

OXFORD WINS THE RACE

The Great Aquatic Contest Viewed by Thousands.

Wildest Enthusiasm Displayed at the Finish—The Best Race Ever Rowed on the Thames—Record Broken—Sullivan's Forefelt.

LONDON, April 9.—The forty-ninth annual boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews took place today. Genuine Easter weather favored the event, and as a result there was an immense turnout of spectators. From an early hour a constant stream of foot passengers and vehicles of all descriptions were wending their way riverwards from all parts of London. Excursion trains from the country poured their thousands into the metropolis to swell the sight-seeing throng, while the Metropolitan, District, Northwestern and other railways having depots on the riverbank ran a constant succession of trains crowded with people to see the great aquatic contest of the year decided.

Along the banks of the river vast crowds of people had congregated, who heartily cheered both crews as they paddled from their boat houses to the starting point.

The Oxford crew won the toss for the selection of place, and took up their station on the Middlesex shore. The betting before the start was 5 to 4 in favor of Cambridge.

The start was made exactly at 12:15, and Oxford won in 19 minutes and 12 seconds.

The tide was but fair and Cambridge had a slight advantage at the start. Both crews struck a thirty-nine stroke the first minute. Oxford regained its lost ground by the time it had reached the London boat house, and was already leading a few feet at Bishop's creek. Thence favored by its sheltered station the Oxford crew forged ahead, and led by a length when opposite Rose cottage. The Cambridge crew, at this point made an earnest spurt to recover lost ground, and by the time they reached the soap works they had regained half a length. There was great excitement at the time among the friends of the two crews and each side heartily cheered its favorite.

The river bend favored Cambridge and Oxford seemed to lose for a time its even stroke and became ragged. They gathered themselves, however, and made a spurt, recovering part of their advantage, and led by over half a length at Hammer-smith.

Now came the bend in the river, and a gamey struggle between the crews such as the Thames has never seen. Around the bend, spurt answered spurt, and both crews rowed gamely and manfully. Oxford maintained a slight advance until Chiswick ferry was reached, Cambridge at that moment having an excellent show for the race, but at Chiswick ferry the Oxford men made a bold and successful stroke which virtually assured them victory. Shooting across Corney bend to the Middlesex shore, Oxford again had the advantage of station, and went rapidly ahead in smooth water, while Cambridge plodded helplessly in the rough water more and more to the stern. The Cambridge men began to show distress and exhaustion, while Oxford pushed grandly forward flushed with the certainty of triumph. Passing Barnes bridge Oxford was four lengths ahead and continued about that lead until the finish. Cambridge made occasional faint spurts to regain lost ground, but without any appreciable success, Oxford winning, as stated, in 19 minutes and 12 seconds.

The scene, as Oxford passed the finishing point, was one of the wildest enthusiasm, and the admirers of both victors and vanquished united in declaring the race one of the finest ever rowed on the Thames.

The time made by the winning crew today beat the record. The nearest to it was in 1886 when Cambridge won in 19:45. Outside of Cambridge in 1888 no crew has ever gone below 20:05.

POSTS THE FORFEIT.

Charley Johnstone Puts Up the \$2,500 Demanded.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Late last night Charley Johnstone announced that he had decided to put up the \$2,500 guarantee demanded by the Olympic club for the appearance of the fighters in the club's arena on the day set for the fight. Johnstone would not give his reason for his sudden change of mind, but it is said that he had information that Corbett was going to put up the amount required and he was afraid that if he made a fight on the question it might be construed in some quarters that the Sullivan party were looking for a loophole in which to avoid the meeting.

MATTHEW'S FOOT.

It Has a Faculty for Getting "in It" Once in Thirty Days.

