

WILL TAKE TIME.

COMING CONGRESS WILL HASTILY LEGISLATE.

Work for which it is called to accomplish in a few weeks—What Representative Wilson of West Virginia Says—No Opposition as Speaker—Funeral Services for the Remains of the Late Justice Blatchford—But One Response From Silver Brokers.

No Hasty Legislation.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The idea was aroused by the president's calling an extra session of congress, that the work for which it is called to accomplish in a few weeks, or at furthest in a few days, and the national congressmen who are competent of judgment, that a congress can or cannot do what a protracted struggle has done over the repeal of the Sherman law. The idea that all the bills have befallen the financial world recently due to the operations of the silver purchase act is not as potent as it was, and the assertion of Senator Stanford, the other day that the fight to be made and the contest would be the death, has caused no little speculation among the administrators.

It is now accepted by most of the legislative leaders that when congress will remain in session without adjournment until the work of the first session of the Fifty-third congress shall have been accomplished, who expect to have a finger in the pie are preparing to take right as soon as the ways and means committee is appointed. It has been officially announced that this committee will accord hearings to those interested in the revision of the tariff.

Representative Joe Wheeler of Alabama has arrived in Washington and probably stay here and assist in organization of the house. In the line of what congress would do he

the problem to be solved by congress is to so legislate as to preserve monetary functions in both gold and silver. If gold goes to a premium, all practical purposes it ceases to exist, and one-fourth of our currency is withdrawn. If silver is devalued its functions as money will be lost about the same amount of value. Such a withdrawal of value would contract the currency and to the sufferings of the people.

Congress repeals the Sherman act under any condition attached, the country may find confidence shaken in the act of June 27, 1890, known as the dependent pension act, that payment of their pensions will be suspended for sixty days, during which time they are required to show cause why they should continue to draw pensions. The testimony necessary to prevent their being dropped from the rolls is the certificate of any reputable physician, attested by two witnesses, that the pensioner is precluded from active labor, owing to injuries or disability not the result of his own vicious habits.

In case no attention is paid to the department's notification within sixty days the pensioner will be dropped from the rolls. On the other hand, should the necessary certificate, properly drawn up and signed, be forwarded to the pension bureau, the pensioner will be requested to appear before the local board of medical examiners for examination as to his condition.

This action is pursuant to the recent ruling of Secretary Smith to the effect that a pensioner under the act of June 27, 1890, drawing a pension for total disability, must be shown to be physically incapable of manual labor. The board of review appointed to carry into effect that decision is now going over all the cases of June 17, 1890, probably 100,000 in number, and selecting those cases which show on the record that the pensioner may not be incapacitated for manual labor. In the cases thus selected the pensioners are notified, as before stated, to prove their total disability to the department or cease to draw pensions.

Under Secretary Smith's ruling the department holds that a man who can work should not draw a pension for total disability. It is estimated, at the pension office, that although the work has but recently been begun, that something over 1,000 suspensions have already been made.

Bad Indians in Court.

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 14.—Two Arrows and Switch Tail, the young Pine Ridge bucks charged with assaulting Annie Bear Stops and killing her father on Wounded Knee some weeks ago had a preliminary examination here yesterday. Switch Tail admitted the killing but claimed it was accidental. Two Arrows, the assailant of the girl, when he saw the wrathful father coming fled and left Switch Tail to fight it out with Bear Stops. The former drove a large knife through the old man's breast, cutting his heart into like an apple. Switch Tail was held for trial without bail, and Two Arrows was discharged upon the complaint of murder, but will be held for that of rape, which, under the federal statutes, is punishable with death when committed upon a reservation. He will have a hearing to-day.

Indians Swindling the Government.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—William M. Campbell and R. J. Flint, members of the Chippewa Indian commission, returned here last evening from Cloquet with the sensational information that 150 Chippewa Indians of the Fond du Lac tribe have been for the last four years fraudulently drawing annuities at Cloquet. The frauds were discovered in a cursory examination of the books, and the commission fears that other frauds will be developed. It is impossible to tell how much money the government has been swindled out of. The Indians, he declared, have also been drawing annuities in Wisconsin.

