove beyond a doubt that life is actually extinct before conveying our loved ones to the grave.

Dr. Martinot asserts that an unfailing test may be made by producing a blister on the hand or foot of the body by holding the flame of a candle to the same, for a few seconds or until the blister is formed which will always occur. If the blister contains any fluid it is evidence of life, and the blister only that produced by an ordinary burn: if, on the contrary, the blister contains only steam, it may be asserted that life is extinct.

The explanation is as follows: A corpse is nothing more than inert matter, under the immediate control of physical laws which cause all liquid heated to a certain temperature to become steam; the epidermis is raised, the blister produced, it breaks with a little noise and the steam esances there is any remnant of life. the organic mechanism continues to be governed by physiological laws and the blister will contain serous matter, as in the case of any ordinary burns. The test is as simple as the proof is conclusive. Dry blister: death. Liquid blister: life. Any one may try it; there is no error possible.

The Odd Little Eels in Vinegar. In a microscopical article in one of the great German quarterlies Dr. G. A. Lindner discusses the occurrence of the 'eels' which are so common in weak or impure vinegar. The male of this interesting little species of serpont measures 1 to 1 1-2 millimetres and the female from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 millimetres in length. They move very actively in any fluid medium, but in thick or sticky concoctions coil themselves into knots and lay dormant for days together. They thrive well if fed on an egg diet; will also live on fruits and buibs. They can survive tolerably strong vinegar, but die immediately if put in pure, acetic acid. One of the most wonderful facts concerning the reproduction of vinegar eels is that the female reproduces viviparcusty or ovipariously, according to the nutritive medium and the temperature. They flourish best in a temperature between 60 degrees and 80 degrees Fahr., and are killed when the temperature runs up to above 107 degrees or below the freezing point. How they get into vinegar is one of the unexplainable mysteries. Some emineat men of learning have attempted to prove that they get in during Lian-

plain. As It Happened.

They had been married about threa weeks when he ventured to remark: "You don't look as well as my first Hife.

ufacture; exactly how, they do not ex-

"Your first wife? I never knew you were married before." Oh, yes. Some fifteen years rare. We only lived together about a year. By the way, my name was Skimmerhorn then, instead of Muxby. You

see I took the name of Muxby after Uncle Jim Muxby left me his money. "What was her name?" Simpson. Jane Marie Ann Simp-

Son. . Why, that was mo?"

PRESIDENT REJECTS THE . DEFICIENCY BILL.

Again Schilds Congress A Strong Refense at on Case Experiancy Objected to,

Washington, June 8 - The general deficiency appropriation bill reached the President this morning and soon after noon he sent to the House of Representatives a message accompanying a veto of the general deficiency appropriation bill.

The message includes a defense of the exercise of the veto power and a long criticism of the French spotiation claims aggregating over \$1,000,000, and also an objection to the payment. of the Chouteau claim for \$171,115 aris- | of death, lasted less than a day. ing out of the construction of the ironelad steam battery Etlah, It

opens us follows: "To the House of Representatives: I hereby return without my approval House bill No 8200, entitled An act making appropriations to supply dedefencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and

for prior years and for other purposes. To the extent that the constitution has involved upon the President a participation in legislation, I suppose his action on bills presented to him for approval involves a duty to be performed like owners pertaining to his office with care and electionspection and in full view of his responsibility to the people and his obligation to subserve the public welfare, it is difficuit to understand why, under the constitution, it should be necessary to enbuilt proposed legislation to execuive scruting except to invoke the exercise of executive judgment and invite independent executive action. The unpleasant incidents which accompany the power would tempt its avoidance; if such a course did not involve an abandonment of constitutional duty and assent to legislation for which the Executive is not willing

to share the responsibility. "I regret that I am constrained to disapprove an important appropriation bill so near the close of the session of Corgress. I have, however, by immediate action after the receipt of the bill, endeavoced to delay as little as possible a reconstruction of this proposed legislation, though I am thus obliged to content myself with a less complete explanation of my objections than would otherwise be submitted.