LONDON, April 9.—Home Secretary Matthews seems to have a faculty of putting his foot in on an average of once a month. On top of his refusal to listen to appeals on behalf of Mrs. Maybrick and Mrs. Osborne, and his latest refusal, in the face of thousands of requests, many of them from influential sources, to relieve Eggleston and Raynor, the Oxford poachers who were recently hanged, he has capped the climax in another direction by granting a pardon to Charles A. Perryman, proprietor of the Financial Observer, who was recently sentenced to several months' imprisonment for libeling a lawyer. When sentence was passed Judge Chambers told the prisoner that he had aggravated his offense by committing a distinct contempt of court in libeling the jury before whom the case was tried. Notwithstanding this, however, the home secretary not only issued a pardon, but also accompanied it with a peremptory order for the immediate release of the prisoner.

Mrs. Maybrick's health is failing.

rapidly. Her mother, the baroness de Roques, who recently visited her in the hospital of Woking prison, says that she has been in bad health for a month, suffering from a complication of disorders, and is thoroughly broken in spirit and health. There is a hereditary tendency to consumption in the family, and it is not regarded as unlikely that her present condition may develop into an attack of quick consumption.

ANOTHER VACANCY TO FILL

A Rumor That Charles E. Smith, Minister to Russia, Will Resign.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The semi-official announcement that the resignation of Charles Emory Smith, United States minister to Russia, is on its way has stirred up a good deal of speculation regarding his successor. This, with France, makes two first-class missions to be filled. It is known that Hon. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, could have the French mission if he wanted it, but his health and that of his wife is such as to preclude the possibility of his undertaking the onerous duties attached to the French mission. Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, of the Mail and Express, is also regarded as having strong chances for Paris, although it is understood that he does not care about leaving this country until the end of the presidential campaign. Ex-Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, who is regarded as persona non grata by China, mentioned in connection with the mission to Russia. It seems to be admitted, however, that there is no overabundance of material for either post. The movements and intentions of ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, minister to Italy, and who is now home on leave of absence, seem to be somewhat involved in obscurity. Advice from Indiana says that he is likely to be nominated for the governorship by the next republican state convention, but he says himself that he has no further ambition in that line, and is simply awaiting instructions from Secretary Blaine.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Special Committees Appointed to Solicit Subscriptions.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The anniversary of the birth of General Grant is but two weeks off, and in view of the fact that the Grant Monument association is making strenuous efforts to secure the balance of the amount necessary for the completion of that enterprise. Special committees have been appointed by the mercantile exchange, the cotton goods trade, the clothiers and other trade organizations, and by the Century club, and house to house and office canvasses in the mercantile and manufacturing districts are being inaugurated today. Nearly \$200,000 has so far been secured and it is hoped that with the aid of the thirty-five auxiliary trade committees the remaining \$300,000 will be raised by the end of the month. One subscription of \$10,000 was received yesterday from a gentleman who requested that his name be kept secret. The laying of the corner stone of the monument, three weeks hence, will be made the occasion of a great demonstration. The day will be declared a public holiday and business will be entirely suspended. President Harrison and cabinet members of both houses of congress, the diplomatic corps, and the governors of neighboring states will dignify the event by their presence.

WANT MORE WHALE-BACKS.

The Spanish-American Iron Company Will Order a Fleet of Them.

DULUTH, Minn., April 9.—The Spanish-American iron company, whose extensive mines are located twenty-four miles east of Santiago, Cuba, will soon make a contract with the American Steel Barge company for the building of a large fleet of steel whale-back vessels under the patents owned by the barge company. The iron company has been developing its mines in Cuba for two years and is now almost ready to ship ore. It will ship to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and will be a severe competitor of American mines. It is probable also that this and other Cuban mines owned in the United States will utterly prohibit the importation of European ores to this country.

NO ROOM FOR LOWELL.

Westminster Abbey Is Too Crowded—A Window Suggested.

LONDON, April 9.—James Russell Lowell is not to have a monument in Westminster Abbey. The Athenaeum says today that owing to the scantiness of the unoccupied space in the abbey, the Very Reverend George Granville Bradley, D. D., dean of Westminster, has reluctantly declined to find room in the abbey for the proposed monument. As suggested instead of a monument a window in the chapter house, the scene of the delivery of some Mr. Lowell's addresses, may be filled with a stained glass memorial.

CONGREGATIONAL DELEGATES

English Representatives Being Chosen for the Minneapolis Council.

