

MISS NEVINS PENNED IT

The Letter to Blaine Written Without Coaching.

Judge Palmer Offered Assistance, But She Feels Able to Reply to the Secretary Without Assistance—Spicy Revelations Promised.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Mary Nevins Blaine, the divorced wife of James G. Blaine, jr., was at the Wellington house for a few hours. She was en route from Sioux Falls, S. D., to New York and was accompanied by her little boy, her French maid and a nurse. Mrs. Blaine did not object to having her name appear on the register of the hotel, but her first movement was to give orders that no reporter's card be sent up to her apartments. With Landlord Gage she left instructions to say to newspaper men she appreciated the courtesy of the press, but she had nothing more to say concerning her recent suit or of any matter connected with her manifold troubles of the past. Then she ordered luncheon served in her rooms, preparatory to continuing her journey eastward over the Lake Shore at 5:30 o'clock. After luncheon Mrs. Blaine took a stroll through the parlors of the hotel, and meeting a representative of the Herald, chatted briefly.

The unfortunate young wife of Secretary Blaine's scapegrace son when in good health is undoubtedly a most attractive woman. But illness and mental suffering have greatly changed her. She looks at least thirty years old. Her face is pinched and her complexion sallow. Beneath her expressive blue eyes there are deep, black lines, and the eyelids are also dark. She has by no means recovered from the severe attack of rheumatism which prostrated her a year or more ago, and there is a perceptible limp when she walks across the floor. She is unable to raise her right arm above her head and otherwise bears evidence of the great physical and mental suffering she has borne so long. Mrs. Blaine smiled sadly as she extended her hand, which, be it noted, was once a very shapely one, but now is thin and pale to whiteness. She was dressed in a loosely fitting robe of brown, caught at the neck by a pearl and diamond horseshoe.

"You must not attempt to interview me," she said. "I have declined to see all newspaper men since leaving Dakota, and it would not be right to give you a 'coop,' as I believe you call it. But seriously, there is nothing for me to say. I do not want the notoriety which I have thus far found it impossible to escape. In my letter to Mr. Blaine, sr., I have said all that could be said, and I have nothing to add until the ten days have expired. If he fails then to produce the evidence I have demanded I will publish every atom of evidence I possess bearing on this case. I do not make this threat for a bluff." When I was granted a divorce the whole matter ended so far as I was concerned. I did not want it reopened, but Secretary Blaine has seen fit to attack a sick woman through the press.

"I mean now to defend myself and I will not conceal one single thing. When I strike it is between the eyes and not in the back. But then I am interviewing myself for you. You must print all I say. It would do me no good."

It was quite evident that Mrs. Blaine had forgotten she was talking with a reporter. But as the thought of her troubles came to her the poor girl could not help the outbreak. The tears stood in her eyes as she recalled Mr. Blaine's charges and then her indignation got the better of her sorrow. At this point Secretary Blaine's little grandson ran through the hall in search of his mother, and when he spied her the troubled look vanished from his bright face. With outstretched arms and a joyful cry of "mamma" he ran to her and kissed her. That Mrs. Blaine's love is centered in this boy no one could doubt had he seen the look of motherly pride that came into her eyes. There was no ostentatious expression of affection on the part of the young mother. It was the simple, enduring love a good woman shows for her little boy.

Little James Gillespie Blaine, now nearly 5 years old, is a manly little fellow who bears a strong resemblance to his grandfather. He is well formed, has handsome features and great eyes that he uses as though he knew they were meant for seeing people and not to be hid behind bashful and drooping lids. He surveyed the reporter from head to foot and then graciously held out his hand.

"I couldn't find your room, mamma," he said, "and wasn't I lucky to find you?" The nurse came and took the young gentleman away. In going he bowed with the air of a courtier.

"It has been hinted that you had the assistance of someone in writing the letter you addressed to Mr. Blaine concerning his personal statement," Mrs. Blaine said.

"It is untrue, and you may say so if it is ever charged against me. You may say I wrote every line of it myself. Within an hour after I had read Mr. Blaine's statement I was at work on my reply. Not a living soul assisted me, and neither did I submit it to anyone for approval or disapproval. My lawyer asked me if I would reply and I told him I most certainly should. He hinted at giving me the benefit of his assistance, but I refused all such proffers."