SPOLIATION CLAIMS OBJECTED TO. "This bill is in many of its features far removed from a legitimate deficiency bill and it contains a number of appropriations which seem to be exceedingly questionable. Without noticing in detail many of these items I shall refer to the two of them which, in my judgment, justify my action in

the premises. "The bill appropriates \$1.027,314.00 for a partial payment upon claims which originated in the depredations upon our commerce by French erulaers and vessels during the closing years of the last century. They have been quite familiar to those having congressional experience, as they have been pressed for recognition and repose, for nearly 100 years. Those claims are based upon the allegations that France being at war with England seized and condemned many American vessels and cargoes in violation of the rules of international law and treaty provisions and contrary to the duty she owed to our country as a neutral power and to our citizens. By reason of these acts, claims arise in favor of such of our citizens as were damnified against the French nation, which claims our government at-tempted to enforce but, when concluding a treatp with France in the year 1800, these claims were abandoned or relinquished in consideration of the relinquishment of certain claims which France charged against

"I do not understand it to be as settled that there exists any legal liability against the government on account

of its relation to these claims. Until 1846 these claims were from time to time pressed upon the attention of Congress with varying fortunes, but never with a favorable action. In this year, however, a bill was passed for their ascertainment and satisfaction and \$5,000,000 were appropriated for their payment. This was vetoed by President Polk, who declared that he could 'perceive no legal or equitable ground upon which this appropriation can rest. This veto was sustained by the House

of Representatives. THE HOUSE SUSTAINS THE VETO. In the House the motion to pass the deficiency bill over the President's veto was lost by: Yeas 40, nays, 169, Chairman Cannon of the liouse committee on appropriations has a deficiency bill prepared with the claims objected to by the President eliminated and as soon as the veto of the deficiency bill was sustained, he asked for the consideration of the new bill. It is said that the new bill can be

passed mmediately.

senator Teller's Opinion. Washington, June 8 .- Sepator TM er does not take much stock in the proposition to nominate him as the silver candidate for the presidency. He thinks that ex-Governor Boles of Iowa will be nominated by the Democrats and indorsed by the Populists on n 16 to 1 platform, or, perhaps, Vice President Stevenson, who is the candidate of the Senatorial syndicate,

provided Governor Altgeld can be in-

duced to concur. Compromise Silver Plank at St. Louis. WASHINGTON, June 8. - General Grosvenor and other close friends of McKinley have given a strong intimation in the last few days that the St. Louis platform will be a compromise on the money question. Grosvenor believes that unless some concession is made to the silver sentiment, the Democrats may endanger

McKinley's election. "Coin' Harvey's Father Dead. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 8. - Colonel Robert T. Harvey, aged 32, father of W. H. Harvey, author or "Coin's Financial School," died suddenly here last night from apoplexy.

Americans Dented Justice in the Competitor

WASHINGTON, June s.-The testimony of Frederick W. Lawrence, referred to by Mr. Morgan in the Senate, was taken privately before the of the liights and flaties of the Execu- subcommittee of the Senate committice Made in the Message | 1 reach Spot + | tea on foreign | relations May 20 in regard to the situation in Cuba. Lawrence stated that he had gone to Cuba as a newspaper correspondent and had been expelled. He had found it impossible to secure much information trom the Spanish authorities and learned afterwards that what was g ven out was untrae.

Referring to the trial of Laborde and Milton, captured on board the Competitor, Lawrence said that neither the prosecution nor the defense asked any questions, that the five were tried at once and that the trial, which resulted in the sentence Asked if there was an interpreter

present, Lawrence said there was, but hat he did not make his presence known to the prisoners until they were asked whether they had anything to say in their own defense. These long statements were read by the judge advocate in Spanish. The evidence was given in Spanish and not tean dated in their hearing. "Their defender did not communicate to them the substance of it nor after one single word to them," said Lawrence. I have every reason to think their defending counsel could not speak English. Then they were asked what they had to say in defense, but not at English. The presiding officer of the court martial there were ten of them, what we might call the jurythe presiding officer of that body said to Laborde in Spanish, "What have you to say?" He said a few words and so it went on till the last man was

reached - William Gildea and the presiding officer spoke to him, and he did not understand him, and then the interpreter got up and said: "Do you wish to say anything?" Gilden arose and said: 'All I have to say is I do not understand one word that has been said to-day for or against me, and at any rate. I appeal to both the British and American consuls' There were two prisoners who could not speak and understand Spanish-Milton and Gilden.