LONDON, April 9.—Delegates are already being elected in behalf of the Congregational denomination to the Congregational national council, which opens at Minneapolis next September. The two delegates already selected are Rev. John Brown, of Bedford, well known for his biography of John Bunyan and ex-president of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; and Thomas W. Harrison, secretary of the Congregational union, of Staffordshire. Both delegates are men of great prominence in religious circles in England.

AMERICAN ARMOR PLATE.

The Monterey Belted With 40,000 Pounds of Yankee Metal.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A telegram from San Francisco announces that the first armor plate of American manufacture has been secured in place on the water line belt of the coast defense ship Monterey. It is a plate of nickel steel, weighs 40,000 pounds, and is thirteen inches thick.

SOME MORE LONDON FILTH.

Miss Williams' Suit Against Earl Russell Promises Salacious Testimony.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A London cable says it is semi-officially announced that all efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment of the suit brought by Miss Annie Williams against Earl Russell, claiming \$25,000 damages for slander, have failed, and that the case will go to trial at the forthcoming term of court. Formal service of the writ was made upon the earl today. The case, owing to its peculiar nature, has already attracted considerable attention both in legal and medical circles, and people of all classes are taking so much interest in the preliminaries that it promises to become a "cause celebre" by the time trial is reached. Considerable curiosity is expressed concerning the plea that will be put forward on behalf of the earl. It cannot be "not guilty," because the alleged slander was made in open court, and it is therefore thought that the counsel for his lordship will be compelled to plead justification, and that the alleged slander was true in substance and fact. This case may result in extraordinary developments. The cause of the suit had its origin during the recent trial of the case brought by Countess Russell against the earl for separation on the ground of cruelty and outrageous habits and conduct, which suit was decided in the earl's favor. In the course of the case, upon cross-examination by opposing counsel, he was forced to admit that in his younger days he had seduced Miss Williams, who was employed as a house maid in the family of his parents, and that he had paid to her parents a large sum of money in full settlement of the damage done to them by reason of such relationship. Now Miss Williams comes forward with the declaration that this evidence was false in substance and in fact, and that no improper relations ever existed between herself and the earl, or for that matter, between herself and any other individual of the male gender, and that as a matter of fact she is as much a "virgin in fact" as upon the day she was born. To make matters more interesting her statement is confirmed by several medical men to whom she has submitted for examination. Her parents also deny that any such negotiations as those narrated by the earl upon the witness stand ever transpired between him and them, and this despite the fact that the affair was common talk in the village where they resided at the time of the alleged settlement, and that the fact of Miss Williams having fallen a victim to the impetuous ardor of the earl has always been accepted in that neighborhood as gospel truth.

The earl, it is claimed by his friends, has abundant evidence to back up the witness stand. The young woman on the other hand, has abundant evidence in the form of the statements of the medical men that she is still, without question, a virgin.

In the article upon "Modern Babylon," published in the Pall Mall Gazette some years ago by Editor Stead, which cost him several months of imprisonment, there was a chapter specifically devoted to certain women, who, it was claimed, made it a business to restore young girls who had fallen victims to aristocratic profligates to their pristine condition. It is not specifically declared that such an explanation as this will account for the conflicting stories of Earl Russell and Annie Williams, but it is said that detectives have been employed upon this branch of the case, and medical evidence that such a condition of affairs would be possible can be produced in abundance. At any rate the trial promises to be prolific in prurient developments, both real and hypothetical.

REFUSES HIS FRIENDSHIP.

Harrison Won't Make It Up With Matthew Quay.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A special to the Sun, from Philadelphia, says there will be no reconciliation between Senator Quay and President Harrison and, as a result, Mr. Harrison may eventually not be a candidate for renomination.

Mr. Wanamaker and Congressmen Bingham, O'Neill and Reburn called on the president a few days ago for the purpose of patching up a peace, but the president surprised the delegation by turning to Mr. Wanamaker and saying: "The less you have to do with Mr. Quay the better it will be for yourself." Then the president said he was not so certain about accepting the renomination unless he was assured that the party was harmonious, and that he preferred to stand aside rather than to place himself in the power of Mr. Quay and some other men who had attempted to dictate terms for a renomination.