"I had lived in the Blaine family and I knew as no one else could how to reply to this most unexpected attack. Oh, dear, when is this heaping of abuse going to end? Was it not bad enough to be obliged to go through a trial for divorce with all its attendant notoriety? Was it not cruel to hear garbled extracts of my love letters given to the public and be branded as an adventuress, who courted the son of a prominent man? Mr. Blaine, I declare he will not publish the letters I ask for. But I will do exactly as I said I would at the end of the ten days, and then the public will judge whether I am the designing woman of mature years who stole away a boy and made him marry her. Mr. Blaine is a great and powerful man, but he shall not ruin my character; no, not if

THE AMERICAN HERCULES.

Sampson on Trial in London Charged With Robbery.

LONDON, March 5.—The case of Carl August Sampson, known as the "American Hercules," who was arrested in New York a few weeks ago on a requisition charging him with obtaining certain diamond jewelry and \$770 in money from Mrs. Margaret Bernstein, of this city, on false pretenses, was further heard in the Westminster police court this morning. There was a very large attendance and a great deal of interest was shown in the proceedings.

Mrs. Bernstein, it will be remembered, made the acquaintance of Sampson while here was performing his feats of strength at the Royal Aquarium music hall. It is said that she became enamored of him and sought to be constantly in his company. Her husband separated from her and applied for a divorce, naming Sampson and one Turner as the co-respondents. During Mrs. Bernstein's acquaintance with Sampson it is claimed that he borrowed money and jewelry from her, promising to return the valuables when certain purposes were accomplished.

At the beginning of the court proceedings this morning Mrs. Bernstein, took the witness stand. She presented a charming picture, attired in a close fitting tailor made gray woolen gown, which set off her plump figure to advantage. On her head she wore a hat of the new spring pattern, the graceful arrangement of flowers and laces giving her pretty face additional charm. Mrs. Bernstein gave her testimony in a clear voice. She was self-possessed and confident in manner, and did not appear to mind in the least the hundreds of curious eyes that were gazing at her.

Mrs. Bernstein claimed that her relations with Sampson were those of a lender of money only. Various love letters of hers were read, and she became so agitated that she fainted. The case was adjourned till Saturday.

COMING OUT TO IOWA.

Thirty Farmers' Families From One Neighborhood in Illinois.

FAIRBURY, Ill., March 5.—The recent exodus of farmers from the region surrounding Virginia, Ill., is about to be paralleled by a similar migration of farm owners in this vicinity. The movement began today with the departure of several families for northern Iowa and southern Minnesota, and it is understood that the remainder of the party will settle in the same region. Nearly all of the emigrants purchased their farms here twenty or thirty years ago at prices ranging from \$20 to \$40 per acre. The same land now brings about \$100 per acre. The party consists of about thirty families, and two special freight trains of twenty cars each have been chartered to carry their household goods and farming implements to their new homes. This is the largest exodus from this district that has taken place for several years. It is said, however, that there need be no fear of a general depopulation, as the movement is brought about entirely by Iowa and Minnesota land owners, who have prevailed upon the people to believe that they can better their fortunes by moving westward.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

The Election in South Derbyshire Seats a Gladstone Man.

LONDON, March 5.—The liberals have carried the election in South Derbyshire, Broad, the liberal candidate, having 5,803 votes to 4,553 for Melville, conservative. In the last election Henry Waddle, liberal, had 5,102 votes to 3,949 for Coke, the conservative and unionist candidate. The mining population voted almost unanimously for the liberal candidate, largely because of the way in which the Derbyshire miners have lately been oppressed and persecuted by the marquis of Londonderry and other conservative owners of mining properties.

BLAINE HAS THE GRIP.

Had a High Fever Thursday and Friday—Much Better This Morning.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following official announcement was made at the state department today: "Secretary Blaine is a victim of the grip. He was taken ill Wednesday afternoon quite suddenly and severely. His fever was high on Thursday and Friday. He is much better this morning and hopes to be out in a few days."

The Grecians' Rebellious.