A LETTER FROM MELTON. The Young Kansan Now in a Cuban Prison Writes of the Horrors.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 8 A letter has been received here from Owen Melton, the young Kansan captured on the schooner Competitor and sentenced to death in Havana, in which he describes the barbarities practiced by Spaniards on prisoners confined in Moro Castie and Fort Cabanas as follows: "The world will never know the barbarities that are practiced by the Spaniards on the suspects confined in Moro Castle and Fort Cabanas. They are being tortured and shot without trial almost daily. On May 39 Faustrino Pardone, 16 years old, was captured in the outskirts of Havana by Spanish guerillas and lodged in Cabanas. It was suspected that the boy had been in communicaon with the insurgents. To make l'ardone confess he was stripped and suspended by the arms, while a Spanish lieutenant whipped the boy on the done's back, shoulders and breast were soon a bleeding pulp and he was shricking in agony. Then the officer asked Paraone if he had done certain things and in his terrible pain the boy This was would scream 'yes, yes. written at the boy's deposition. Such things are of daily occurrence in the

"At night volleys of musketry are frequently heard. The next day the prisoners know what these volleys nean when they miss the faces of well known prisoners and from ten to fifteen are crowded in one cell.

There are several Americans in Cabanas, among them being the Americans captured with the schooner Competitor. Part of these are in one cell and part in another. Julio Sanguilly is also imprisoned here. He is given a separate cell. Numbers of Cubans have been found at their homes suffering from wounds and have been dragged awfully and thrown in the dungeons of Fort Cabanas.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Indian Territory and Fourth Class Mail Matter Bills Put Through.

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- In the House the bill extending jurisdiction of United States courts in Indian Territory and providing for the laying out building at their capital.
of towns, the leasing of coal, timber. After further debate the Senate of towns, the leasing of coal, timber, farming and grazing lands, was

passed very quickly. Mr. Loud of Catifornia, chairman of the Postoffice committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to amend the law defining fourth class mail matter. The amendment related solely to franked matter, confining it to "written or printed mat At present all "official" matter can be franked. He explained that the mails were gorged with all sorts of government supplies. Last year 1,250,000 pounds went through the

Washington office. Mr. Cannon said that he could see no reason why government matter should not be handled by the postoffice department instead of express

companies. Mr. Loud replied that this master could be handled by express companies for one-fourth of what it cost the government. He volunteered the opinion that it cost the government twice as much to transport the mails as it should.

The bill was passed-102 to 5.

Gulity of Manslaughter. Hollton, Kan., June 8 .- Samuel F.

Newman was convicted in the district court of Holton of manslaughter in the second degree. It will be remembered that Newman shot and killed Charles Hoover in Holton, October 17, 1850. The crime was one of the most sensational in Jackson county's his-tory and grew out of Hoover's alleged intimacy with Newman's wife.

To Annex Madaguscar.

Paris, June 8 .- The committee of the chamber of deputies has unanimously approved the bill making eathedral. Several Anarchists have Madagascar a French colony.

Perry Beath Explains the Ohio Man's For

sitton Tariff the Main Issue, Sr. Louis, Mo., June 8 - Percy Beath, editor of the Cmeinnail Commercial Gazette, has opened the Ma-Kinley headquarters here. In an interview he outlines the McKinley

ping of campaign as to lows: "Wall street," said Mr. Heath, "has attempted to run every national convention held since I have known anything about national conventions. will try to run the Republican convention this year, and it will as usual, fail. Major McKinley is one of those men who do no not believe his judgment should be taken against the combined wisdom of his party. Nobody has spoken for him authoritatively on the currency plank, and nobody will be able to do so, because he is willing to trust the convention and stand by its decision. The best judgment of the whole party must prevail in this matter.