But One Response.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—There was one response to Acting Director Morton's counter proposition to the silver

ver brokers yesterday and that was limited to an offer of 100,000 ounces of silver at 71½ cents per ounce. This came from New York by telegraph after the close of the office yesterday and was promptly accepted. Tomorrow another effort will be made to secure more silver and the price in London this morning was up 1 penny to 33½ cents. It may be that the department will have to pay more than 71½ cents if it decides to buy at all. It is stated that the purchase of the acting director of the mint just now is to secure steady quotations rather than to affect the market one way or the other, and when the quotations have become steadier it is probable that the purchase of silver will be resumed in larger amounts.

DR. M'GLYNN MAY BE A BISHOP.

Mgr. Satolli Bound to Protect Him to Maintain Proper Dignity. NEW YORK, July 13.—Dr. McGlynn is not to be discontinued discussing the topics which led to his excommunication. The restored priest will appear next month at the World's Fair, and during the world's congress of religion he will deliver an address on the Catholic church's attitude on economic questions.

"I can speak now perhaps with greater freedom," said Dr. McGlynn. "The doctrines I have taught have been examined by Mgr. Satolli and four other theologians and they found there was nothing in them contrary to the teachings of the Catholic church. All of my speeches during the last few years were but thinly disguised sermons. I always tried to put into them a religious spirit."

The Tribune says: "The possibility that Mgr. Satolli may elevate Dr. McGlynn to a bishopric puts a new phase upon the Corrigan-Satolli trouble, in that it shows the attitude which the apostolic delegate may take toward the former pastor of St. Stephen's church. Dr. McGlynn has not been allowed to say mass publicly since his restoration and Archbishop Corrigan has failed to appoint him to a parish, thus partially nullifying the action of the apostolic delegate in securing his restoration. Mgr. Satolli would naturally come to the further support of Dr. McGlynn in order to maintain the dignity of his own commands. There is a tendency, too, to connect the report of Dr. McGlynn's possible bishopric with the efforts lately made by opponents of Archbishop Corrigan to have the archdiocese of New York divided and its northern portion set aside as a separate diocese. The most comment was the denial that came from Rochester, where Archbishop Corrigan is the guest of Bishop McQuaid. The bishop gives no opportunity of access to his guest."

Pension Payments Suspended.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The pension bureau has notified a great many pensioners throughout the entire country who are drawing pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, known as the dependent pension act, that payment of their pensions will be suspended for sixty days, during which time they are required to show cause why they should continue to draw pensions. The testimony necessary to prevent their being dropped from the rolls is the certificate of any reputable physician, attested by two witnesses, that the pensioner is precluded from active labor, owing to injuries or disability not the result of his own vicious habits.

In case no attention is paid to the department's notification within sixty days the pensioner will be dropped from the rolls. On the other hand, should the necessary certificate, properly drawn up and signed, be forwarded to the pension bureau, the pensioner will be requested to appear before the local board of medical examiners for examination as to his condition.

This action is pursuant to the recent ruling of Secretary Smith to the effect that a pensioner under the act of June 27, 1890, drawing a pension for total disability, must be shown to be physically incapable of manual labor. The board of review appointed to carry into effect that decision is now going over all the cases of June 17, 1890, probably 100,000 in number, and selecting those cases which show on the record that the pensioner may not be incapacitated for manual labor. In the cases thus selected the pensioners are notified, as before stated, to prove their total disability to the department or cease to draw pensions.

Under Secretary Smith's ruling the department holds that a man who can work should not draw a pension for total disability. It is estimated, at the pension office, that although the work has but recently been begun, that something over 1,000 suspensions have already been made.

In case no attention is paid to the department's notification within sixty days the pensioner will be dropped from the rolls. On the other hand, should the necessary certificate, properly drawn up and signed, be forwarded to the pension bureau, the pensioner will be requested to appear before the local board of medical examiners for examination as to his condition.