ATHENS, March 5.—Great excitement reigns and rumors of an approaching revolution are heard everywhere. It is said that people in the interior are arming.

In Athens the principal streets are occupied by crowds discussing the situation. Loud utterances are heard condemning King George for what is called his usurpation, and the partisans of M. Delyannis do not hesitate to denounce the king as a usurper who is endeavoring to follow in the footsteps of his brother-in-law, the czar, and to substitute Russian rule for the constitutional government of Greece.

Already 300 partisans of the deposed premier, M. Delyannis, have been arrested, while the ex-members of the cabinet are closely watched. This, however, has had no effect in quelling the popular excitement.

The king has ordered that the military and naval forces be kept in readiness for possible trouble, and it is said that he had long consultations yesterday with the representatives of Great Britain and Russia.

Saw Marsh in Brazil.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—Dr. Reinstom, of New York, who has just arrived from Brazil, says that he saw in Brazil Gideon Marsh, the fugitive cashier of the Keystone bank. He claims to have plenty of money and is known to have received remittance from Philadelphia.

ANOTHER RIOT IN GERMANY

A Desperate Mob Sacks Shops in the City of Dantzic.

The Pillaging Done in an Orderly Manner and the Spoils Distributed Among the Rioters According to Their Needs.

BERLIN, March 4.—A dispatch from Dantzic says that serious rioting, similar to that which took place recently in this city, occurred there today.

As in Berlin, the trouble was caused by the large number of people out of work, and doubtless the flames of discontent were fanned by the emperor's recent utterances about crushing and driving out of Germany all those who oppose him. The spirit of restlessness, it may also be said, is kept alive by the prosecutions of the Cologne Gazette and the Frankfurter Zeitung, for criticizing the emperor's acts, and the general opinion prevailing that the struggle between the people and the emperor, who has been likened to Nero by the Frankfurter Zeitung, has commenced in real earnest.

The troubles at Dantzic, like the troubles at Leipzig and many other places, began by a mass meeting of the unemployed, by fiery addresses made by agitators and by heated suggestions upon the part of socialistic orators. A delegation was then appointed to call upon the chief local magistrate, who had been warned that the trouble was brewing.

A Delegation Waits on the Mayor. The magistrate referred to received the delegation in the kindest manner possible, listening to all they had to say about their grievances and gave them some good advice as to observing a peaceful attitude in spite of their deplorable situation.

Finally the magistrate informed the delegation that the local authorities anticipating some such visit, had taken steps to provide some relief works, upon which 200 of the unemployed could find work. As there are, according to the estimate, some 2,000 to 3,000 persons at Dantzic in need of employment, this reply caused further grumbling among the delegates. The delegation withdrew and later in the day some 200 men from the unemployed masses of Dantzic were embarked on board a steamer chartered by the local authorities and were taken up the river to the port where the relief works are situated. After the departure of the steamer the hungry army of unemployed laborers began to get the upper hand of them.

The Mob Sacks the Shops.

Seeing that the temper of the men was such that they might be excited to do almost anything, the socialist and anarchist orators began to harangue the crowds, telling them of their wrongs, of the oppression of the government and of the cruel bearing of the emperor, with the result that no sooner was the now familiar cry in Germany of "Bread!" "Bread!" "Bread!" "Give us bread or give us work!" raised by the agitators, than a mob of about 2,000 men spread themselves in detachments over the neighborhood and pillaged a number of baker shops, which were completely gutted of their contents.

The police tried in vain to stem the human torrent, but it gained force with the demolition of the bakers' shops and turned its attention to the butchers' stores, which were quickly emptied of their contents.

The Spoils Divided Justly.

Then there was a strange scene. Immense piles of stolen meats and bags of flour were gathered at convenient spots and the work of equal distribution began. Sturdy rioters guarded these stores of provisions while others measured out the meat and flour to the starving men. But it was not for themselves that these provisions were taken. Each man as he approached the distributing point was asked how many people he had in his family and upon the number being given he was handed a piece of meat and a measure or two of flour, according to the needs of his household.

The Police Held at Bay.