"There are not to exceed four states which will insist on an unequivocal declaration for the gold tandard. These states are New York, Maine, Massachusetts and probchly New Jersey. In the same way, here are about a half dozen silver states which will demand a 16 to 1 eclaration. In a great majority of tates the one issue in the campaign s protection. You cannot talk the currency question to Republicans in Ohio, Indiana or Lillnois. Tariff is the great issue, and whatever the Resublican convention adopts as its platform will be the McK niev plat-

form. Having disposed of the McKinley mrrency attitude, Mr. Heath, at the equest of the reporter, addressed inself for a few moments to Thomas

Platt, with the following result: 'Yes, Mr. Platt is preparing some ind of a coup. I am informed that t is to be sprung either before the rational committee or on the floor of he convention. He has served notice repeatedly during the past few days that he would not give up his fight until the nomination was announced, and there was no longer any opporlunity to enter his protest against the Onio candidate. Just what he intends o do is not clearly manifest at this time, but I have letters from at least one member of the national comnittee, to whom Mr. Platt has written, n which one of his moves is named. He intends, if possible, to control the oreliminary roll in the convention and to use the advantage he mi-bt obtain by that success against & > Kinley

BLAND BOOM IN ARKANSAS.

lovernor Stone to Push It Along in the

Democratic Convention LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8 .- Some hing of a political sensation was sprung here yesterday when it was announced that Governor Stone of Missouri will arrive in this city in a lew days to remain until after the Democratic State convention, which neets on the 17th. His purpose is to ook after Mr. Bland's presidential boom. Several counties in Arkansas rave indorsed Bland at their primary elections, and this fact has encouraged his supporters

THE SENATE INDIGNANT.

insists on Public Buildings by a Vote of

58 to 0-The House Scored. Washington, June 3 -- In the Senate Mr. Allison reported a partial agreenent on the sundry civil appropriation bill. He explained that a number of tems were still open, including those for new public buildings at Salt Lake City and at the capitals of the new states of Idaho, Wyoming and Montana and additions for the public buildings at Kansas City, Savannah,

Ga., and Camden, N. J. Mr. Dubois made a vigorous plea for public buildings at the new capi-He said that it was notorious that the speaker of the house and the chairman of the house committee on public buildings and grounds declined to approve any new public buildings. And yet Speaker Reed resided in a place with 36,000 people with a public building costing \$1,155,000 and the listrict represented by Chairman Milliken of Maine, of the House committee on public buildings, had federal buildings in five towns. The chairman of the House committee lived in a town which would not make a suburb of one of these Western capitals. The county seats in some of these new states were larger than any town in the districts represented by these gen-

lemen (Reed and Milliken). Mr. Vest said it was an established policy to give the new states a public

conferees were instructed to insist on all the public building items. To em; phasize the insistence a yea and nay vote was taken, resulting 58 to 0.

Shot by an Angry Wife.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 8. - About 9 'clock last night Mrs. Fagan Bourand, a leading society woman, who and blackened her face for a disguise, shot twice and fatally wounded Maud Allen and then fired upon her own ansband, wounding him in the leg. The shooting was the result of an inrigue of long standing between Bourand and the Allen woman, and had seen expected in view of less serious ifficulties from time to time. Mrs. sourland has not been arrested and probably will not be.

Another Jail Delivery.

Toreka, Kan., June 8 -- W. S. Childs and Weyman Clark, both under sentence to the penitentiary for robberg, escaped from the Shawnee county jail last night by digging a hole in the

stone wall. Lien Filed on the Grant Status.

· Briso Lyn, N. Y., June 8 .- William Ordway Patridge, the sculptor, who made the statue of General Grant, uncalled on April 20, has filed a mechanic's lien on the statue. He claims .hat \$6,085 is due to him for his work.

More Bombs in Barcelona, Spain. BARCELONA, June 8. - After the Corpus Christi procession here to-day, wo brass bombs, similar to those in he Liceotheater outrage in November 1854, were found in a street near the been arrested on suspicion.