When this was told Senator Quay he was annoyed. He immediately began to discuss with his fellow senators the availability of Blaine as a presidential candidate, and the boom in the interest of the secretary last week is due to Quay's work.

Young Druggist Suicides.

PERRY, Ia., April 9.—Charles A. Croft, a prominent young druggist of this place, committed suicide Thursday night by taking thirty grains of morphine. He had been in Des Moines for two days dissipating, and on his arrival home was severely reprimanded by his father. He immediately took the morphine and by hard and constant attendance three doctors were able to keep him alive until about noon today. He was 23 years old. It is feared the mother may lose her mind.

The Amerer Felt No Trust in Russia.

BOMBAY, April 11.—The Gazette today published a translation of a state paper in which the amerer of Afghanistan, in an address to the "Noble Chiefs of Afghanistan," strongly advises them not to trust Russia and to continue friendly relations with England.

Vischegradski Is Improving.

St. PETERSBURG, April 11.—Vischegradski, the minister of finance who was stricken with sudden illness last week, is improving.

A MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Bill Introduced in the House for a Convention in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Representative McCreary, of Kansas, for Mr. Springer, yesterday introduced in the house a bill to authorize the holding of an international monetary congress. The bill provides that the congress shall be held in Chicago, commencing Thursday, August 3, 1893, to continue in session until a majority of the congress may determine to adjourn. Twenty-one delegates to the congress are to be appointed to represent the United States. The president of the United States is to appoint seven of the delegates, the president of the senate seven and the speaker of the house of the present congress seven. The president is authorized to invite the governments with which we maintain diplomatic relations to send representatives to the congress, each to determine the number of representatives it shall send. But each government is to be entitled to one vote only, to be determined by a majority of its delegates. This congress is to formulate and submit for the approval of the governments represented, a uniform system and nomenclature of coinage and of weights and measures, and also, if feasible, an international agreement as to the relations which shall be maintained between gold and silver, and as to uniformity in weights and fineness of the coins of each metal, and the adoption of coins that would be current at the same value in all countries of the world.

DEATH ON THE GUILLOTINE.

Lieutenant Anastay Pays the Penalty for the Murder of Baroness Dellard.

PARIS, April 9.—Lieutenant Anastay, the murderer of Baroness Dellard, was executed this morning at fifteen minutes after 5 o'clock. When notified by the officials a 5 o'clock of his approaching execution, Anastay arose, dressed himself without assistance, and made a confession to Abbe Valadier, who had been his spiritual attendant since his condemnation. Anastay was ghastly pale, but he showed no signs of fear, and walked with firm step to the guillotine. He submitted quietly to the executioner, and the knife did its work satisfactorily and thoroughly. Everything was over at 5:35 o'clock. The father of Anastay claimed his body, with the view of having a special examination of the head to prove that the murderer had suffered from cerebral trouble. The authorities, however, refused to permit a special post mortem examination to be had.

TENEMENT HOUSE BURNS.

The Watchman Supposed to Have Perished in the Fire.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The five-story rear tenement house, No. 82 Clinton street, was damaged \$10,000 by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The first and second floors were occupied by a cloak maker and the third and fourth by N. Grossman & Son, furniture manufacturers. The watchman of the building has not been seen since the fire was discovered and it is thought probable he has been burned to death.

Fourteen Lives Were Lost.

HAMBURG, April 9.—The loss of life by the sinking of the steamer Hansa, in collision with the steamer Falkenburg, was larger than at first reported. Fourteen lives were lost, including numbers of the crew and passengers.

For Entertainment of the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The senate has adopted an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill appropriating \$100,000 for expenses of the visiting members of the G. A. R. to the encampment to be held here next September.

But He Is on the Decline.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The published statement that Minister Egan has declined the tender of the position of United States minister to China and to France cannot be confirmed at the state department, but is generally discredited.

THE MARKETS.