While this work of distribution was going on in an orderly manner in the public street, skirmishing parties of rioters were keeping the police, who were greatly outnumbered, at bay by pelting them with stones or charging bodily upon them and driving the authorities from the scene of the riot. Other skirmishing parties emptied wine stores, grocery stores and other places where food and drink was to be had until every man among the rioters had laid in a stock of provisions of some kind or another. The mob in spite of this rioting was orderly, if such terms can be applied to rioters.

The Authorities Lenten.

During this time naturally the police were not entirely idle. They formed into several detachments and repeatedly charged the mob. The latter far outnumbered the police, fought desperately with the policemen, injuring a number of them and in several cases completely routed them.

Victory eventually rested with the police, but the rioters were not dispersed until they had done all the damage they had intended to.

Not over fifty prisoners were taken by the police during the whole course of the riots and many of these were rescued by the mob while being taken to the guard house.

In view of the fact that the authorities are not inclined to be severe with the prisoners, no further rioting is anticipated, especially as a committee of the influential citizens are taking steps to enlarge the relief works so as to employ at least 1,000 men.

Whom Angry as Mercy Shows.

The emperor, according to rumors, is kept advised as to all such outbreaks and he is said to be angry at what he terms the lukewarm manner in which the local authorities of Dantzic have handled the rioters there.

THE REASON IS NOT CLEAR

Salisbury Will Not Renew the Bering Sea Modus Vivendi.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A special cablegram to the Tribune from London says: "Lord Salisbury has informed the Washington authorities that he is unwilling, pending arbitration proceedings in the Bering sea dispute, to consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi of last year. He is willing, however, to take the necessary steps for putting a stop during the coming season to Pelagic sealing within thirty miles of the Pribyloff islands."

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, who was ordered to make inquiries in the capital regarding the matter, telegraphs his paper that the Tribune's London dispatch is practically confirmed there, at any rate he says its correctness is not denied. The Washington dispatch continues: "It is difficult to imagine the reason for Lord Salisbury's refusal to renew the modus vivendi. Whatever it is, the practical effect will be the indiscriminate slaughter of tens of thousands of seals and possibly their extermination. The proposition which Lord Salisbury is said to be willing to entertain, to prevent seals from being taken within thirty miles of the Pribyloff islands, is absurd on the face of it. It is absolutely impracticable in fact, so impracticable that it is difficult to believe that it was made in good faith. How is an imaginary line to be established in the neighborhood of these two islands which are almost half the year hid in impenetrable fogs?"

The complications which may result from Lord Salisbury's refusal may prove to be of the gravest nature. The president may see himself compelled to enforce the law, which directs the seizure of poachers in Bering sea, or he may deem it necessary to cancel as a measure of reprisal the valuable bonding privileges now enjoyed by Canadian railroads to the detriment of lines in the United States.

"STOREY'S FOLLY" DOOMED.

The Marble Mansion Erected by the Editor Will Be Razed.

CHICAGO, March 4.—That magnificent marble ruin on the south side of the city known as "Storey's Mansion," or as "Storey's Folly," will soon be a thing of the past. It was doomed by the terms of a partition which has just been made of the Storey property at Grand boulevard and Forty-third street.

The five-acre tract which has remained entire in the heart of one of the finest residence parts of Chicago has been subdivided into forty-eight lots, and the Storey residence, which in its unfinished state represents an outlay of \$150,000, will be torn down and put to some humbler use.

The "Storey mansion," which was erected during the last years of Wilbur F. Storey's life, stands on the north east corner of the tract with a porter's lodge on the northwest corner. Both are of Vermont marble of the finest quality. The construction planned for the main building was far in advance of anything previously used in residence buildings. The girders were of iron and the building was to be as near fireproof as possible. During Mr. Storey's last years his actions were controlled by spiritualists, and the construction of the building was carried on under the direction of a familiar spirit known as the "Little Squaw." The fact that the building is entirely impracticable may be attributed to the lack of knowledge of mundane architecture, possessed by the "Little Squaw."

CHICAGO SHOULD TRY AGAIN

New York's New Census Will Show About 1,800,000.