This action is pursuant to the recent ruling of Secretary Smith to the effect that a pensioner under the act of June 27, 1890, drawing a pension for total disability, must be shown to be physically incapable of manual labor. The board of review appointed to carry into effect that decision is now going over all the cases of June 17, 1890, probably 100,000 in number, and selecting those cases which show on the record that the pensioner may not be incapacitated for manual labor. In the cases thus selected the pensioners are notified, as before stated, to prove their total disability to the department or cease to draw pensions.

Under Secretary Smith's ruling the department holds that a man who can work should not draw a pension for total disability. It is estimated, at the pension office, that although the work has but recently been begun, that something over 1,000 suspensions have already been made.

In case no attention is paid to the department's notification within sixty days the pensioner will be dropped from the rolls. On the other hand, should the necessary certificate, properly drawn up and signed, be forwarded to the pension bureau, the pensioner will be requested to appear before the local board of medical examiners for examination as to his condition.

This action is pursuant to the recent ruling of Secretary Smith to the effect that a pensioner under the act of June 27, 1890, drawing a pension for total disability, must be shown to be physically incapable of manual labor. The board of review appointed to carry into effect that decision is now going over all the cases of June 17, 1890, probably 100,000 in number, and selecting those cases which show on the record that the pensioner may not be incapacitated for manual labor. In the cases thus selected the pensioners are notified, as before stated, to prove their total disability to the department or cease to draw pensions.

Under Secretary Smith's ruling the department holds that a man who can work should not draw a pension for total disability. It is estimated, at the pension office, that although the work has but recently been begun, that something over 1,000 suspensions have already been made.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

ACTIVE WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Behind in the Matter of the Purchase of Silver as Required by Law—New York Financiers Agreed that the Financial Outlook is Growing Better Day by Day—As to the Silver Question in the West—What About the Cholera Abroad—Will View the Wheat Fields of the West—The Atmosphere About the Washington Weather Bureau More Clearing.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It looks very much as if the treasury of the United States would be compelled to do some active work in order to carry out the provisions of the Sherman law, which require the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month. July is now almost half gone and still the treasury has purchased only a fraction more than 16 per cent of the 4,500,000 ounces, the purchases amounting in ounces to 738,000. The price paid when the June purchases were completed was \$0.8220 per ounce. July 7, 1,378,000 ounces were offered and only 100,000 ounces were taken at \$0.72. The next day 538,000 ounces offered by telegraph at \$0.7230 were accepted. The 100,000 ounces purchased Monday at \$0.7230 completes the purchases so far made this month. The director of the mint today made a counter proposition of 375,000 ounces, offered at prices ranging from \$0.72 to \$0.7350, in which he agreed to take the silver at \$0.7150. This may be accepted before the end of the calendar day, and if so, will not figure in the result until tomorrow, even should this offer be accepted. The total purchases will amount to a fraction less than 25 per cent of the total requirements for the month.

Monied Men Confident.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Notwithstanding the flurry in the stock market yesterday, bank presidents and others occupying positions familiarizing themselves with the current condition, unanimously agreed that the general situation has improved and continued to do so. There was nothing in the financial situation of the country to produce such an unsettling. Two or three cases were reported yesterday of country banks, mostly in Pennsylvania, coming into this market as buyers of commercial paper in a small way, tempted thereto by the high rates, and the fact that they had money to their credit with their New York agents. The amount of such purchases in the aggregate is not large, but it is believed to indicate an easier monetary condition in certain sections of the country. The condition of banks in Philadelphia was reported practically unchanged and New York exchange only obtainable at that city at a high premium, averaging about \$2.50 per \$1,000. Some Philadelphia banks have reduced their indebtedness to correspondents in this city, but the balances are still large. New York banks, however, are treating them leniently.