Live Stock.

St. Louis, April 11.
Hogs—Light, \$1.45@1.60; mixed, \$1.40@1.45; heavy, \$1.25@1.40.
Cattle—Steers, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, \$3.00@3.75; feeders, \$2.50@3.25; stockers, \$2.00@2.50; cows, common to good, \$1.00@2.75; yearlings, \$2.00@2.50; bulls, \$1.50@2.75; veal calves, \$2.50@3.50.

Chicago, April 11.
Cattle—Choice heaves, \$5.50@5.90; cows, \$1.30@3.75; feeders, \$2.25@3.70; bulls, \$1.25@3.50; Texans, \$1.25@3.80.
Hogs—Light, \$1.30@1.70; mixed, \$1.30@1.40; heavy, \$1.00@1.75.
Sheep—Natives, \$1.50@2.50; westerns, \$1.50@2.30; Texans, \$1.10@2.50.

South Omaha, April 11.
Hogs—Light, \$1.30@1.40; mixed, \$1.35@1.45; heavy, \$1.35@1.45.
Cattle—Stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.20; cows, \$2.40@3.20; common, \$1.00@1.10.

Kansas City, April 11.
Cattle—Extra fancy steers, \$3.25@4.00; cows, \$2.00@2.30; stockers, \$3.25@3.50; feeders, \$3.25@3.55.
Hogs—Extreme ranges, \$3.05@4.42.

Produce and Provisions.

Chicago, April 11.
Flour—Spring patents, \$4.75@4.90; winter patents, \$4.20@4.50.
Wheat—Cash, 8 1/2c; May, 8 1/2c.
Corn—Cash, 40 1/2c; May, 41 1/2c.
Oats—Cash, 27 1/2c; May, 28 1/2c. No. 2 white, 31 1/2c; No. 3 white, 29 1/2c@30c.
Rye—70 1/2c.
Barley—56 1/2c.
Timothy—\$1.20.
Flax—\$1.10.
Wool—\$1.10.
Pork—Cash, \$10.17 1/2; May, \$10.27 1/2.
Lard—Cash, \$6.20; May, \$6.50.
Shoulders—\$1.50@1.60; short clear, \$6.17 1/2@6.20; short ribs, \$5.62 1/2@5.65; May, \$5.62 1/2@5.65.
Butter—Creamery, 18 1/2c; dairy, 16c@21c.
Cheese—Full cream cheddars, 11 1/2@11 3/4c; flats, 11 1/2@12c; Young Americans, 1c@12 1/2c.
Eggs—Fresh, 18c@18 1/2c.
Hides—Heavy and light green salted, 6c; salted bull, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; green salted calf, 6 1/2@7c; dry, 8c; dry salted hides, 6 1/2c; dry calf, 8@9c; deacons, each, 25c.
Tallow—No. 1 solid, 4c; packed, 2 1/2@3c; cake, 4 1/2c.

Minneapolis, April 11.
Wheat—Closing: April, 81c; May, 78c; on track, No. 1 hard, 85c; No. 1 northern, 83 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 75c@81c.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the senate today Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported adversely a number of financial schemes. They included Mr. Peffer's bill for paying pensions, setting idle laborers to work and preventing crime among the poor and vice among the rich and the undue influence of alien labor, by a graduated system of income tax, which Mr. Sherman said provided a principle of taxation which it was not in the power of the senate to originate; also Mr. Kyle's bill to repeal the power of the secretary of the treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt.

Mr. Kyle's bill to prohibit national banks from receiving or paying interest on deposits made by national banks, and Mr. George's resolution instructing the committee to report a bill requiring the issuing and keeping in circulation of United States treasury notes to the extent of \$10 per capita of population.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to his silver resolution which he asked should be laid over to be printed and it was so ordered. It provides for the coinage of gold and silver bullion on an equal basis and the issuance of treasury notes against gold or silver bullion at the option of the depositor of the bullion.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—At the close of the morning's business in the senate today, Mr. Morgan called upon the senate to pass a resolution, and yielded the floor to Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, who addressed the senate at length in support of Mr. Morgan's resolutions.