NEW YORK, March 4.—County Clerk McKenna received census returns today from only 243 election districts out of 887 in the city. It was the last day of grace allowed to the enumerators by law for the filing of their returns and Deputy Clerk Scully expected that nearly all, if not all, of the enumerators would forward their returns tonight. Those returns will indicate that the state census will show a large increase over that taken by the federal authorities. The federal census gave the population of the city, 1,515,301. The police made it 1,710,715, both being taken in 1890. It is believed now that the present census will return a population in excess of 1,800,000.

A. H. Walkley, who is superintending the census in Kings county, has complete returns from twelve wards in Brooklyn and the figures show a decided increase over those compiled by the bungling enumerators of the Porter census in the summer of 1890. The completed wards are the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth, and the total population of these wards, according to Superintendent Walkley's figures, is 379,910, an increase of 57,586 over the Porter census in the same wards. The Porter census in July, 1890, gave 858,375 as the total population and the police census, taken four months later, gave 992,260. It is expected that the state census will give Brooklyn a population close on 1,000,000.

WON BY THE PREACHER.

Billy Frazier Knocks Out Jim Murray in Fifteen Rounds.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 4.—At the rooms of the New Bedford Athletic club last night about 500 persons assembled to see a fight between Billy Frazier, of Boston, the ex-minister, and Jim Murray, of Providence, for the lightweight championship of New England. Frazier knocked Murray out in the fifteenth round. Murray was badly punished.

EMMETT'S ANNIVERSARY.

Today is the 114th Anniversary of the Irish Patriot's Birth.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Today is the 114th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot and martyr, and the Robert Emmet club of this city, will celebrate the event this evening by a musical entertainment and ball at the West Twelfth street Turner hall.

ENGLISH MINERS DETERMINED

They Will Not Stand the Smallest Cut in Wages.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A dispatch from London says: "Strikes among coal miners are reported from various parts of the kingdom, and the indications now are that unless the mine owners make some very material concessions and make them without delay almost every mine in England will be shut down in the course of a fortnight. The movement is not unexpected, as the miners have been threatening for the past month to strike rather than to submit to a reduction of wages."

Some of the proprietors have withdrawn their proposal to make a cut in wages, and it is reported that there will be no trouble in south Staffordshire and east Worcestershire. Should the strike become general the branch industries will be adversely affected, and it is estimated that close on to 1,000,000 men will feel the effects of the miners' struggle. The agitation is due to the action of the mine owners in Wales and Cumberland, who have an intimation of their intention to reduce wages on the ailing scale principle, owing to the decline that had taken place in the prices of coal. The men refused to accept the reduction and declared that the mine owners must make the consumers pay. The men offered to make an alliance with the coal mine owners, and to form a ring of miners and mine owners to maintain rates. The Coal Mine Owners' association declared this to be impossible, as the mine owners outside of the association are cutting rates. The men then offered if the present rate of wages is maintained, to strike in all collieries where wages are reduced below the rates of the Coal Mine Owners' association.

The miners' federation declares that since 1888 it has forced up wages 40 per cent by hard fighting and that it does not intend to have them drop a penny. The prices of coal are rapidly rising in London, the figures today showing an advance of 3 shillings, 6 pence above the rate two days ago. The increase will fall heavily upon the poorer classes. It is expected that next week coal will sell at 2 shillings per hundred weight, which will be almost double the usual price.

DUKE OF HESSE PARALYZED

He Is Conscious, But in a Very Critical Condition.

BERLIN, March 5.—The grand duke of Hesse has been seized with paralysis of the right side. He is conscious, but in a critical condition. The Grand Duke Louis IV was born September 12, 1837, and was married at Osborne, Isle of Wight, on the 1st of July, 1862, to Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria. The heir to the throne of Hesse is the Prince Ernest Louis, born November 25, 1868. Should his father, the grand duke, die, the accession of Ernest Louis will see another grandchild of Queen Victoria on a European throne.

SULLIVAN WILL FIGHT.

John Agrees to Meet Either Mitchell or Slavin—Corbett and Choyinski Matched.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The following telegram was published here yesterday: "St. Paul, Minn., March 5.—John L. Sullivan authorizes me to state that he will fight either Charley Mitchell or Slavin at the Olympic club at New Orleans for a purse of \$25,000, and an outside bet of \$10,000, or as much more as they can and will bet, the fight to take place the next week of next August or the first week in next September. DUNCAN B. HARRISON."