Regarding the silver question in the west, a president of a leading downtown bank received the following letter today from the head of a leading mercantile house in Denver, which has dealings throughout the silver states: "In regard to silver mining in this state, we candidly believe the present situation is very much exaggerated, and as soon as there is any prospect of obtaining a definite price for silver, a great many of our mines will be operated on as large a scale as formerly. This we say on the supposition that the present rate of silver, say 75 cents per ounce, is a reasonable price, as silver costs very nearly this figure to produce. If the price of silver should decline materially below 75 cents per ounce, there will be undoubtedly a curtailment on the production in this state, but we believe as a rule that merchants will be able to pay their accounts in full, and the loss to jobbers at any point in this state ought to average a very low percentage. Talk and threats indulged in by a few rabid silverites is in our opinion, taken too seriously in the east, as parties who do most of this talking, have no credit or standing at home."

Progress of the Cholera.

BUDA PESTH, July 13.—The cholera now prevailing is said to be of the Asiatic type. Prompt measures have prevented the spreading of the disease. There has been an average of two cases daily. The number of deaths, if there have been any, have not been reported.

PARIS, July 13.—There has been five new cases of cholera and four deaths from the disease in Toulon during the past twenty-four hours.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The city is officially declared to be in a healthy condition. The last week's bulletin on cholera gives the following figures: Podolia, 310 new cases, 160 deaths; Besarabia, 35 new cases, 15 deaths; Orel, 32 new cases, 12 deaths; Kharkov, 43 new cases, 9 deaths; Toul, 8 new cases, 3 deaths. There is doubt about the genuineness of the cases reported in Moscow.

To See Western Wheat Fields.

CHICAGO, July 13.—There is a proposition to take the foreign commissioners through the wheat fields of the Dakotas. The party will leave Chicago about the 1st of next month, stopping a day or two in St. Paul and Minneapolis for the purpose of inspecting the elevators and flour mills. Then the commissioners will go through North and South Dakota, witnessing the harvesting and threshing of the wheat crop. The commissioners are particularly desirous of making the trip since it will give them an opportunity to see a number of emigrants from their own country and ascertain how they are progressing in their new home.

Will Have Better Weather Now.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The atmosphere about the weather bureau has cleared off very perceptibly since the recent investigation, and affairs are running along smoothly. The position of chief of the weather bureau, Secretary Morton looks upon as one entirely

without the pale of politics, and Prof. Harrington will probably remain. This bureau is one in which Secretary Morton has taken a lively interest, and he said today that it was his wish to make it popular; remove it from the rather high scientific plane to which it had gradually ascended and bring it down to a level where it would abound in practical work. In short, he will insist upon useful recasting, so that the farmer, the miner, the shipper and the commercial man can derive from it the greatest possible good. What the people most want, said Secretary Morton, is the knowledge beforehand of what is to happen, so they can prepare for it, rather than a scientific diagnosis in the line of cause and effect after it is all over.

Secretary Morton has also decided to discontinue the river and flood work at an early date and place the river forecasts in charge of observers located on the principal rivers. As a result of this Messrs. Carl Larus F. J. Bigelow and Thomas Gussell, professors of meteorology, will be dropped from the rolls this month, together with a number of clerks and other employees.

In his forthcoming report Secretary Morton will make two important recommendations contemplating radical changes in the Department of Agriculture. One relates to the indiscriminate distribution of garden seed and the other to duplication of experiments by stations of work now being done. The latter relates to sorghum and irrigation experiments, and his recommendations will be in favor of a cessation of this unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of the public money.

Ingalls' Attack on Reid.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Hon. Whitelaw Reid, ex-minister to France, who, with his family has been seeing the World's fair for some days past, was caught last night by a reporter just as he was starting back for New York.

Mr. Reid expressed great delight with the fair. The reporter asked Mr. Reid if he had read ex-Senator Ingalls' criticism of his candidacy for the vice presidency.

"No," said Mr. Reid, with a laugh, "but you know I was not in favor of that nomination myself, so probably the ex-senator and I would not differ materially."

The reporter then showed Mr. Reid the passage in which Mr. Ingalls sneered at him as "uxorious and aristocratic," objected to his address, manners and ways, and spoke of his "surreptitious insults to the laboring men."