At the close of Mr. Wolcott's speech, Mr. Morgan's silver resolution was placed on the calendar, subject to be called up for discussion at any time, and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Voorhees spoke in favor of the army control amendment to the bill.

In the senate today Mr. Dawes presented a petition for the naturalization of such Chinamen as came to this country before the passage of the first exclusion act with the intention of making it their permanent home.

On objection by Mr. Wolcott, the resolution for present consideration, directing the secretary of the treasury to furnish the senate with a statement of the amount of silver bullion offered to the government since the passage of the act of 1890, by whom offered and at what price, the amount purchased each month and at what price, and the number of days given the sellers in which to deliver the silver. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cameron gave notice that tomorrow, immediately after the close of morning business, he should move that the senate go into executive session.

The senate devoted the rest of the day to the discussion of a proposition bill for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In the senate today the discussion of the Grand Army appropriation bill was resumed. There was a general agreement in the discussion relating to the agreement that sugar or any other German production shall be admitted free of duty into the United States, and what articles of American production shall receive free of duty in reciprocity, and whether such proposals have been accepted by the German government. Mr. Morgan's resolution also included a reference to the republic of Haiti.

On objection by Mr. Hale the resolutions went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, introduced a resolution directing the secretary of the navy to inform the senate as to the cost of the silver bullion in the standard dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1890, now held in the treasury, and what amount of treasury notes issued against the same were still outstanding, and whether any of such notes had been redeemed in gold coin, and what amount of silver coinage there now was in the treasury applicable to the redemption of such notes, and whether such notes were received in the treasury for customs and other dues. He also desired to be informed as to the details of advertised purchases of silver bullion and whether the business of purchasing bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, was conducted with a view of depressing the price of bullion or with a view of carrying out the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals (gold and silver) on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio.

Mr. Stewart at first expressed a desire to address the senate upon this resolution today, but objections being interposed on account of the pending order of business, he consented to allow it to go over until tomorrow.

After Mr. Gallinger had addressed the senate in favor of a bill for the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives, Mr. Burrows started in to address the senate in opposition to Mr. Palmer's proposed constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people, pending which address at 11 o'clock Mr. Cameron called an executive session on the question of the alleged betrayal of the senate's secrets by senate employes.

The House.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. McMillin moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the free wool bill, and pending that he moved to limit debate to half an hour on each side.

Mr. Burrows wanted more time for amendments and moved to make the time an hour on each side. He demanded the yeas and nays which were so ordered. A long period of filibustering followed.

Mr. Burrows' motion was lost, 168 nays, 59 yeas, and then Mr. McMillin moved that an hour and a quarter be allowed for debate, a half hour for the democrats and three quarters for the republicans.

Mr. Burrows—I suppose it is not debatable and that no understanding can be arrived at.

The Speaker—Where gentlemen manifest disposition to do so an understanding can be arrived at.

After some wrangling, indulged in by the speaker, Mr. McMillin and Mr. Burrows, the latter moved to take a recess until 4 o'clock.

Mr. Payne then moved to amend by making the hour 5 o'clock.

The house divided and the vote resulted yeas, 44, nays 111. No quorum. Tellers account of the yeas and nays were 131. No quorum. The yeas and nays were then decided by Mr. McMillin. The vote resulted 111 to 131.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Burrows, to take a recess at 4 o'clock, Mr. Payne moved to amend by substituting 4:30.

Mr. Burrows Moved to Amend This Amendment by Substituting 5:00.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—After some unimportant business the house went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill, an amicable agreement having been reached between Messrs. McMillin and Burrows for three-quarters of an hour of debate on each side. Mr. Burrows' motion to strike out the word "yeas" was rejected. Mr. Otis, of Kansas, moved by yeas and nays the first section, and spoke upon his motion.

All the amendments submitted by the republicans to the first section of the wool bill were voted down and the committee proceeded with the second section.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the house today Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, submitted the minority report on the Rockwell-yeas contested election case.