SEARLES-HOPKINS FIGHT.

The Famous Will Case Settled—Timothy Gets \$3,000,000.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Herald this morning says that the famous Searles-Hopkins will case has been settled by the defendant paying to young Timothy Hopkins \$3,000,000. It is also stated that the twenty-four or twenty-five relatives of Mrs. Searles have been satisfied, and the case may be considered as settled forever.

THE MARKETS.

Live Stock.

SIoux CITY, March 7.

Hogs—Light, \$1.40@1.55; mixed, \$1.45@1.55; heavy, \$1.45@1.55.
Cattle—Steers, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, \$3.00@3.75; feeders, \$2.50@3.00; stockers, \$2.00@2.50; cows, common to good, \$1.00@2.75; yearlings, \$2.00@2.75; bulls, \$1.50@2.75; veal calves, \$2.50@4.50.

Chicago, March 7.

Cattle—Choice beefs, \$3.00@3.25; cows, \$1.00@3.75; feeders, \$1.25@1.50; bulls, \$1.00@3.75; Texas, 2, 5@1.00.
Hogs—Light, \$1.40@1.55; mixed, \$1.45@1.55; heavy, \$1.40@1.55.
Sheep—Natives, \$3.75@5.00; westerns, \$3.50@5.50; Texas, \$3.25@5.40.

South Omaha, March 7.

Hogs—Light, \$1.45@1.55; mixed, \$1.40@1.50; heavy, \$1.35@1.50.
Cattle—Stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.20; cows, \$2.40@3.20; common, \$1.00@1.10.

Kansas City, March 7.

Cattle—Extra fancy steers, \$3.30@3.50; cows, \$1.00@1.50; stockers, \$2.70@4.00; feeders, \$2.40@3.50.
Hogs—Extreme ranges, \$3.50@3.75.

Produce and Provisions.

Chicago, March 7.

Flour—Spring patents, \$4.40@4.75; winter patents, \$4.40@4.75.
Wheat—Cash, 90%; May, 91%
Corn—Cash, 42%; May, 42%
Oats—Cash, 29%
Rye—36%
Barley—56%
Timothy—\$1.36@1.50
Flax—\$1.10
Whisky—\$1.10
Pork—Cash, \$11.00; May, \$11.10
Lard—Cash, \$6.35; May, \$6.45
Shoulders—\$1.75@3.50; short clear, \$4.25
Short ribs, \$3.75
Butter—Creamery, 21@20c; dairy, 18@20c
Cheese—Full cream cheddars, 11@11%
Flats, 11@13c; Young Americans, 12@13c
Eggs—Fresh, 14c@15c
Hides—Heavy and light green salted, 3c; salted bull, 4 1/2@4c; green salted calf, 6@6 1/2c; dry flint, 8c; dry salted sides, 6@7c; dry calf, 8@9c; deacons such, 2c
Tallow—No. 1 solid, 4c; packed, 2@2 1/2c; sack, 4 1/2c

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7.

Wheat—Closing: No. 1 northern, Feb. 94c; May, 85c; on track, No. 1, 94c; No. 1 northern, 85c; No. 2 northern, 80c@82c.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the senate today bills were reported and placed on the calendar, granting a right-of-way through the Fond-du-Lac Indian reservation and to establish a gun factory for heavy ordnance for the Pacific coast.

Mr. Morrill, chairman of the committee of finance, reported favorably house bill 5681, an act to amend the act relating to the control of and to promote the safety of national banks, which was passed by the house February 13, 1892, with an amendment inserted by the senate committee on finance.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the senate today an appropriation of \$1,000 was adopted for the expenses of the typhus fever and immigration investigation.

Mr. Dolph introduced memorials in favor of government aid to the Nicaragua canal and took occasion to address the senate in regard to the great interest felt in the Pacific coast in the completion of this great work.

At 1:30 the senate resumed the discussion of the Idaho case, Mr. George of Mississippi, taking the floor in favor of Constantine Claggett.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the senate today the house bill to create an Aquilla Jones, sr., late postmaster of Williams, Ind., with \$2,348 stolen in 1883, was taken up and passed.