"That," said Mr. Reid, with more seriousness, "is absurd. I have been a laboring man myself, far more than Mr. Ingalls ever was, and he would probably be puzzled to specify any insult, surreptitious or otherwise, that I ever offered to labor, or to any honest man. All this talk about hostility to the national ticket last year on account of the fifteen-year-old strike, which was settled to the satisfaction of the labor unions themselves, is sheer claptrap any way. There never were 1,000 votes affected by it in New York, even when it was an open question. To say when it was settled that the labor unions still carried it into politics is to accuse them, not merely of bad faith, but of a systematic violation of their own cardinal principles and is thus offering them the grossest insults. Of course, our opponents made a great hubbub about it, but most of whom they claim were affected were enlisted already on their side. I doubt whether Powderly or any other reputable and responsible labor leader will say that the question turned a thousand labor votes in the United States last fall. Certainly it did not turn one where a single rifle shot at the Carnegie works turned hundreds."

"What about the 'uxoriousness and aristocracy'?" asked the reporter.

"O, pshaw," said Mr. Reid, "whoever heard before of a rational man attacking a candidate because he was decently fond of his wife? The rest of Mr. Ingalls' complaint seems to be that in other particulars, also, I act like a gentleman. Well, out in Kansas they surely did not bring that accusation against him. And yet, when he was last a candidate, although he abandoned his supposed principles and crawled in the dirt before them, Mrs. Lease and Mr. Peffer thrust him into the gutter. He has been lying there ever since, shouting murder and bad language."

"What can be his motive for the attack?" pursued the reporter.

"How do I know? And what's the use of guessing? He seems to lack employment since he was thrown out of office-holding, and I suppose the man must make a living by lecturing or writing for the syndicates. We have dozens of such statesmen out of a job applying to us for work after every election, and I fancy your paper has the same experience," and, with a cheery good-by, the New York editor swung into a cab and started for his train.

STILL ROBBING THE BANKS.

Cashier at Mound Valley, Kan., Bound and Gagged by Three Men. COFFEYVILLE, Kan., July 15.—The band of Mound Valley, owned by C. M. Condon of Oswego was robbed at 12:30 o'clock by three men, who rode into town and entering the bank tied and gagged the cashier, J. O. Will-on, and secured the money in sight, which amounted to \$600.

Before Mr. Wilson could give the alarm the robbers had made their escape and were on their way to the territory, twenty miles south.

As soon as the news was received here several persons started out to intercept the robbers, and as they passed two miles east of Angola at 1:30 it is possible they will succeed.

Mound Valley is a little town eighteen miles northeast of here. This was the only bank in the town, but on account of its proximity to Oswego but little money was kept in the bank. The robbers were white men and young.

Silver Purchase Clause.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.—By unanimous vote the chamber of commerce this morning adopted resolutions calling a convention of delegates from commercial bodies in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri, to be held in this city at some date prior to July 31, in the interest of the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the so-called Sherman act.

DISHONEST BANKERS

THE CAUSE OF ALL THE PERCENT TROUBLES.

Treasury Officials Say the Panicky Feeling Throughout the Country Was Brought About by the Reckless Methods of Dishonest Bank Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There is an indication already of an easier feeling in financial circles and the era of bank failures is believed to be happily over. Now that the panicky feeling has passed away, officials of the treasury department, who watch financial matters closely, are of the opinion a great deal of the prevailing treachery and lack of confidence in financial circles was uncalled for and there was no such danger of a general and disastrous panic as some persons seemed to think.

The many bank failures that have been reported recently are not, it is said, due to the depression of business, the tightness of the money market, or to any other cause but to the violation of the banking laws or the speculation with the money of the banks by the officers and directors of these institutions. In nearly every instance where a bank has failed within the last few months the suspension of business has been found to be due either to the actual theft of the bank funds by officers of the bank, or to the loan of large sums of money to directors who were embarked in all sorts of speculations.