Bills were reported to make Laredo, Tex., a sub-port of entry and to authorize the Continental Bridge company to construct a bridge across the Rio Grande river at or near Brownsville, Tex.

The house then proceeded with the free wool bill, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, taking the floor to close the debate.

The free wool passed by a vote of 192 to 60.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In the house today Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, moved to go into committee of the whole for consideration of business on the private calendar.

Mr. McMillin said he hoped that some day next week could be set apart for that business, as it was most important to proceed with the tariff bill.

Mr. Enloe's proposition was voted upon and was lost, 100 to 94, and the house went into committee of the whole on the cotton tie bill, Mr. English, of New Jersey, taking the floor in opposition to the bill.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the house today a resolution was passed permitting the state of Wisconsin to place a statue of Pere Marquette in statutory hall.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, reported the river and harbor bill.

The house then proceeded with the consideration of the cotton tie bill, Mr. Dazell, rep. of Pennsylvania, taking the floor in opposition to the bill. He maintained that the bill could not be justified upon any sound principle of tariff legislation. It proposed to keep the duty on iron, coal and pig iron, and to make the fine wire product of the private calendar a direct blow at American industries. It was a proposition to close the hoop and band industries of this country.

The bill passed—yeas 156, nays 45.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the house today the following bills were passed: To make West Point, Va., a sub-port of entry and delivery; authorizing the Washington and Oregon bridge company to construct a bridge across the Columbia river; repealing the act of the last session allowing the secretary of war to lease a pier at the mouth of the Chicago river, Chicago.

PUZZLED BY ANARCHISTS.

Paris Police Will Study the Methods of the Berlin Cops.

PARIS, April 11.—The dynamite outrages in Paris have led the prefecture of police to consider projects for a total reorganization of its forces.

A request has accordingly been forwarded to Berlin for permission to send a committee of French police officials to study the organization of the Berlin police.

Some of the anarchists still maintain a defiant and threatening attitude. They declare that a few arrests do not matter. The anarchists who remain will carry on the war against capital and they maintain that when they intend to blow up a house they have no time to benevolently tell the people to get out of the way. Despite their boasts, however, it is certain that the vigorous measures adopted by the government have stricken fear into the majority of the terrorists.

A Combine Against Anarchists.

PARIS, April 11.—The Memorial Diplomatique says that the British government is ready to co-operate with other powers in conference to agree upon an international action against anarchists.

CARMEN SYLVA MOURNS.

Disconsolate Because Her Son Is Not to Marry Her Choice.

LONDON, April 11.—Carmen Sylva, Roumania's eccentric queen, is mourning in her villa on the Lake of Locarno, in Piedmont, over the betrothal of Prince Ferdinand, heir to the Roumanian throne, to the Princess Marie, of Edinburgh. She has never given up her plan to marry the prince to Mile. Vaccaresco, formerly her lady-in-waiting. The fact that King Charles favors the newly proposed match is said to have done much toward completing the estrangement between her and him, which began with his refusal to sanction the plan for the prince's morganatic marriage. To this estrangement, as well as to her poor health, is due her prolonged absence from Bucharest. She will entertain next week at her villa Pierre Loti, the famous French writer. Prince Ferdinand also will pass a few days with her, although fears of her influence over him in the Vaccaresco matter have caused the king and his councilors to limit the length of the visit to one week. Carmen Sylva passes most of her time in painting. She has already painted several pictures from the life of Christ, and has sent them to a little village church near the castle in the Carpathians, and is now at work on one for a church in Pailanza.

ENGLAND'S BUDGET.

Whisky Easily Holds First Place as a Revenue Raiser.

LONDON, April 11.—Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, introduced in the house of commons today the budget for the fiscal year. The revenue for the present year, he said, had yielded a surplus of £1,067,000. The feature of the past year has been the part played by tobacco, which had taken the foremost place alongside of alcohol, yielding £22,000,000 beyond the estimate and £480,000 beyond the revenue from the same source in 1890-91. As the use of tea had also largely increased, that of rum and wine had decreased. Whisky easily held first place in the revenue, with beer second.

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