The senate resumed the Idaho contested election case.

Mr. Call proposed the motion of which he had given notice with respect to an inquiry into the attempted interference of railroad corporations with the late senatorial election in Florida until Monday next.

Mr. Gray addressed the senate on the Idaho case in support of the minority report in favor of Constantine Claggett.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the senate today the president submitted a communication from the secretary of the interior in response to a resolution of the senate directing a continuation of the investigation as to whether lands in the Yosemite valley had been diverted from the public use contemplated by the grant. The secretary reported that no appropriation had been made to make a proper investigation but that private sources had earned that great incroachments had been made on the park.

The matter was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, caused a little flutter of surprise by introducing a resolution directing the committee on contingent expenses to pay a sum which is left in blank to the heirs of the estate of the late Alexander H. Stephens (formerly vice-president of the confederacy) in compensation for expenses incurred by him while prosecuting his claim for the sale of the United States senate during the reconstruction period. Referred.

Mr. Stanford, of California, introduced a bill directing the purchase of silver bullion and the coinage thereof. It directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase silver bullion at a price not exceeding \$1 for 271.25-100 grains of pure silver and to issue in payment legal tender money "without reference to the material of which it shall be composed, which legal tender money is to be receivable for all debts and public dues. Referred.

The senate resumed consideration of the pure food bill.

The House.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The house assembled at noon with a fair attendance. On motion of Mr. Geary, of California, a bill was passed providing for the sale of the Klamath river Indian reservation in California.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Today T. B. Taylor, of Ohio, reported a bill from the committee on judiciary defining murder in the first and second degrees, and the slaughter, and providing punishment therefor.

House calendar.

Mr. Wise, of Indiana, from the committee of commerce, a bill to make Council Bluffs, Ia., a port of delivery.

House calendar.

Mr. Outwaite, from the military affairs committee, reported a resolution providing for the appointment of General W. J. Sewell, General Martin, General McShannon, Captain John L. McChell and Major-General Bonebrake as managers of the national home for disabled soldiers for the term commencing April 1, 1892. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in the chair. The bill appropriates \$4,987,555, a reduction over last year of \$89,170, \$1.7, 0.310 less than the estimates of the district commissioners and \$614,509 less than the estimates of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, briefly explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, said the bill would cripple the interests of the district. It was a measure of pretended economy encouraged for political purposes.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The house was a ripple of excitement this morning when the house assembled Mr. Watson, of the Farmers' alliance, of Georgia, rose to a question of personal privilege and sent to the desk a recent copy of the Atlanta Constitution containing an article written by K. W. Barrett, of Washington correspondent and clerk to Speaker Crisp, charging him (Watson) with having voted with the republicans in the Craig-Stewart election case for financial considerations, and the promise of money from the republicans to aid him in his next campaign.

With considerable feeling Mr. Watson denounced the article as false in every particular and the insinuation therein as cowardly. He had voted on this case honestly after reviewing the testimony and three democrats had also voted for Stewart and against their party because upon the testimony and the law it has a question on which lawyers could wendly differ.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the house today a resolution was passed calling upon the secretary of war for information respecting the effect of backwater from the Mississippi river, its course and the means of preventing injury therefrom at Cleveland and the lower White river, Ark., as directed in the last river and harbor bill. A bill was passed for the relief of the inhabitants of Ferron, Emery county, Utah Territory.

This being Friday, the house then went into committee of the whole to consider bills on the private calendar.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the house today the debate upon the order from the committee on rules setting apart March 22, 23 and 24 for the consideration of the Bland bill or bill was prefaced by a lively parliamentary controversy upon the ruling of the chair as to the priority of the order over the reading of the journal. Immediately after the prayer by the chaplain, Mr. Catching, of the committee on rules, asked for immediate consideration of the order. To this Mr. Tracy, of New York, objected on the ground that it was not in order until after the journal had been read. Upon this Speaker Crisp ruled that the order was in order at that time, from which Mr. Tracy appealed and supported the appeal in an emphatic and impassioned speech.