Most of the failures have been in boom communities, where the collapse of inflated values and there settlement upon a steady basis has been disastrous to every one who had embarked in the boom, and where the banks could not escape without hurt unless they were conducted upon the most careful and conservative basis. The trouble was that in these communities there was little care and conservatism and banking was carried on in the same reckless manner as were all other business enterprises, apparently on the assumption that the boom was to last forever. Thus it was that when the inevitable shrinkage of values came the reckless and in many cases law-breaking banks were caught and went down in a storm that every one of them would have been able to weather successfully if they had carried on their business with any regard for the banking laws and the rules of prudent banking.

Fortunately this trouble did not extend over the whole country, but affected most seriously the boom towns of the Northwest. That the number of failures has been so small demonstrates clearly that as a whole the banks of the country are on a sound basis and were never more worthy of confidence than at the present time.

SUED FOR MAKING RAIN.

Kansas Farmer, Whose Crops Were Destroyed, Demands Damages.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 14.—James Butler of Lyons county yesterday had papers prepared in a case which he is about to institute against A. B. Montgomery for destroying his crops by causing a cloudburst in the midst of harvest. Montgomery is a rain-maker living at Goodland.

About two weeks ago a terrific storm which ended with a cloudburst in Lyon county did great damage. No warning of the approach of the storm was given by the barometer and the signal service was unable to explain it. Montgomery at once began to boast that he had caused the storm. Butler, who suffered heavy loss as a result of it, now seeks to recover damages from Montgomery. The same cloud caused the wreck of a Santa Fe train near Emporia, in which the fireman and engineer were killed.

INDORSE GOV. ALTGELD.

Resolution Adopted by the Federation of Labor at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The federation of labor of the District of Columbia endorsed Gov. Altgeld's pardon of the anarchists at its meeting last night. The resolution was adopted with one dissenting vote. The resolutions contained the following: "We recognize in Gov. Altgeld an executive having the wisdom of honest discrimination, an enlightened sense of justice and the manliness to rebuke a prejudiced judiciary and amended as far as possible an outrage inflicted by a perverted jury. We also regard Gov. Altgeld a representative of that class of patriotic citizens who condemn alike that anarchism which would destroy by brute force and that other insidious anarchism of the judiciary and press, which, by the abuse of justice, the perversion of truth and the attempted corruption of an honest public sentiment, is a menace to the stability of government and social order of our republic."

SIX BURIED IN ONE GRAVE.

Fifteen Thousand Attend the Funeral of the Murdered Kreider Family. READING, Pa., July 14.—The six murdered members of the Kreider family, at Cando, N. D., were buried yesterday afternoon at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, twelve miles from here, from the home of John H. Risser, father of Mrs. Kreider. Over 15,000 persons attended and over 3,000 carriages were on the ground. Many walked twenty miles. The coffins were opened at the house at 6 a. m. and for five hours the people poured in at one door and out by the other. Some women moaned and wept aloud. And then other women, in sympathy, would keep up the lamentation. All this time fully 2,000 people were crowded into the Mennonite meeting house near by. Nearly all the mourners were Mennonites. By the pulpit end of the meeting house sat six of their preachers.

The Risser graveyard is a quarter of a mile from the meeting house, in a sort of open field. A fence was put up to keep the crowd back from the grave. The grave was 13 feet long and 1½ feet wide.

Stoves Needed at Pomeroy.

POMEROY, Iowa, July 13.—The cyclone sufferers are badly in need of stoves. A formal appeal was issued yesterday for help in this direction. The appeal says: "The Pomeroy relief committee needs 100 good stoves, either old or new, for housekeeping purposes. Please ship to F. B. Hotchkiss, general superintendent of the relief fund."

Desertions from the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Secretary Morton expressed both surprise and indignation at the interview with Forecaster E. B. Dunn, of New York, published on Friday last.

"It is absolutely untrue," he said, "that I have asked Professor Harrington for his resignation, nor have I any intention of doing so. Mr. Dunn's suggestions in regard to a matter of this kind in relation to his chief are quite out of place. When suggestions in regard to the management of the weather bureau are wanted from him he will be invited to present them, not to the public, but to his official superiors. For Mr. Dunn's own sake I trust he has been misquoted. Otherwise he has professed knowledge on a subject of which he knows, seemingly, no more than he does of decent discipline."

Investigation at the War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Inquiry and investigation at the war department shows that army desertions are on the jump again. The great reforms in this direction were but ephemeral. While they lasted the public had monthly bulletins showing the remarkable improvement in the morals of the army through the medium of desertion statistics. These bulletins ceased some months ago. In fact, the public has heard little about desertions since the promulgation, with a great blare of trumpets, last July, of the annual bulletin showing that Proctor's reform measures had reduced the number of army desertions to 5.64 per cent of the total enlisted strength of the army, or nearly 1 per cent within a year.

The absence of the monthly bulletins since is accounted for by the annual returns, just compiled for the fiscal year ended June 30. This shows a decided increase in desertions. Furthermore, the increase has grown steadily since the monthly reports ceased. For the month just closed 203 desertions are recorded, about fifty more than the number recorded for the corresponding month of 1892. The percentage for the year is nearly one and a half greater than for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892. There has been a marked increase each month since the enactment of legislation in the last year appropriating act prohibiting re-enlistment of privates after ten years' service.

Work of the Special Examination Division of the Bureau of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The special examination division of the bureau of pensions, which is charged with the investigation of criminal matters in pension claims, as well as the investigation of the merit of claims in which a prima facie case has been established before reference to that division, has kept a record since May 1 of the amount involved in final payment of every case rejected after special investigation. This record shows that for the months of May and June last in those prima facie cases, which would have been allowed had they not been especially investigated, the first payment would have amounted to \$150,379. A great many cases investigated were found to possess merit and were allowed; but of the number investigated and rejected a saving to the government of the above amount has resulted.

The expenses of the special examination division for the months of May and June last in the investigation of prima facie merit claims and all other matters pertaining to the work of the division amounted to \$36,859, leaving a net saving to the government of \$113,520. To this amount may be added \$3,594, which was recovered in cash by special examiners and covered into the treasury, making a total net saving to the government of \$116,888.

Land the Governor.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—At the meeting of the trades and labor assembly yesterday Vice President Pomeroy read the report of the committee appointed to draft resolutions on the pardoning of the anarchists. They say the governor bravely met the demands of justice and that the name will go down to posterity as a worthy occupant of the executive chair of a state which furnished a Lincoln to free the African slave. The report applauds Governor Altgeld's reiteration of the rights of the people to peacefully assemble for the discussion of grievances and pledges the assembly to cherish the memory of his noble act.

A Caucus of Democrats.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A caucus of the democratic members of the house of representatives will be held on Saturday, August 5, to elect the officers of the Fifty-third congress. A lively fight is expected over the doorkeepership and that of sergeant-at-arms. The several candidates are even now priming their arms. Henry Hurt of Mississippi, who held the doorkeepership during the Fiftieth congress and who is now connected with the agricultural section of the World's fair, is the latest candidate to enter the list for the doorkeepership of the next house. Mr. Smith of Texas, the present superintendent of the document room, and "Ice-man" Turner of New York, who now holds the office, are pitted against the Mississippian.

Smith, of Texas, has strong backing, not only among the western members, but the representatives of the southern states, as well, are said to strongly endorse him. He has also many friends among the delegations from the eastern states.

"Ice-man" Turner has, it is understood, the solid backing of Tammany, whose influence in the caucus held two years ago to nominate him for doorkeeper. Mr. Turner, it is thought, will not be able to secure the unanimous support of the New York delegation, as several are said to be pledged to Smith.

NEWS NOTES.

Secretary Carlisle is figuring on a new money system which will create a great stir in the financial world. Secretary Morton has decided that he is powerless to prevent infected cattle being driven through Oklahoma from the Strip. President Cleveland's physicians say that the reports sent out about his illness have been greatly exaggerated. There is considerable excitement in South Carolina over the new liquor dispensary law and every effort is being made to have it declared unconstitutional.